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VEDIC INDEX

OF

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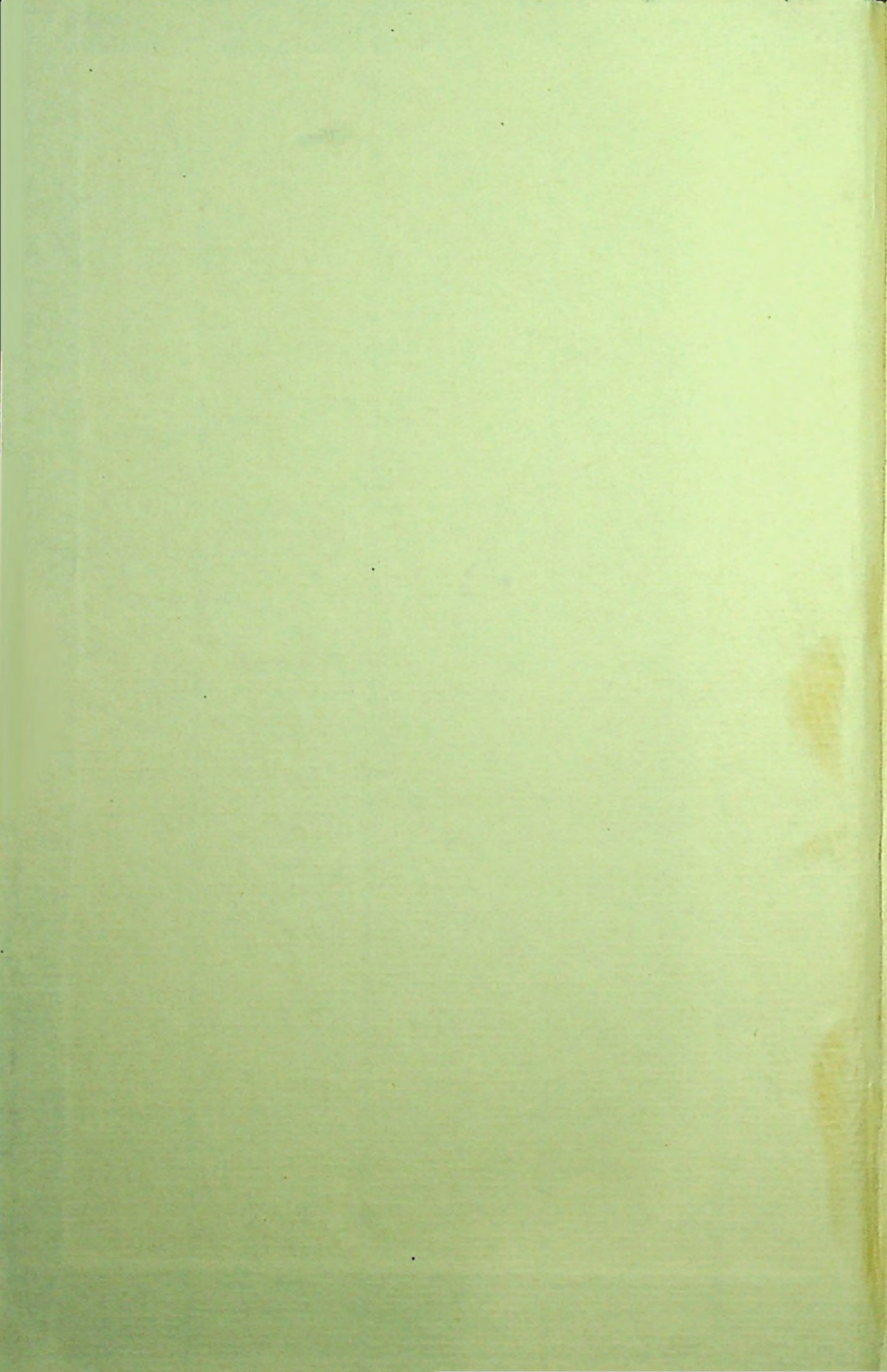
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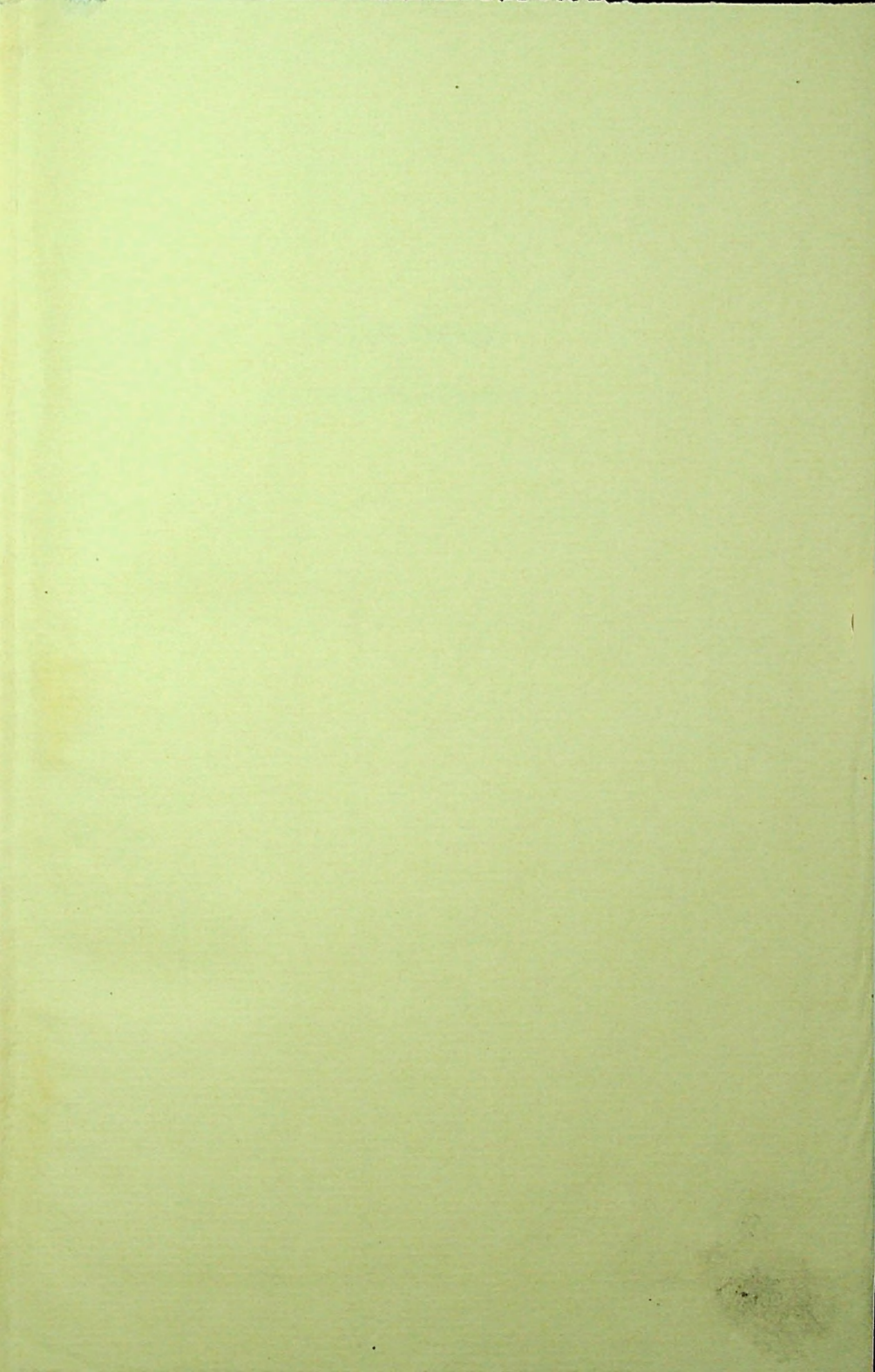
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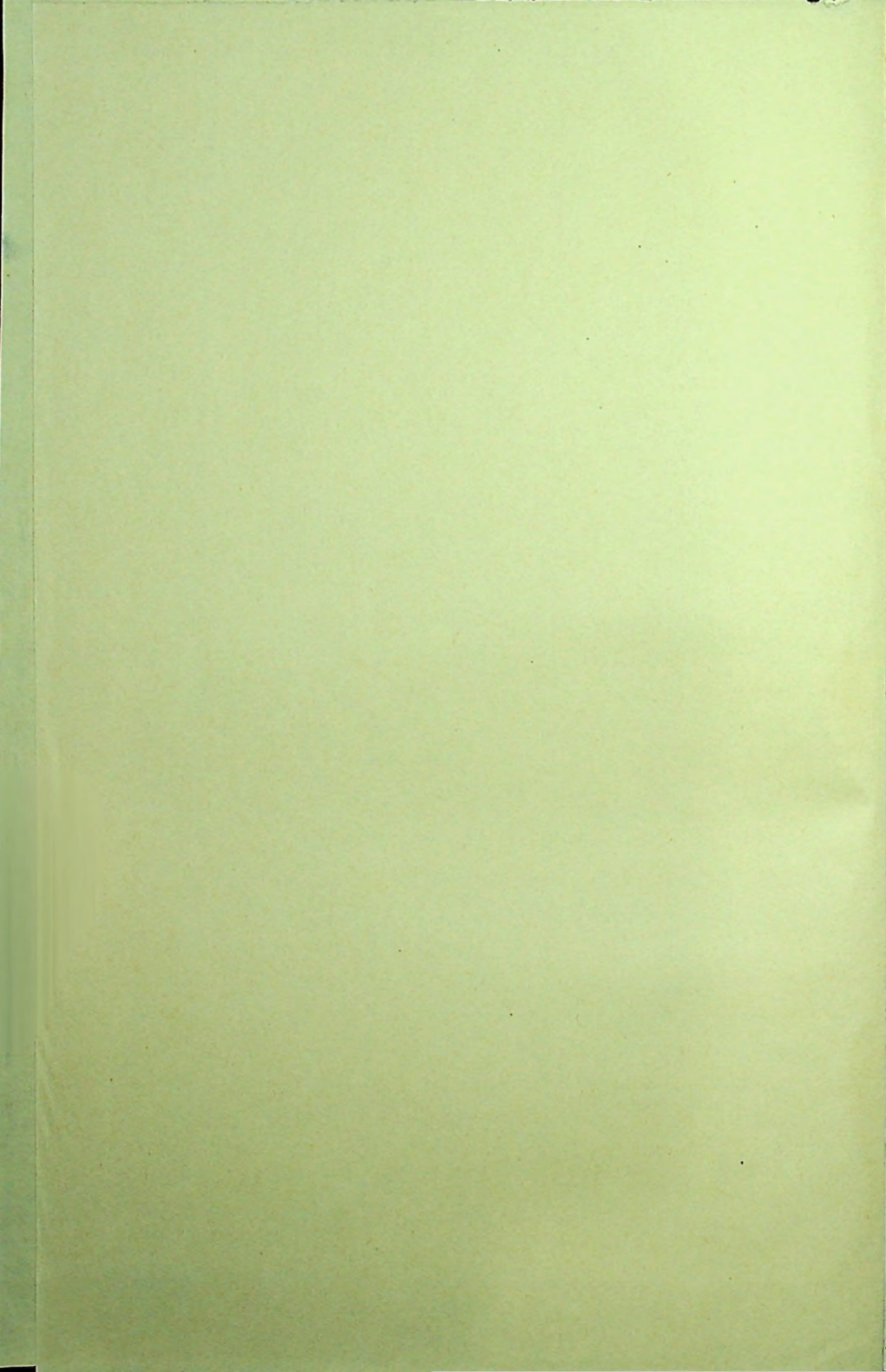
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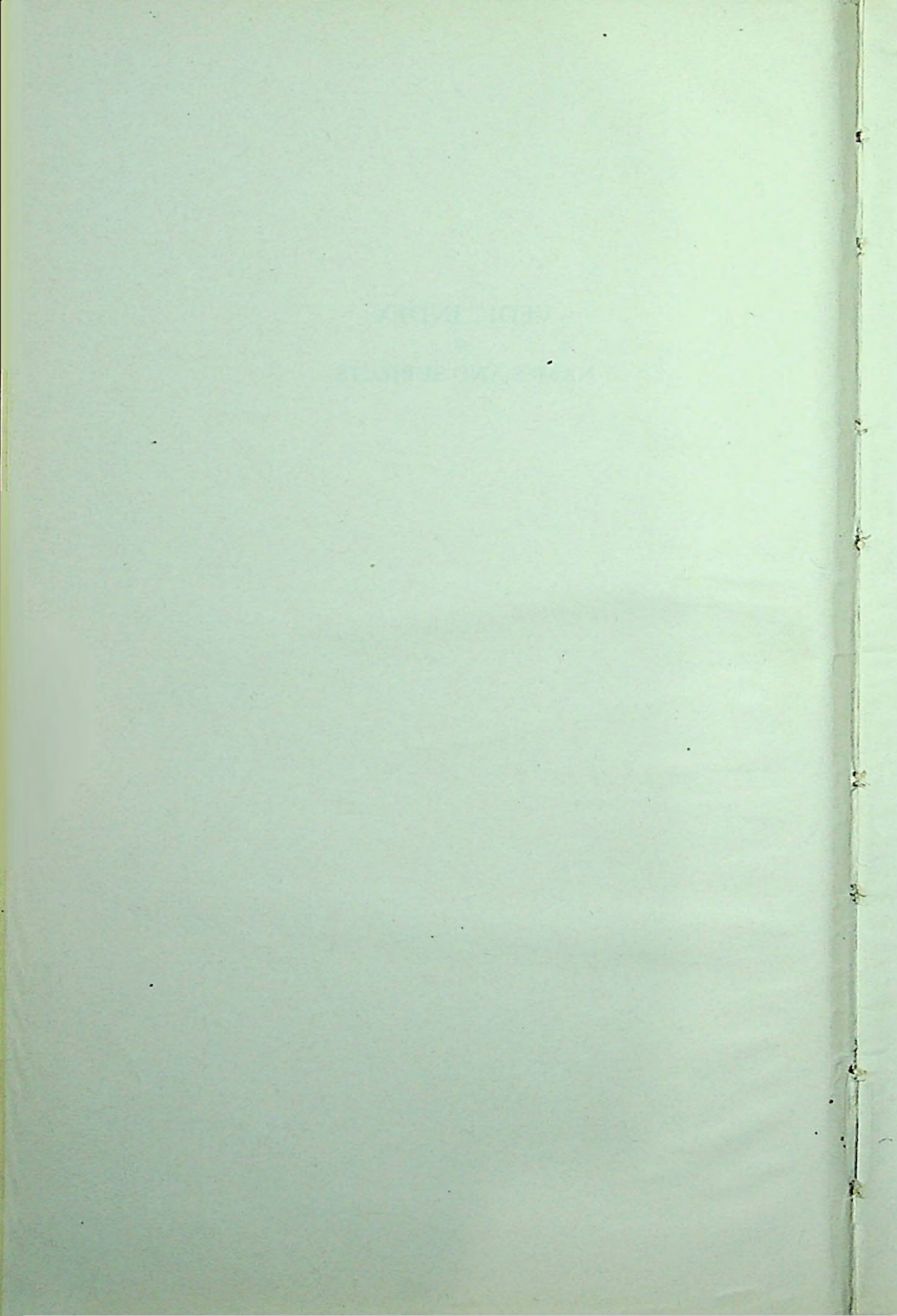
A.B. Keith







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OF
NAMES AND SUBJECTS



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ARTHUR ANTHONY MACDONELL

And

ARTHUR BERRIEDALE KEITH

VOL. II

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VEDIC INDEX OF NAMES AND SUBJECTS

Puruṣa, or **Pūruṣa**, is the generic term for 'man' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² Man is composed of five parts according to the Atharvaveda,³ or of six according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,⁴ or of sixteen,⁵ or of twenty,⁶ or of twenty-one,⁷ or of twenty-four,⁸ or of twenty-five,⁹ all more or less fanciful enumerations. Man is the first of animals,¹⁰ but also essentially an animal (see **Paśu**). The height of a man is given in the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra¹¹ as four Aratnis ('cubits'), each of two Padas ('feet'), each of twelve Aṅgulis ('finger's breadths'); and the term **Puruṣa** itself is found earlier¹² as a measure of length.

Puruṣa is also applied to denote the length of a man's life, a 'generation';¹³ the 'pupil' in the eye;¹⁴ and in the grammatical literature the 'person' of the verb.¹⁵

¹ vii. 104, 15; x. 97, 4. 5. 8; 165, 3.

² Av. iii. 21, 1; v. 21, 4; viii. 2, 25; 7, 2; xii. 3, 51; 4, 25; xiii. 4, 42, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 1, 5; 2, 2, 8; v. 2, 5, 1, etc.

³ xii. 3, 10; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 5, 26; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 14; vi. 29.

⁴ ii. 39.

⁵ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 4, 16.

⁶ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiii. 14, 5.

⁷ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 8, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 1, 6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 18; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 2, 4, etc.

⁸ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 2, 1, 23.

⁹ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 12,

10; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, i. 1; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 2, 4.

¹⁰ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 2, 1, 18; vii. 5, 2, 17. He is the master of animals, Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xx. 10.

¹¹ xvi. 8, 21. 25.

¹² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 5, 14; xiii. 8, 1, 19; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 5, 1.

¹³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 5, 5; v. 4, 10, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 3, 6; *dvi-puruṣa* ('two generations'), Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 7, etc.

¹⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 5, 2, 7. 8; xii. 9, 1, 12; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 3, 9.

¹⁵ Nirukta, vii. 1. 2.

Puruṣa Mṛga, the 'man wild beast,' occurs in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ Zimmer's² view that the ape is meant seems probable. According to him also, the word Puruṣa alone, in two passages of the Atharvaveda,³ refers to the ape and its cry (*māyu*); but this sense is not necessary, and it is not adopted by Bloomfield,⁴ though Whitney⁵ does not think the rendering 'cry of a man' satisfactory, the term *māyu* not being properly applicable to the noise made by human beings.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5. 15, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 16; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 35.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 85.

³ vi. 38, 4; xix. 39, 4.

⁴ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 117.

⁵ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 309.

Puruṣa Hastin ('the man with a hand') is found in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ It must be the 'ape.'

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 29; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 8.

Puruṣanti is a name that occurs twice in the Rīgveda,¹ in the first passage denoting a protégé of the Aśvins, in the second a patron who gave presents to one of the Vedic singers. In both cases the name is joined with that of Dhvasanti or Dhvasra. The presumption from the manner in which these three names are mentioned is that they designate men, but the grammatical form of the words might equally well be feminine. Females must be meant, if the evidence of the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² is to be taken as decisive, for the form of the first of the two names there occurring, *Dhvasre Puruṣantī*, 'Dhvasrā and Puruṣanti,' is exclusively feminine, though here as well as elsewhere Sāyaṇa³ interprets the names as masculines. See also Taranta and Purumīḥa.

¹ i. 112, 23; ix. 58, 3.

² xiii. 7, 12. Roth thinks the feminine form *Dhvasre* here is a corruption, based on the dual form occurring in the Rīgveda, *Dhvasrayoh*, which might be feminine as well as masculine.

³ Also on the Śātyāyanaka, cited

on Rv. ix. 58, 3, and on Rv. i. 112, 23.

Cf. Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 27, n. 1; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rīgveda*, 62, 63; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 232, n. 1.

Puru-hanman is the name of a Ṛṣi in a hymn of the Rigveda,¹ an Āṅgīrasa, according to the Rigvedic Anukramaṇī (Index), but according to the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² a Vaikhānasa.

¹ viii. 70, 2.

² xiv. 9, 29. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 107.

Purū-ravas is the name of a hero in a hymn of the Rigveda¹ containing a curious dialogue between him and a nymph, Urvaśī, an Apsaras. He is also mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² where several verses of the Rigvedic dialogue find a setting in a continuous story. In the later literature he is recognized as a king.³ His name is perhaps intended in one other passage of the Rigveda.⁴ It is impossible to say whether he is a mythical figure pure and simple, or really an ancient king. His epithet, Aiḷa,⁵ 'descendant of Idā' (a sacrificial goddess), is certainly in favour of the former alternative.

¹ x. 95.

² xi. 5, 1, 1. Cf. iii. 4, 1, 22; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, viii. 10; Nirukta, x. 46.

³ See Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 283 *et seq.*

⁴ i. 31, 4.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 1, 1.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 196; Max Müller, *Chips*, 4², 109 *et seq.*; Kuhn, *Die Herabkunft des Feuers*, 85 *et seq.*; Roth, *Nirukta, Erläuterungen*, 153; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 124, 135; Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 28, 323.

Purūru is the name of a poet, an Ātreya, in the Rigveda,¹ according to Ludwig.² But the only form of the word found, *purūruṇā*, seems merely an adverb meaning 'far and wide.'

¹ v. 70, 1.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 126. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen*

Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 42, 215, n. 1; *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 360.

Purū-vasu ('abounding in wealth') is the name of a poet, an Ātreya, according to Ludwig,¹ in one passage of the Rigveda.² But this is very doubtful.

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 126.

² v. 36, 3. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift*

der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 42, 215, n. 1; *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 333.

Puro-ḍāś is the name of the sacrificial cake in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ iii. 28, -; 41, 3; 52, 2; iv. 24, 5; vi. 23, 7; viii. 31, 2, etc.

² Av. ix. 6, 12; x. 9, 25; xii. 4, 35; xviii. 4, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3,

2, 8; vii. 1, 9, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 85; xxviii. 23, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 270.

Puro-dhā denotes the office of Purohita, 'domestic priest.' Its mention as early as the Atharvaveda,¹ and often later,² shows that the post was a fully recognized and usual one.

¹ v. 24, 1.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 2, 9; vii. 4, 1, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 1, 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3,

12; 9, 27; xv. 4, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 31; viii. 24, 27; Śatapathā Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 4, 5.

Puro-'nuvākyā ('introductory verse to be recited') is the technical term for the address to a god inviting him to partake of the offering; it was followed by the Yājyā, which accompanied the actual oblation.¹ Such addresses are not unknown, but are rare, according to Oldenberg,² in the Rigveda; subsequently they are regular, the word itself occurring in the later Saṃhitās³ and the Brāhmaṇas.⁴

¹ Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 387, 388.

² *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 243 et seq., against Bergaigne, *Recherches sur l'histoire de la liturgie védique*, 13 et seq.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 10, 4; ii. 2, 9, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xx. 12, etc.

⁴ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 17; ii. 13, 26; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 1, 3; Śatapathā Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 2, 21, etc.

Puro-ruc is the technical description of certain Nivid verses which were recited at the morning libation in the Ājya and Praūga ceremonies before the hymn (*sūkta*) of the litany or its parts. It occurs in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 10, 13; vii. 2, 7, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 39; iii. 9; iv. 5; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa,

xiv. 1, 4, 5; Śatapathā Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 3, 15; 2, 1, 8; v. 4, 4, 20, etc.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Rituallitteratur*, 102.

Puro-vāta, the 'east wind,' is mentioned in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹ Geldner² thinks it merely means the wind preceding the rains.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 11, 3; ii. 4, 7, 4; iv. 3, 3, 1; 4, 6, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 5; Satapatha Brāh-

maṇa, i. 5, 2, 18; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, ii. 3, 1, etc.

² *Vedische Studien*, 3, 120, n. 2.

Puro-hita ('placed in front,' 'appointed') is the name of a priest in the Rigveda¹ and later.² The office of Purohita is called Purohiti³ and Purodhā. It is clear that the primary function of the Purohita was that of 'domestic priest' of a king, or perhaps a great noble; his quite exceptional position is shown by the fact that only one Purohita seems ever to be mentioned in Vedic literature.⁴ Examples of Purohitas in the Rigveda are Viśvāmitra⁵ or Vasiṣṭha⁶ in the service of the Bharata king, Sudās, of the Tṛtsu family; the Purohita of Kuruśravaṇa;⁷ and Devāpi, the Purohita of Śantanu.⁸ The Purohita was in all religious matters the *alter ego* of the king. In the ritual⁹ it is laid down that a king must have a Purohita, else the gods will not accept his offerings. He ensures the king's safety and victory in battle by his prayers;¹⁰ he procures

¹ i. 1, 1; 44, 10, 12; ii. 24, 9; iii. 2, 8; 3, 2; v. 11, 2; vi. 70, 4, etc.

² Av. viii. 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ix. 23; xi. 81; xxxi. 20; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 24, etc.; Nirukta, ii. 12; vii. 15.

³ Rv. vii. 60, 12; S3, 4.

⁴ Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 144, thinks that several Purohitas were possible, quoting Sāyaṇa, on Rv. x. 57, 1, who gives the tale of the Gaupāyanas and King Asamāti from the Śātyāyana, and comparing the case of Vasiṣṭha and Viśvāmitra as Purohitas, probably contemporaneously, of Sudās. But that the two were contemporaneous is most unlikely, especially if we adopt the very probable view of Hopkins (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 260 et seq.) that Viśvāmitra was with the ten kings (Rv. vii. 18) when they unsuccessfully attacked Sudās.

The other narrative has, as Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 375, n. 3, observes, a markedly fictitious character; while every other passage that mentions a Purohita speaks of him in the singular, and as there was only one Brahman priest at the sacrifice, so the Purohita acted as Brahman.

⁵ iii. 33, 53. Cf. vii. 18.

⁶ Rv. vii. 18, 83.

⁷ Rv. x. 33. See Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 150, 184.

⁸ Rv. x. 98.

⁹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 24.

¹⁰ See Av. iii. 19; Rv. vii. 18, 13, from which Geldner, *op. cit.*, 2, 135, n. 3, concludes that the priest prayed in the Sabhā, 'house of assembly,' while the king fought on the field of battle. See Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 12, 19, 20. Cf. Pūru, n. 2.

the fall of rain for the crops;¹¹ he is the flaming fire that guards the kingdom.¹² Divodāsa in trouble is rescued by Bharadvāja;¹³ and King Tryarūṇa Traidhātva Aikṣvāka reproaches his Purohita, Vṛśa Jāna, when his car runs over a Brahmin boy and kills him.¹⁴ The close relation of king and Purohita is illustrated by the case of Kutsa Aurava, who slew his Purohita, Upagu Sauśravasa, for disloyalty in serving Indra, to whom Kutsa was hostile.¹⁵ Other disputes between kings and priests who officiated for them are those of Janamejaya and the Kaśyapas, and of Viśvantara and the Śyāparṇas;¹⁶ and between Asamāti and the Gaupāyanas.¹⁷ In some cases one Purohita served more than one king; for example, Devabhāga Śrautarṣa was the Purohita of the Kurus and the Sṛñjayas at the same time,¹⁸ and Jala Jātū-karṇya was the Purohita of the kings of Kāśi, Videha, and Kosala.¹⁹

There is no certain proof that the office of Purohita was hereditary in a family, though it probably was so.²⁰ At any rate, it seems clear from the relations of the Purohita with King Kuruśravāṇa, and with his son Upamaśravas,²¹ that a king would keep on the Purohita of his father.

Zimmer²² thinks that the king might act as his own Purohita, as shown by the case of King Viśvantara, who sacrificed without the help of the Śyāparṇas,²³ and that a Purohita need not be a priest, as shown by the case of Devāpi and Śantanu.²⁴ But neither opinion seems to be justified. It is not said that

¹¹ Rv. x. 98.

¹² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 24. 25.

¹³ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xv. 3. 7.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, xiii. 3. 12. See Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 64 et seq.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, xiv. 6. 8.

¹⁶ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 27. 35.

¹⁷ See Śātyāyanaka, cited by Sāyaṇa, on Rv. x. 57. 1; and cf. Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 167 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 41).

¹⁸ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4. 4. 5. According to Sāyaṇa, on Rv. i. 81. 3, it was Rāhūgaṇa Gotama who was Purohita: but this is hardly more than

a mere blunder. See Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 152; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 2, 9, n.

¹⁹ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 29. 5.

²⁰ See Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 375, who compares the permanent character of the relation of the king and the Purohita with that of husband and wife, as shown in the ritual laid down in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 27.

²¹ See Rv. x. 33, and n. 7.

²² *Altindisches Leben*, 195, 196.

²³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 27; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5. 436-440.

²⁴ Rv. x. 98.

Viśvantara sacrificed without priests, while Devāpi is not regarded as a king until the Nirukta,²⁵ and there is no reason to suppose that Yāska's view expressed in that work is correct.

According to Geldner,²⁶ the Purohita from the beginning acted as the Brahman priest in the sacrificial ritual, being there the general superintendent of the sacrifice. In favour of this view, he cites the fact that Vasiṣṭha is mentioned both as Purohita²⁷ and as Brahman:²⁸ at the sacrifice of Śunaḥśepa he served as Brahman,²⁹ but he was the Purohita of Sudās;³⁰ Bṛhaspati is called the Purohita³¹ and the Brahman³² of the gods; and the Vasiṣṭhas who are Purohitas are also the Brahmanas at the sacrifice.³³ It is thus clear that the Brahman was often the Purohita; and it was natural that this should be the case when once the Brahman's place became, as it did in the later ritual, the most important position at the sacrifice.³⁴ But the Brahman can hardly be said to have held this place in the earlier ritual; Oldenberg³⁵ seems to be right in holding that the Purohita was originally the Hotṛ priest, the singer *par excellence*, when he took any part at all in the ritual of the great sacrifices with the Ṛtvijs. So Devāpi seems clearly to have

²⁵ ii. 10.

²⁶ *Op. cit.*, 2, 144; 3, 155. Cf. Pischel, *Göttingische Gelchrte Anzeigen*, 1894, 420; Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, 13. Rv. i. 94, 6, does not prove that the Purohita was a Ṛtviḥ; it merely shows that he could be one when he wished.

²⁷ Rv. x. 150, 5.

²⁸ Rv. vii. 33, 11. But this need mean no more than Brahmin.

²⁹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 16, 1; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 21, 4.

³⁰ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 11 14.

³¹ Rv. ii. 24, 9; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 17, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 1, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 2; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 23, 1.

³² Rv. x. 141, 3; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, vi. 13; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,

i. 7, 4, 21; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 6, 9.

³³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 2, 1. This point is not in the parallel versions, Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 17 (but cf. xxvii. 4: *brahma - purohitam kṣatram*, unless this means 'the Kṣatra is inferior to the Brahma'); Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xv. 5, 24, and cf. Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 13. The Atharvan literature (Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, lx, lxi) requires a follower of that Veda to act as Brahman, and the spells of the Atharvan are, in fact, closely allied to the spells of the Purohita as represented in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 24-28. Cf. Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 193, 195.

³⁴ See Bloomfield, *op. cit.*, lviii, lxii, lxv, lxviii et seq.

³⁵ *Religion des Veda*, 380, 381.

been a Hotṛ;³⁶ Agni is at once Purohita³⁷ and Hotṛ;³⁸ and the 'two divine Hotṛs' referred to in the Āprī litanies are also called the 'two Purohitas.'³⁹ Later, no doubt, when the priestly activity ceased to centre in the song, the Purohita, with his skill in magic, became the Brahman, who also required magic to undo the errors of the sacrifice.⁴⁰

There is little doubt that in the original growth of the priesthood the Purohita played a considerable part. In historical times he represented the real power of the kingship, and may safely be deemed to have exercised great influence in all public affairs, such as the administration of justice and the king's conduct of business. But it is not at all probable that the Purohita represents, as Roth⁴¹ and Zimmer⁴² thought, the source which gave rise to caste. The priestly class is already in existence in the Rīgveda (see Varṇa).

³⁶ Rv. x. 98; and cf. Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 6, 8; Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 12, 7.

³⁷ Rv. i. 1, 1; iii. 3, 2; ii. 1, 1; v. 11, 2. In viii. 27, 1; x. 1, 6, he is called Purohita, and credited with the characteristic activities of the Hotṛ priest.

³⁸ Rv. i. 1, 1; iii. 3, 2; ii. 1, 1; v. 11, 2 etc.

³⁹ Rv. x. 66, 13; 70, 7.

⁴⁰ Cf. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 26.

⁴¹ Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda, 117 et seq.

⁴² Altindisches Leben, 195.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 168, 169; 195 et seq.; Max Müller, Ancient Sanskrit Literature, 485; Weber, Indische Studien, 10, 31-35; 138; Haug, Brahma und die Brahmanen, 9 et seq.; Geldner, Vedische Studien, 2, 144; Oldenberg, Religion des Weda, 374-383; Bloomfield, Hymns of the Atharvaveda, lxx et seq.

Pulasti¹ or Pulastin² in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās denotes 'wearing the hair plain,' as opposed to *kapardin*, 'wearing the hair in braids.'

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 9, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 43.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 15. Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 265.

Pulinda is the name of an outcast tribe mentioned with the Andhras in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ but not in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,² in connexion with the story of Śunaḥśepa. The Pulindas again appear associated with the Andhras in the time of Aśoka.³

¹ vii. 18.

² xv. 26.

³ Vincent Smith, Zeitschrift der

Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 56, 652.

Pulikāya. See Purīkaya.

Pulikā seems to designate some kind of bird in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (iii. 14, 5). The name appears in the form of Kulikā in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xxiv. 24).

Puluṣa Prācīna-yogya ('descendant of Prācīnayoga') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Ḍṛti Aindroti Śaunaka, in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 40, 2). He taught Pauluṣi Satyayajña.

Puṣkara is the name in the Rigveda¹ and later² of the blue lotus flower. The Atharvaveda³ mentions its sweet perfume. The lotus grew in lakes, which were thence called *puṣkariṇī*, 'lotus-bearing.'⁴ That the flower was early used for personal adornment, is shown by an epithet of the Aśvins, 'lotus-crowned' (*puṣkara-srjy*).⁵

Presumably because of its likeness in shape to the flower of the lotus, the bowl of the ladle is called Puṣkara, perhaps already in the Rigveda,⁶ and certainly in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.⁷ Moreover, according to the Nirukta,⁸ Puṣkara means 'water,' a sense actually found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁹

¹ vi. 16, 13; vii. 33, 11, may be so taken, though Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 3, and Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 112, prefer to see in these passages a reference to the bowl of the sacrificial ladle.

² Av. xi. 3, 8; xii. 1, 24; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 4, 1; 2, 6, 5; 6, 4, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 29; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 1, 16; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 5.

³ Av. xii. 1, 24.

⁴ Rv. v. 78, 7; x. 107, 10; Av. iv. 34, 5; v. 16, 17; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 3, 11, etc.

⁵ Rv. x. 184, 2; Av. iii. 22, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 16, etc.

⁶ Rv. viii. 72, 11, where the sense is doubtful, and the bowl of the ladle is not particularly appropriate. See also note 1.

⁷ vii. 5.

⁸ v. 14.

⁹ vi. 4, 2, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

Puṣkara-sāda, 'sitting on the lotus,' is the name of an animal in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice')

in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ It can hardly be a 'snake,'² but rather either, as Roth³ thinks, a 'bird,' or perhaps, according to the commentator on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,¹ a 'bee.'

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5. 14, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 12; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 31.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95, so takes it.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Puṣṭi-gu is the name of a Rṣi mentioned in a Vālakhilya hymn of the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 51, 1. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 140, 141.

Puṣpa in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes a 'flower' generally.

¹ viii. 7, 12. Cf. x. 8, 34.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 28; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, viii. 4, 1;

xv. 3, 23; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 2; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 1, 2; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 1, etc.

Puṣya is the name in the Atharvaveda (xix. 7, 2) for the Nakṣatra called Tiṣya elsewhere.

Cf. Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 371. On Tiṣya, see also *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, 514-518; 794-800.

Pūta-kratā is the name of a woman in a Vālakhilya hymn of the Rigveda,¹ perhaps the wife of Pūtakratu, but this is doubtful, since the more regular form would be Pūtakratāyī,² which Scheftelowitz³ reads in the hymn.

¹ viii. 64, 4.

² Pāṇini, iv. 1, 36.

³ *Die Apokryphen des R̥gveda*, 41, 42.

Pūta-kratu ('of clear insight') is the name of a patron in the Rigveda,¹ apparently the son of Aśvamedha.

¹ viii. 68, 17. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163. Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des R̥gveda*, 41, reads Pūtakratu for Pautakrata in Rv.

viii. 56, 2, but this is improbable. See Oldenberg, *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1907, 237, 238; Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 39, n. 4.

Pūti-rajju is the name of a certain plant of unknown kind in the Atharvaveda¹ according to Roth.² The Kauśika Sūtra³ treats it as a 'putrid rope,' but Ludwig⁴ suggests that a snake is meant.

¹ viii. 8, 2.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ xvi. 10.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 527.

Cf. Whitney's Translation of the Rigveda, 503; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 583.

Pūtika is the name of a plant often mentioned¹ as a substitute for the Soma plant. It is also given in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā² as a means of making milk curdle, being an alternative to the bark of the *Butea frondosa* (*parṇa-valka*). It is usually identified with the *Guilandina Bonduc*, but Hillebrandt³ makes it out to be the *Basella Cordifolia*.

¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 3 (*pūtika*, as quoted in the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. J, 2, 12. Cf. iv. 5, 10, 4; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, viii. 4, 1; ix. 5, 3, etc.

² ii. 5, 3, 5.

³ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 24, n. 3. Cf. Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 35, 689; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 63, 276.

Pūtu-dru is another name for the Deodar (*deva-dāru*) in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.² The longer form, Pūtu-dāru, is found in the Kauśika Sūtra.³

¹ viii. 2, 28.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 8, 4 (in 6 the fruit is meant); Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 8, 5.

³ viii. 15; lviii. 15.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 59.

Pūru is the name of a people and their king in the Rigveda. They are mentioned with the Anus, Druhyus, Turvaśas, and Yadus in one passage.¹ They also occur as enemies of the Ṛtsus in the hymn of Sudās' victory.² In another

¹ i. 108, 8.

² vii. 18, 13. Cf. Turvaśa. Apparently, as Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 263, n., and Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 135, think, in this verse the words *jṣṇa Pūruṃ vidatke mṛdhravācam* refer to the Pūru king and to the priest Viśvāmitra,

who prayed for the defeat of Sudās, though in vain. Hopkins seems to take the words *vidatke mṛdhravācam* generally as 'the false speaker in the assembly'; but, according to Geldner, the meaning intended is that, while the king fought, the Purohita prayed in the Sabhā, or meeting house of the people.

hymn³ Agni of the Bharatas is celebrated as victorious over the Pūrus, probably a reference to the same decisive overthrow. On the other hand, victories of the Pūrus over the aborigines seem to be referred to in several passages.⁴

The great kings of the Pūrus were Purukutsa and his son Trāsadasyu, whose name bears testimony to his prowess against aboriginal foes, while a later prince was Tṛkṣi Trāsadasyava.

In the Rigveda the Pūrus are expressly⁵ mentioned as on the Sarasvatī. Zimmer⁶ thinks that the Sindhu (Indus) is meant in this passage. But Ludwig⁷ and Hillebrandt⁸ with much greater probability think that the eastern Sarasvatī in Kurukṣetra is meant. This view accords well with the sudden disappearance of the name of the Pūrus from Vedic tradition, a disappearance accounted for by Oldenberg's⁹ conjecture that the Pūrus became part of the great Kuru people, just as Turvaśa and Krivi disappear from the tradition on their being merged in the Pañcāla nation. Trāsadasyava, the patronymic of Kuruśravaṇa in the Rigveda,¹⁰ shows that the royal families of the Kurus and the Pūrus were allied by inter-marriage.

Hillebrandt,¹¹ admitting that the Pūrus in later times lived in the eastern country round the Sarasvatī, thinks that in earlier days they were to be found to the west of the Indus with Divodāsa. This theory must fall with the theory that Divodāsa was in the far west. It might, however, be held to be supported by the fact that Alexander found a Πῶρος—that is, a Paurava prince on the Hydaspes,¹² a sort of half-way locality between the Sarasvatī and the West. But it is quite simple to suppose either that the Hydaspes was the earlier home of the Pūrus, where some remained after the others had

³ Rv. vii. 8, 4.

⁴ i. 59, 6; 131, 4; 174, 2; iv. 21, 10; 38, 1; vi. 20, 10; vii. 5, 3; 19, 3. Cf. note 13.

⁵ vii. 96, 2. Perhaps they are also meant as living on the Śaryāṇāvant in Rv. viii. 64, 10, 11.

⁶ *Altindisches Leben*, 124.

⁷ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 175.

⁸ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 50, 115; 3, 374.

⁹ *Buddha*, 404. Cf. Ludwig, 3, 205.

¹⁰ x. 33, 4.

¹¹ *Op. cit.*, I, 114 et seq.

¹² Arrian, *Indica*, viii. 4; ix. 1; xix. 3, etc. See Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 132, 133.

wandered east, or that the later Paurava represents a successful onslaught upon the west from the east.

In several other passages of the Rigveda¹³ the Pūrus as a people seem to be meant. The Nirukta¹⁴ recognizes the general sense of 'man,' but in no passage is this really necessary or even probable. So utterly, however, is the tradition lost that the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁵ explains Pūru in the Rigveda¹⁶ as an Asura Rakṣas; it is only in the Epic that Pūru revives as the name of a son of Yayāti and Śarmiṣṭhā.¹⁷

¹³ In Rv. i. 36, 1, *Pūrūṇām* might be read for *purūṇām*, with improvement in the sense. In i. 63, 7, there is a reference to the Pūru king, Purukutsa, and Sudās, but in what relation is uncertain (see *Purukutsa*). In i. 130, 7, the Pūru king and Divodāsa Atithigva are both mentioned, apparently as victorious over aboriginal foes. See

also i. 129, 5; iv. 39, 2; v. 17, 1; vi. 46, 8; x. 4, 1; 48, 5.

¹⁴ vii. 23; Naighaṇṭuka, ii. 3.

¹⁵ vi. 8, 1, 14.

¹⁶ vii. 8, 4.

¹⁷ Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 26, etc. Cf. Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, i, 110 *et seq.*; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 398.

Pūruṣa has in several passages¹ the sense of 'menial' or 'dependent,' like the English 'man.'

¹ Rv. vi. 39, 5 (*cf.*, however, Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i, 43); x. 97, 4; Av. iv. 9, 7; x. 1, 17; Śatapatha Brāh-

maṇa, vi. 3, 1, 22, etc. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 383.

Pū ṇa-māsa denotes the full moon and the festival of that day, occurring frequently in the later Saṃhitās.¹ Cf. *Māsa*.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 7, 2; ii. 2, 10, 2; 5, 4, 1; iii. 4, 4, 1; vii. 4, 8, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 14; iii. 5,

7, 13; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 2, 4, 8, etc.

Pūrta,¹ or Pūrti,² occurs in the Rigveda and later denoting the reward to the priest for his services. Cf. *Dakṣiṇā*.

¹ Rv. vi. 16, 18; viii. 46, 21; Av. vi. 123, 5; ix. 5, 13; 6, 31; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 64; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 21, 24, etc.

² Rv. vi. 13, 6; x. 107, 3; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 2, 3, 2; ii. 4, 7, 1, etc.

Pūr-pāti, 'lord of the fort,' occurring only once in the Rigveda,¹ is of somewhat doubtful interpretation. The term

¹ i. 173, 10.

may denote a regular office,² similar to that of the Grāmaṇī : the Pur would then be a permanently occupied settlement. The expression may, however, merely mean the chief over a fort when it was actually occupied against hostile attack. The rarity of the word seems to favour the latter sense.

² Cf. Sāyaṇa's note on Rv. i. 173, 10; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 456.

Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rig-veda*, 3, 204.

Pūrvapakṣa denotes the first half of the month. See Māsa.

Pūrvavayasa, the 'first period of life,' is a term used in the Brāhmaṇas¹ to denote 'youth.'

¹ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xix. 4, 3; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 2, 3, 4; 9, 1, 8; *pūrvavayasin*, Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 13, 3. Cf. Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 3, 3, where *vatsa* and *tṛtiya*,

'the third (stage),' are used to cover 'youth' and 'old age,' as opposed to manhood, when the knowledge of the doctrines of the Āraṇyaka is to be imparted.

Pūrvavah is a term applied to the horse (Aśva) in the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa¹ and elsewhere.² It may either refer to a horse fastened in front as a 'leader,' or merely mean 'drawing (a chariot) for the first time,' as understood by the commentator on the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa.

¹ i. 1, 5, 6

² Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 4, 17; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 3. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Pūrvāhṇa, 'the earlier (part of the) day,' 'forenoon,' is a common designation of time from the Rigveda¹ onwards.² Cf. Ahan.

¹ x. 34, 11.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 20; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 12; iii. 4,

4, 2; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 11, 7; Nirukta, viii. 9, etc.

Pūlya, or Pūlpa, in the Atharvaveda¹ seems to mean 'shrivelled grain' (cf. Lājā).

¹ xiv. 2, 63. Cf. Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 765.

Prkṣa (literally, perhaps 'swift') is the proper name of a man in an obscure verse of the Rigveda.¹

¹ ii. 13, 8. Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i, 97.

Prkṣa-yāma occurs once in the plural in the Rigveda.¹ Roth² suggests the sense of 'faring with swift steeds,' and thinks a proper name is meant. Pischel³ holds that the word is an epithet of the Pajras, and that it means 'performing splendid sacrifices.'

¹ i. 122, 7.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Vedische Studien*, i, 97, 98.

Prḍa. See Mrḍa.

Prṭ¹ and Prtanā² denote, in the Rigveda and later, 'contest,' whether in arms or in the chariot race. Prtanā has also the concrete sense of 'army' in some passages;³ in the Epic system⁴ it denotes a definite body of men, elephants, chariots, and horses. Prtanājya⁵ has only the sense of 'combat.'

¹ Only in the locative, Rv. ii. 27, 15; 26, 1; iii. 49, 3; vi. 20, 1, etc.; *ṛṣuṣu*, i. 129, 4 (with double case-ending).

² i. i. 85, 8; 91, 21; 119, 10; 152, 7; ii. 40, 5; iii. 24, 1; vi. 41, 5; x. 29, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 76; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xv. 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 1, 6; 2, 6, etc.

³ Rv. vii. 20, 3; viii. 36, 1; 37, 2; Av. vi. 97, 1; viii. 5, 8; Nirukta, ix. 24; perhaps also as neuter in Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 7, 5.

⁴ Mahābhārata, i. 291.

⁵ Rv. iii. 8, 10; 37, 7; vii. 99, 4; viii. 12, 25; ix. 102, 9; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 4, 1.

Prṭha, the 'palm' of the hand in the sense of its breath, is used as a measure of length in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ i. 6, 4, 2, 3; cf. Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vi. 1, 28; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 2, 7; viii. 5, 10.

Prthavāna is in the Rigveda¹ the name of a man, perhaps also called Duṣśīma, but this is uncertain. Cf. Prṭhi.

¹ x. 93, 14. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 433.

* Pṛthi,¹ Pṛthī,² or Pṛthu³ is the name of a semi-mythical personage who is mentioned in the Rigveda and later as a Ṛṣi, and more specially as the inventor of agriculture⁴ and the lord of both worlds, of men and of animals.⁵ He bears in several passages⁶ the epithet Vainya, 'descendant of Vena,' and must probably be regarded as a culture hero rather than as a real man. According to other accounts,⁷ he was the first of consecrated kings. Cf. Pārthiva.

¹ Rv. i. 112, 15, as a seer; as Vainya, Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 7, 4, and perhaps ii. 7, 5, 1 (*Pythayē*).

² As Vainya, Rv. viii. 9, 10; Av. viii. 10, 24; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 19; as Pṛthi or Pṛthī, Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 5, 1; as Vainya, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 5, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 4 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 463). Vena mentioned with Pṛthi in Rv. x. 148, 5, may be meant for his patronymic (= Vainya): cf. Tugrya, n. 1.

³ Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 186 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 125); Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 10, 9; 34, 6; 45, 1.

⁴ Av., *loc. cit.*

⁵ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.* Cf. Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 5, 1.

⁶ See notes 1-3.

⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 7, 4.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 166; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 221, 222; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 50 n. 2; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 134. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 81, gives the name as Pṛthin Vainya; but the oblique cases, when found, are all in favour of Pṛthi or Pṛthī as the stem.

Pṛthivī denotes the 'earth' as the 'broad' one in the Rigveda¹ and later,² being often personified as a deity³ both alone and with Div, 'heaven,' as Dyāvā-Pṛthivī.⁴ Mention is often made of three earths,⁵ of which the world on which we live is the highest.⁶ The earth is girdled by the ocean, according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.⁷ The Nirukta⁸ places one of the three earths in each of the worlds into which the universe is divided

¹ Rv. vii. 7, 2; 5; 99, 3; v. 85, 1, 5; viii. 89, 5, etc.

² Av. xii. 1, 1 *et seq.*; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 53, etc.

³ Rv. iv. 3, 5; 51, 11; v. 49, 5; 84, 1 *et seq.*; vi. 50, 13, 14; vii. 34, 23, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 103, etc.

⁴ Rv. iv. 56, 1; vii. 53, 1, etc. See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 20, 21, 123, 126.

⁵ Rv. i. 34, 8; iv. 53, 5; vii. 104, 11;

Av. iv. 20, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 9, etc.

⁶ Av. vi. 21, 1; xix. 27, 3; 32, 4; 53, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 1, 31; v. 1, 5, 21.

⁷ viii. 20. This idea is not found in the Saṃhitās, Macdonell, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

⁸ ix. 31; xi. 36; xii. 30; Naighaṇṭhika, v. 3, 5, 6. Cf. Bruce, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 19, 321 *et seq.*

(see Div). In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁹ the earth is called the 'firstborn of being,' and its riches (*vitta*) are referred to;¹⁰ hence in a late passage of the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka¹¹ the earth is styled *vasu-matī*, 'full of wealth.' The word also occurs in the Rigveda,¹² though rarely, in the form of Pṛthvī.¹³

⁹ xiv. 1, 2, 10.

¹⁰ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5.
⁶, 3.

¹¹ xiii. 1.

¹² vi. 12, 5; x. 187, 2. Cf. Macdonell, *op. cit.*, 34.

¹³ The regular adjectival feminine form of *pṛthu*, 'broad.'

Pṛthu. See Pṛthi. Ludwig¹ also finds a mention of the Pṛthas as a tribe, allied with the Parśus, in one passage of the Rigveda² as opponents of the Tṛtsu Bharatas. But this interpretation is certainly incorrect.³ See Parśu.

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 196 *et seq.*

² vii. 83, 1.

³ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 134

et seq.; 433, 434; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 184, n. 3; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 362, n.

1. Pṛthu-śravas ('far-famed') is mentioned in connexion with Vaśa in two hymns¹ of the Rigveda. In the second passage the generosity of Pṛthuśravas Kāṇita to Vaśa Aśvya is celebrated, and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² refers to the episode.

¹ i. 116, 21; viii. 46, 21. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 162.

² xvi. 11, 13.

2. Pṛthu-śravas Daure-śravasa ('descendant of Dūreśravas') is the name of the Udgātṛ priest at the snake festival mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 35.

Prdāku, the name of a 'snake' in the Atharvaveda,¹ is mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice'), in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,² and occasionally else-

¹ i. 27, 1; iii. 27, 3; vi. 38, 1; vii. 56, 1; x. 4, 11 *et seq.*; xii. 3, 57.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 10, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 14; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 33.

where.³ Its skin was specially valuable, according to the Atharvaveda.⁴

³ *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, vi. 12; *Sāṅkh-āyana Āraṇyaka*, xii. 27.

⁴ i. 27, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94.

Prḍāku-sānu, 'having the surface of a snake' is taken by Ludwig¹ and Griffith² as the name of the institutor of a sacrifice in one hymn of the Rigveda.³

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 161.

² *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 141.

³ viii. 17, 15.

Prṣana in one passage of the Rigveda¹ is considered by Ludwig² to denote a place where a battle was fought.

¹ ix. 97, 54.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 164.

1. *Prṣni-gu* is the name of a man who is mentioned with *Purukutsa* and *Śucanti* as a protégé of the Aśvins in one hymn of the Rigveda (i. 112, 7). Possibly the word is only an epithet of *Purukutsa*.

Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 114.

2. *Prṣni-gu*, pl., is taken in one passage of the Rigveda¹ by Geldner² as denoting the name of a people. But this is not probable.

¹ vii. 18, 10.

² *Rigveda, Glossar*, 114.

Prṣni-parṇī ('having a speckled leaf') is the name of a plant mentioned in a hymn of the Atharvaveda¹ as a protection against evil beings procuring abortion, called *Kaṇva* (presumably a sign of hostility to the *Kaṇva* family).² It also appears in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*,³ being identified with *Hermionitis cordifolia* by the St. Petersburg Dictionary, but

¹ ii. 25, 1 *et seq.*

² Cf. Lanman in Whitney's Translation of the Atharvaveda, 65; Bergaigne,

Religion Védique, 2, 465; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 207.

³ xiii. 8, 1, 16.

Roth⁴ in a subsequent contribution suggests that it is the same as a plant later called *lakṣmaṇā*, and regarded as curing barrenness. The scholiast on the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁵ thinks that the *Glycine debilis* is meant.

⁴ Cited by Whitney, *loc. cit.*

⁵ xxv. 7, 17.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 187 ;

Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 69 ; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 302.

Pṛṣata is the name of an animal mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ The dappled antelope or gazelle seems to be meant.²

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 17, 1 ;
Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 9, 21 ;
Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 27, 40.

² Nirukta, ii. 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 83.

Pṛṣatī in some passages¹ clearly means a 'speckled' cow. The term is, however, generally² applied to the team of the Maruts, when its sense is doubtful. The commentators usually explain it as 'speckled antelope.' But Mahidhara,³ followed by Roth,⁴ prefers to see in it a 'dappled mare': it is true that the Maruts are often called⁵ *pṛṣad-aśva*, which is more naturally interpreted as 'having dappled steeds,' than as 'having Pṛṣatīs as steeds.'⁶ In the later literature, which Grassmann⁷ prefers to follow, the word means the female of the dappled gazelle.

¹ Rv. viii. 64, 10, 11, where 'deer' is nonsense, and 'mares' is improbable. The regular donation is 'cows'; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 2 ; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 2, 9 (see Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 125) ; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 2 (though this is not certain) ; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 14, 23, etc.

² Rv. i. 37, 2 ; 39, 6 ; 64, 8 ; 85, 4, 5 ; ii. 34, 3 ; 36, 2 ; iii. 26, 4 ; v. 55, 6 ; 58, 6 ; 60, 2 ; i. 162, 21.

³ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ii. 16.

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. He had earlier (*ibid.*, 1, 1091) been inclined to follow the usual interpretation given

by Sāyaṇa on Rv. i. 37, 2, etc., which Benfey, *Orient und Occident*, 2, 250, accepted.

⁵ Rv. i. 87, 4 ; 89, 7 ; 186, 8 ; ii. 34, 4 ; iii. 26, 6 ; v. 42, 15 ; vii. 40, 3.

⁶ So Sāyaṇa on Rv. i. 87, 4. This view is far-fetched, but is supported, in so far as the interpretation of Pṛṣatī and Aśva is concerned, by such passages as v. 55, 6, where the Maruts are said to yoke the Pṛṣatīs as *aśvān* to their chariots ; but the sense may be 'horses (and) dappled (mares).' See, however, Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 226.

⁷ *Wörterbuch*, s.v.

Aufrecht⁸ concurs in the view of Roth, but Max. Müller⁹ is inclined to accept the traditional interpretation, while Muir¹⁰ leaves the matter open.

⁸ See Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 152.

⁹ *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 70; 184.

¹⁰ *Op. cit.*, 5, 151, 152.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 83.

Prṣad-ājya denotes 'sprinkled butter'—that is, butter (*Ājya*) mixed with sour milk, in the *Rigveda*¹ and later.²

¹ x. 90, 8.

² *Taittiriya Samhitā*, iii. 2, 6, 2; vi. 3, 9, 6; xi. 4; *Śatapatha Brāh-*

maṇa, ii. 5, 2, 41; 4, 2; iii. 8, 4, 8, etc.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 404, n. 1.

Prṣadhra occurs in a *Vālakhilya* hymn of the *Rigveda*¹ as the name of a man. He is also mentioned in the *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*² as a patron of *Praskaṇva*, and called *Prṣadhra Medhya Mātariśvan* (or *Mātariśva*); but for once there is a discrepancy between the statement of the *Sūtra* and the text of the *Rigveda*, for the hymns³ there attributed to *Praskaṇva* as in praise of *Prṣadhra* have nothing in them connected with *Prṣadhra*, while the *Anukramanī* (Index) ascribes to *Prṣadhra* himself the authorship of one of them.⁴ On the other hand, *Medhya* and *Mātariśvan* appear as separate persons in the *Rigveda*¹ along with *Prṣadhra*.

¹ viii. 52, 2.

² xvi. 11, 25-27.

³ viii. 55, 56.

⁴ viii. 56.

Cf. Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 39.

Prṣātaka is the name of a mixture like *Prṣadājya*, and consisting, according to the late *Gṛhyasaṃgraha*,¹ of curds (*Dadhi*), honey (*Madhu*), and *Ajya*. It is mentioned in a late passage of the *Atharvaveda*² and in the *Sūtras*.³

¹ ii. 59.

² xx. 134, 2.

³ *Mānava Gṛhya Sūtra*, ii. 3, etc.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 35, 580.

*Prṣṭyā*¹ denotes in the *Atharvaveda* (vi. 102, 2) the side horse (mare).

¹ So Böhtlingk, *Dictionary*, s.v. *Prṣṭhyā* is read in the St. Petersburg Dictionary. See, however, Grill, *Hun-*

dert Lieder,² 169; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 513.

Prsty-āmaya denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ a pain in the sides or ribs.² It appears to be mentioned there merely as an accompaniment of fever (*Takman*).

¹ xix. 34, 10. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 65, 391.

² The derivative adjective *prsty-*

āmayin, 'suffering from a pain in the side,' occurs in Rv. i. 105, 18.

Petva is found twice in the Atharvaveda.¹ In the first passage reference is made to its *vāja*, which Zimmer² argues can only mean 'strength,' 'swiftness,' though naturally the sense of 'male power' would seem more appropriate in a spell intended to remove lack of virility. In the second passage the *Petva* is mentioned as overcoming the horse (see *Ubhayādant*), a miracle which has a parallel in the *Rigveda*,³ where the *Petva* overcomes the female⁴ lion. The animal also occurs in the list of victims at the *Aśvamedha* ('horse sacrifice') in the *Yajurveda Saṃhitās*,⁵ and occasionally elsewhere.⁶ It appears to be the 'ram' or the 'wether,' the latter⁷ being the sense given to it by the commentator on the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*. But there is no conclusive evidence in favour of this meaning, while on the whole the passage of the Atharvaveda, in which *vāja* is found, accords best with the sense of 'ram.' Hopkins,⁸ however, renders the word as 'goat,' though for what reason is not clear. Whether it is connected in any way with *Pitva* or *Pidva* is quite uncertain.

¹ iv. 4, 8; v. 19, 2.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 229, 230.

³ vii. 18, 17.

⁴ *Siṃhyam* in the text. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 264, takes it as masculine, and as a play on *siṃyūm*, the name of one of the kings or peoples defeated in the battle of the ten kings. But, admitting the play, *siṃhī* as fem. seems to be still more pointed than *siṃha*, contrasting with the masculine *petva*.

⁵ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, v. 5, 22, 1. Though not in the parallel passage of the *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, it appears to be found in the *Kāṭhaka*, according

to Weber's note in his edition of the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*.

⁶ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, vi. 2, 8, 4; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxix. 58, 59; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 2, 5, 3, etc.

⁷ *Galita-velasko meṣaḥ*.

⁸ *Loc. cit.*; *India, Old and New*, 58. He thinks the horn of the goat pierced the lion. Curiously enough, Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 253, renders the word as 'goat' in Av. v. 19, 2, but (p. 151) as 'ram' in iv. 4, 8; and Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 434, speaks both of a 'ram' and a 'goat' in connexion with v. 19, 2.

Pedu is the name in the Rigveda¹ of a protégé of the Āśvins, who gave him, in order, as it seems, to replace a bad steed, a mythical horse, hence called Paidva,² which probably represents the horse of the sun.³

¹ Rv. i. 117, 9; 118, 9; 119, 10; vii. 71, 5; x. 39, 10.

² Rv. ix. 88, 4; Av. x. 4, 5 *et seq.*

³ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 52, 149.

Peruka occurs in an obscure verse of the Rigveda¹ as the name of a patron of the poet.

¹ vi. 63, 9. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 158.

Peśas denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² an embroidered garment such as a female dancer would wear.³ The fondness of the Indians for such raiment is noted by Megasthenes⁴ and by Arrian,⁵ who refer to their ἐσθῆς κατάστικτος. So in one passage⁶ a garment (*vastra*) is called *peśana*, with which Roth⁷ happily compares the Roman *vestis coloribus intexta*. The making of such garments was a regular occupation of women, as is indicated by the Peśas-kārī, the 'female embroiderer,' figuring in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda,⁸ though the commentator on the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa interprets the word as 'wife of a maker of gold.'⁹ Pischel,¹⁰ however, thinks that Peśas never means anything but colour or form.

¹ ii. 3, 6; iv. 36, 7; vii. 34, 11; 42, 1.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 82, 89; xx. 40; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, etc.

³ Rv. i. 92, 4, 5.

⁴ See Strabo, p. 509, where he refers to αὐτῶν ἐβανθής.

⁵ *Indica*, 5, 9.

⁶ Rv. x. 1, 6.

⁷ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁸ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 9; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 5, 1.

⁹ Cf. perhaps *suvarṇaṇ hiraṇyaṇ* *peśalam* in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 5, where *peśala* probably refers to cunningly-worked gold. But this does not suit the compound *peśas-kārī*, which must denote a 'maker of *peśas*,' and *peśas* has not the sense of wrought gold in any passage. Cf. also Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 4, 5; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 261.

¹⁰ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 113-125.

Peśitr is the name of one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ The sense is quite

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 12; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 8, 1.

uncertain. The word is rendered by the St. Petersburg Dictionary and by Weber² as 'one who cuts in pieces,' a 'carver,' but Sāyaṇa³ thinks that it means one who causes an enmity which has been lulled to rest to break out again.

² *Indische Streifen*, I, 75, n. 5.

³ On Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

Paiṅga-rāja is the name of one of the victims at the Aśva-medha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ That a bird is meant is certain, but what particular kind is quite unknown.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 13, 1; | saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 34. Cf. Zimmer, Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 16; Vāja- | *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

Paiṅgī-putra ('son of a female descendant of Piṅga') is the name of a teacher, pupil of Śaunakīputra, in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30 Mādhyam̐dina).

Paiṅgya, 'descendant of Piṅga,' is the name of a teacher who is repeatedly mentioned as an authority in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa,¹ where² also his doctrine is called the Paiṅgya. This teacher is further referred to in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ which also speaks of Madhuka Paiṅgya.⁴ It is, of course, impossible to say whether there was only one Paiṅgya or several Paiṅgyas. The followers of Paiṅgya are called Paiṅgins in the Nidāna⁵ and Anupada⁶ Sūtras. His text-book is called Paiṅga in the Anupada Sūtra,⁷ while the Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra⁸ mentions a Paiṅgāyaṇi Brāhmaṇa. It is clear that Paiṅgya was a teacher of a Rigveda school allied to the Kauṣītakis. Paiṅgi is a patronymic of Yāska in the Anukramaṇī of the Ātreya Śākhā.⁹

¹ viii. 9; xvi. 9; xxvi. 3. 4. 14; xxviii. 7. 9; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, ii. 2.

² iii. 1; xix. 9; xxiv. 4. Cf. *Paiṅgī saṃpad*, xxv. 7. Paiṅgya is found also in the Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 2, 11; xi. 11, 5; 14, 9; xv. 3, 1; xvii. 7, 1, 3; 10, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 11.

³ xii. 2, 2, 4; 4, 8. (Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 17.)

⁴ xi. 7, 2, 8; 16.

⁵ iv. 7.

⁶ i. 8; ii. 2. 4. 10; vi. 7; xi. 8.

⁷ ii. 4; iii. 12; iv. 5.

⁸ v. 15, 8; 29, 4.

⁹ Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 71, n.; 3, 396.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 44, 45. 404 et seq.; 2, 295; *Indian Literature*, 41, 46, 47, 56, 81, 90, 130, etc.

Paijavana, 'descendant of *Pijavana*,' is the patronymic of *Sudās*.¹ It seems most probable that *Pijavana* intervened in the line of succession between *Divodāsa* and *Sudās*, because the two kings have, according to tradition, quite different *Purohitas*, the former being served by the *Bharadvājas* as his priests, the latter by *Vasiṣṭha* and *Viśvāmitra*;² this is more natural if they were divided by a period of time than if they had been, as is usually supposed, father and son. *Geldner*,³ however, identifies *Divodāsa* and *Pijavana*.

¹ Rv. vii. 18, 22. 25; Nirukta, ii. 24.
25; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 34;
Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 11, 14.

² See Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*,
I, 104 *et seq.*

³ *Rigveda, Glossar*, 115.

Paidva. See *Pedu*.

Potr is the name of one of the priests (*Ṛtviḥ*) of the sacrificial ritual. Already known to the *Rigveda*,¹ he is frequently mentioned later in the *Brāhmaṇas*.² But as *Oldenberg*³ observes, the *Potr* is not in the later literature a priest of any importance, but is practically a mere name. Judging by the derivation of the name from the root *pū*, 'purify,' it would seem that he was properly engaged in the purification of the *Soma pavamāna*, 'Soma purifying itself,' and was perhaps employed to sing hymns to this *Soma*. *Potra*⁴ denotes both the office and the *Soma* vessel of the *Potr*.⁵

¹ i. 94, 6; ii. 5, 2; iv. 9, 3; vii. 16, 5;
ix. 67, 22.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 10 *et seq.*;
Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 4, 22;
v. 4, 5, 22; xii. 1, 1, 8, etc.

³ *Religion des Veda*, 383, 391, 395.

⁴ Rv. ii. 1, 2, and probably i. 76, 4,
though the St. Petersburg Dictionary,
s.v., gives this as an example of the
second use.

⁵ Rv. i. 15, 2; ii. 36, 2; 37, 2. 4.

Paumścaleya in the *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa* (iii. 8, 4, 2) denotes the son of a courtesan (*Pumścalī*).

Paumśāyana is the patronymic of *Duṣṭarītu* in the *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa* (xii. 9, 3, 1).

Pauñji-ṣṭha is the form in the Atharvaveda,¹ the Vājasaneyi Samhitā,² and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,³ of the word **Puñjiṣṭha**, denoting 'fisherman.' It is probably a caste name, 'son of a Puñjiṣṭha,' as the designation of a functional caste.

¹ x. 4, 9.² xxx. 8.³ iii. 4, 5, 1, where Sāyaṇa glosses itwith the word *kaiivarta*, also probably the name of a functional caste.

Paṇḍarika is the patronymic of **Kṣemadhṛtvā** in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxii. 18, 7).

Pauta-krata, 'descendant of Pūtakratā,' is the metronymic of a man, apparently **Dasyave Vṛka**, in the Rigveda.¹ Scheffelowitz² proposes to read Pūtakratu with the Kashmir MS. of the Rigveda, arguing that in the same hymn Pūtakratāyī, the wife of Pūtakratu, is referred to, and that therefore Pūtakratu is appropriate, Pūtakratāyī³ being the feminine, like Manāyī,⁴ for Manāvī. But the ordinary reading in the sense of descendant is perfectly legitimate, as Oldenberg⁵ has pointed out.

¹ viii. 56, 2.² *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 41, 42.³ See Pāṇini, iv. 1, 36.⁴ Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, i. 8, 6; Pāṇini,

iv. 1, 38. Perhaps also Vasāvī, Rv.

x. 73, 4.

⁵ *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1907,

237.

Pautimāṣī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Pūtimāṣa,' is the metronymic of a teacher in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Kāṇva recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 1).

Pauti-māṣya, 'descendant of Pūtimāṣa,' is the patronymic of a teacher, a pupil of **Gaupavana**, in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Kāṇva recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 6, 1; iv. 6, 1).

Pautimāṣyāyana, 'descendant of Pautimāṣya,' is the patronymic of a teacher, who, with **Kauṇḍinyāyana**, taught **Raiibhya**, in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Mādhyamīna recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26).

Pautra ('descended from a son') is the regular term for a 'grandson' from the Atharvaveda¹ onwards.² When it is used beside Naptṛ,³ the latter word must denote 'great-grandson.'

¹ ix. 5, 30; xi. 7, 16; xviii. 43, 9.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 10; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 8, 3, etc.

³ Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 3, 18;

Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, x. 11, 5;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 10, 3.

Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 478.

Paura, 'descendant of Pūru,' is the name of a man, presumably a Pūru prince helped by Indra, in a hymn of the Rigveda.¹ The Greek Πῶρος, the name of Alexander's rival, is probably the representative of this word. Oldenberg² sees the same name in another passage also.³

¹ viii. 3, 12.

² *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 362; as also Grassmann, *Wörterbuch*, s.v.

³ v. 74, 4.

Pauru-kutsa,¹ Pauru-kutsi,² Pauru-kutsya,³ are variant forms of the patronymic of Trasadasyu, the descendant of Purukutsa.

¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxii. 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 16, 3.

² Rv. vii. 19, 3.

³ Rv. v. 33, 8; viii. 19, 36; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 5, 3.

Pauru-śiṣṭi, 'descendant of Puruśiṣṭa,' is the patronymic of Taponitya in the Taittiriya Upaniṣad (i. 9, 1 = Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, vii. 8, 1).

Paurṇa-māsī, denoting the 'night of the full moon,' is celebrated in the Atharvaveda¹ as sacred, while it is repeatedly mentioned later.² Gobhila³ defines it as the greatest separation (*vikarṣa*) of the sun and the moon. Cf. *Māsa*.

¹ vii. 80.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 9, 1; ii. 2, 1; iii. 4, 9, 6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 2, 4, etc.

³ i. 5, 7. Three sorts of full moon are distinguished by Gobhila—that which occurs when the full moon rises at the meeting of day and night

(*sandhyā*), when it rises shortly after sunset, or when it stands high in the sky. The two former alternatives are apparently those described in the passage (Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 11 = Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1) as *pūrvā* and *uttarā*. See Weber, *Jyotiṣa*, 51; Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 30, 26, n.

Pauluṣi, 'descendant of Puluṣa,' is the patronymic of Sat-yayajña in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (x. 6, 1, 1) and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (v. 11, 1). In the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (i. 39, 1) the form is Pauluṣita, which is perhaps merely an error.

Paulkṣa is the name of one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ The name also occurs in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad² as that of a despised race of men, together with the Cāṇḍāla. The Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā³ has the variant Puklaka or Pulkaka, clearly the same as Pulkasa, of which Paulkasa is a derivative form, showing that a caste is meant (cf. Kaulāla, Pauñjiṣṭha). In the accepted theory⁴ the Pulkasa is the son of a Niṣāda or Śūdra by a Kṣatriya woman, but this is merely speculative; the Paulkasa may either have been a functional caste, or, as Fick⁵ believes, an aboriginal clan living by catching wild beasts, and only occasionally reduced to menial tasks.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 17; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 14, 1.

² iv. 3, 22.

³ i. 6, 11.

⁴ Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.,

Pukhaśa. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 217, takes Paulkasa as a mixed caste.

⁵ *Die sociale Gliederung*, 206. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 416, n. 6.

Pauṣkara-sādi ('descendant of Puṣkarasādi') is the name of a teacher mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,¹ as well as the Taittirīya Prātiśākhya.² A Puṣkarasādi is mentioned in the Dharma Sūtra³ of Āpastamba and elsewhere.

¹ vii. 17. Cf. Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 371.

² i. 5; ii. 1. 2. 5; Pāṇini, viii. 4, 48;

Vārttika, 3; Kielhorn, *Indian Antiquary*, 16, 103; Pischel, *ibid.*, 34, 26.

³ i. 6, 19, 7; 10, 28, 1.

Pauṣpiṇḍya is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Jaimini, in the Varṇa (list of teachers) at the end of the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 4, 377.

Pyukṣṇa is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (v. 3, 1, 11) denoting the 'covering' for a bow (Dhanus), presumably made of skin.

Prauga is apparently equivalent to *pra-yuga*, denoting the fore part of the pole of the cart, the part in front of the yoke. It is mentioned in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² where it is said to be the part of the pole behind the *Kastambhī*, or prop on which the pole rests.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 11, 1. 2 ;
Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxi. 4.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 9 ;
iii. 5, 3, 4, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 248 ;
Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12,
14, n. 1.

Pra-kaṅkata is the name of some noxious insect in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 191, 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Pra-karitr is the name of one of the victims at the *Puruṣa-medha* ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ The exact sense is uncertain ; the commentator Sāyaṇa on the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa explains it to mean the 'divider of dear ones by producing enmity,' but the sense of 'sprinkler'—that is, 'seasoner'—is more likely.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 12 ; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 8, 1. Cf.
Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44,

315, n. 1 ; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1,
79, n. 6.

Pra-kaśa in the Atharvaveda (ix. 1, 21) seems to mean either the 'thong' or the 'lash' of a whip.

Pra-krama, 'stride,' is mentioned as a measure of distance in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (x. 2, 3, 1 *et seq.*), but its exact length is unknown.

Prakṣa is the form in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ of the usual name, **Plakṣa**, of a tree, being merely a phonetic alteration for the sake of the etymology. According to Aufrecht,² the same word is found in two passages of the Sāmaveda,³ the same reading occurring in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.⁴ Oldenberg,⁵ however, questions the correctness of the reading *Prakṣa*, both in the latter passage and in the Sāmaveda.

¹ vi. 3, 10, 2.

² *Rigveda*, 2, xlv, n.

³ i. 444 ; ii. 465.

⁴ v. 2, 2, with Keith's notes.

⁵ *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 344.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 59.

Pragātha is the name given in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka (ii. 2, 2) to the poets of the eighth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda, so called because they composed Pragātha strophes (that is, verses consisting of a Bṛhatī or Kakubh followed by a Satobṛhatī).

Pra-ghāta is found in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² in the sense of the closely woven ends of a cloth from which depend the loose threads of the Nīvi, or unwoven fringe.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 1, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 1. The word does not occur in Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 6, 2, 3.

² iii. 1, 2, 18.
Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 10, n. 1.

Pra-calākā in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (vii. 5, 11, 1) and the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā (Aśvamedha, v. 2) seems to mean a 'cloud-burst.'

Prajāvant Prājāpatya, 'descendant of Prajāpati,' is, according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (i. 21), the author of a hymn of the Rigveda (x. 183).

Pra-ṇapāt in the Rigveda (viii. 17, 13) denotes 'great-grandson.'

Pra-ṇejana is the word used in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (i. 2, 2, 18) to denote the 'water used for washing.'

Pra-tatāmaha, 'great-grandfather,' is found in the Atharvaveda (xviii. 4, 75).

Pra-tardana is the name in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā¹ of a king who had a Bharadvāja for his Purohita. In the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa² he appears as arriving at the sacrifice of the Ṛṣis in the Naimiṣa forest, and asking them how errors in the sacrifice could be remedied; and as finding Alīkayu Vācaspatha, the Brahman priest at the sacrifice, unable to say what was to be

¹ xxi. 10.

² xxvi. 5.

done. In the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad³ it is said that Pratardana Daivodāsi went to Indra's world through his death in battle. The patronymic connects him with Divodāsa, the ancestor or father of Sudās, and the mention of Bharadvāja (probably 'a Bharadvāja' is meant) as his priest supports the patronymic, for Divodāsa is a special favourite of the singers of the Bhatadvāja family. The name, moreover, is reminiscent of the Tṛtsus (the root *tard* appears in both) and of the *Pratydaḥ* (see *Pratrd*). But he is not in Vedic literature a king of Kāśī.⁴ Geldner⁵ regards him as Divodāsa's son, but this is not likely. Cf. *Prātardani*.

³ iii, 1.

⁴ As in the Epic; Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 38.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 138.

Pra-tithi Deva-taratha is the name of a teacher, pupil of Devataras Śāvasāyana in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373, 385; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 444.

Prati-dīvan denotes in the Rigveda (x. 38, 6) and the Atharvaveda (vii. 109, 4) 'opponent in the game of dice.'

Prati-duh has the specific sense of 'fresh milk,' warm from the cow, in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Av. ix. 4, 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, xviii. 4, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 6, 3, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 6, 2, etc.

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 5, 5;

Prati-dhā apparently means 'draught' or 'pull' in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Indra is said to have drunk thirty streams (*sarāṃsi*) with one Prati-dhā.

¹ viii. 77, 4; Nirukta, v. 11.

Prati-dhi is mentioned in the Sūryā hymn of the Rigveda¹ as part of the chariot on which the bride is taken home. It is

¹ x. 85, 8.

impossible to determine with certainty exactly what is meant ; Rōth² understands it to mean a cross-piece of wood fastened to the pole.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Prati-*paṇa* is found in the Atharvaveda (iii. 15, 4) denoting 'barter' or 'exchange.' Cf. *Paṇa*.

Prati-*praśna* occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ applied to Prajāpati as the decider of doubts ; it may have been a technical term for an 'arbitrator' (cf. *Madhyamasī* and *Dharma*).

¹ i. 4, 5, 11 ; iv. 1, 3, 14 ; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 131, and 26, 267, renders *pratipraśnam* by '(went to Prajāpati) for his decision,' which leaves it ambiguous how he took the passages.

Prati-*pra-sthāṭṛ* is the name of a priest (*Ṛtvij*), one of the assistants of the Adhvaryu, in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹ He is not mentioned in the Rīgveda,² but mention is once made in that Saṃhitā³ of the two Adhvaryus. These may have meant, as later, the Adhvaryu and the Prati-prasthāṭṛ. Oldenberg,⁴ however, thinks that the Adhvaryu and the Agnīdh are intended, a conjecture for which there is some authority.⁵

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 3, 4 ; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 29 ; vii. 1 ; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 2, 2 ; 3, 13, 22, etc.

² Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 384, n. 2.

³ ii. 16, 5.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, 390, n. 2.

⁵ Cf. Rv. x. 41, 3 ; Mantra in Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 6, 3.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Rituallitteratur*, 97.

Prati-*prāś*. See *Prāś*.

Pratibodhī-putra is a wrong reading for Prātibodhī-putra.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 1, 391 ; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 244, 310.

Prati-*mit* is found in the description of a house in the Atharvaveda.¹ The sense must be 'support' of some sort, probably beams leaning up at an angle against the *Upamits*.

¹ ix. 3, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 153 ; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 596.

Prati-veśa, 'neighbour,' occurs, often metaphorically, from the Rigveda¹ onwards.²

¹ x. 66, 13.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 97; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 75; Kāthaka Saṃ-

hitā, xxxvi. 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 2; Taittirīya Upaniṣad, i. 4, 3.

Prati-veśya is mentioned in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) at the end of the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (xv. 1) as the pupil of Bṛhad-diva. Cf. Prati-veśya.

Prati-śrutkā, 'echo,' shows that this phenomenon had already received a name as early as the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad (iv. 13).

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 14, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 13; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, Aśvamedha, vii. 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 32; xxx. 19.

Prati-ṣṭhā is found in one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ where Zimmer² thinks the word is used as a technical term of law; possibly a 'sanctuary' may be meant, but it is more than doubtful whether the sense of 'home' or 'abode,' as given by Roth,³ is not quite adequate. Cf. Jñāṭṛ.

¹ vi. 32, 3 = viii. 8, 21 = Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 14.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 181.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., 3.

So a *pratiṣṭhā-kāma*, 'one desirous of a fixed abode,' Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 3, 4; Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiii. 18, 1, etc.

Prati-sara is used in several passages of the Atharvaveda¹ and later² to denote an amulet, according to Roth,³ because it was a band, and so returned on itself (*prati-sr*, 'go back'). The sense is doubtful; perhaps 'attacking' may really be the root idea.⁴ Cf. Punaḥsara.

¹ ii. 11, 2; iv. 40, 1; viii. 5, 1, 4.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 4, 20; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 30, etc.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., followed by Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 53, n. 2.

⁴ Cf. Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, cxxxiii; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 576.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 263; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 345; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 164.

Prati-hartṛ is the name of the assistant of the Udgātṛ in the list of the sixteen priests (Ṛtvij). It is found in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas,² but not in the Rīgveda.³

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 2, 1.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 4, 22; xii. 1, 1, 8;

Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 15, 3;

Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 10, 11; 11, 8.

³ Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 227.

Pratī-darśa Śvaikna is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as sacrificing with the Dākṣāyaṇa offering, and as teaching Suplan Sārñjaya, who thence became Sahadeva Sārñjaya. In a second passage² he is called Pratīdarśa Aibhāvata, and again brought into connexion with Suplan Sārñjaya. According to Eggeling,³ he is to be deemed a king of the Śviknas; apparently, too, he was a descendant of Ibhāvant. A Pratīdarśa is also mentioned in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.⁴

¹ ii. 4, 4, 3.

² xii. 8, 2, 3.

³ *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 239, n. 2.

⁴ iv. 8, 7.

Pratīpa Prātīsatvana,¹ or Prātīsutvana,² is the name of a man mentioned in a hymn of the Atharvaveda.² Zimmer,³ with great ingenuity, compares the fact that Parikṣit is mentioned as a Kuru king in the Atharvaveda,⁴ and that, according to the Epic genealogies, his grandson was Pratiśravas, with which name Prātīsutvana, as very possibly a Prākṛitized version of Pratiśrutvana may be compared, and his great-grandson was Pratīpa. The identification cannot, however, be regarded as at all certain, and while the Epic may have derived its genealogy from the Atharvaveda, it may have preserved an independent tradition. Böhtlingk⁵ renders *prātīsatvanam* as 'in the direction opposed to the Satvans', and this may be right.

¹ So Khila, v. 15, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 33, 2.

² So Av. xx. 129, 2. Cf. Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rīgveda*, 161; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 18, 1.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 131.

⁴ xx. 127.

⁵ Dictionary, s.v.

Pratī-bodha is mentioned with Bodha in two passages of the Atharvaveda,¹ apparently as the name of a very mythic Ṛṣi, 'Intelligence.'

¹ v. 30, 10; viii. 1, 13. Cf. Mānava Ḡṛhya Sūtra, ii. 15, 1.

Pratṛd occurs once in the plural in a hymn of the Rgveda,¹ where it is clearly a variant of the word Tṛtsu. Moreover, the name of King Pratardana, a descendant of the Tṛtsu king, Divodāsa, confirms the identification of Tṛtsu and Pratṛd.²

¹ vii. 33, 14.

² See Ludwig, Translation of the

Rigveda, 3, 159; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 138.

Pra-toda denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² the 'goad' of the Vrātya, the non-Brahminical Āryan or aborigine. Later the word is regularly used for 'goad' in general.

¹ xv. 2, 1.

² xvii. 1, 14. See Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 8; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 4, 10; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra,

viii. 6, 7; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 72, 3. The rendering 'lance' seems to have no authority. But see Weber, *Indian Literature*, 67.

Pratyakṣa-darśana, n., means 'seeing with one's own eyes,' as opposed to seeing in a vision (*svapna*). A section on such visions appears in the Rigveda Āraṇyakas.¹

¹ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 7.

Praty-enas is found with Ugra and Sūta-grāmaṇi in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,¹ clearly denoting an officer of police. The sense must be that of the humbler 'servants' of the king² rather than 'magistrates,' as Max Müller, in his translation, takes it. In the Kāthaka Saṃhitā³ and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁴ the word means, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, the next heir, who is responsible for the debts of a dead man.

¹ iv. 3, 43. 44 (Mādhyamdina=iv. 3, 37. 38 Kāṇva).

² Böhrtlingk's Translation, p. 66, where he takes *ugra* as an adjective.

³ viii. 4 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 463).

⁴ iv. 16, 16. 17.

Pra-daṇa in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas² denotes a 'cleft' in the ground.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 8, 5; | tiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 0, 7; Sata-
v. 2, 4, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxv. 7. | patha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 2, 3, 8; xiii. 8,
² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 35, 1; Tait- | 3, 10, etc.

Pra-div in the Atharvaveda (xviii. 2, 48) is the third and highest heaven, in which the Fathers dwell. In the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xx. 1) it is the fifth of a series of seven heavens.

Pra-diś, like **Diś**, normally designates only a 'quarter' of the sky, or 'point' of the compass. Four,¹ five,² six,³ and seven⁴ such points are enumerated, or more generally 'all' are mentioned.⁵ In some passages,⁶ on the other hand, the word has the definite sense of an 'intermediate quarter,' which is more precisely denoted by *avāntara-diś*.

¹ Rv. i. 164, 42; vii. 35, 8; x. 19, 8; | ⁴ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 32.
Av. i. 11, 2; Jñ. 10, 3. | ⁵ Rv. vi. 75, 2; x. 121, 4.
² Rv. ix. 86, 29; Av. i. 30, 4; iii. 4, 2; | ⁶ Av. v. 28, 2; ix. 2, 21; xix. 20, 2,
20, 9. | etc.
³ Av. iv. 11, 1; 20, 2; x. 7, 35.

Pra-dhana denotes 'contest,' whether the real conflict of war or the competition of the chariot race, in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 116, 2; 154, 3; 169, 2; x. 102, 5, etc.

Pra-dhi is the name of some part of the wheel of a chariot, probably the 'felly.' In one passage of the Rigveda,¹ and in one of the Atharvaveda,² the 'nave' (**Nabhya**) and the 'felly' (*pradhi*) are mentioned along with the **Upadhi**, which must then be either a collective name for the spokes or an inner rim within the felly and binding the spokes. In the riddle hymn of the Rigveda³ twelve Pradhis are mentioned with three naves, one wheel, and three hundred and sixty spokes; what exactly is here meant by this particular term it would be useless to conjecture, though it is clear that the passage as a whole symbolizes

¹ ii. 39, 4.

² vi. 70, 3.

³ i. 164, 48.

the year with three seasons, twelve months, and three hundred and sixty days. Elsewhere⁴ the nave and the Pradhi alone are mentioned, or the Pradhi occurs by itself.⁵

⁴ Taittiriya Saṃhitā. vii. 4, 11, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 15; Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 5, 23.

⁵ Rv. iv. 30, 15; x. 102, 7, etc. In Av. xviii. 2, 14, *pradhāv adhi* is merely an incorrect variant of the *pradhāvati*

of Rv. x. 154, 1. The same corruption is seen by Lanman (in Whitney's Translation of the Atharvaveda, xcii) in Av. vi. 70, 3 (n. 2).

Cf. Whitney, *op. cit.*, 33; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 248.

Pra-dhvaṃsana. See Prādhvaṃsana.

Pra-ṇa in the Atharvaveda (xii. 15, 4. 5) denotes 'barter' or 'exchange,' balanced by **Pratiṇa**.

Pra-patha in the Rigveda¹ and the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² denotes a 'long journey.' Wilson³ has seen in one passage⁴ the sense of 'resting-place,' where travellers can obtain food (*khādi*). Zimmer⁵ shows that this is impossible, and the reading (*prapathesū*) in the passage in question is not improbably⁶ an error for *prapadesū*. In the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā⁷ the word means a 'broad road.'

¹ x. 17, 4. 6; 63, 16.

² vii. 15.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 2, 151.

⁴ Rv. i. 166, 9.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 231.

⁶ Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary,

s.v.; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 108; Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 166. Böhtlingk, Dictionary, *s.v.*, does not follow Roth.

⁷ xxxvii. 14 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 466).

Pra-pathin¹ is the name of a patron, perhaps a Yādava, in one hymn of the Rigveda.²

¹ *Prapathī* might be the stem, the word occurring as a proper name in the nominative singular only (cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 377, 3); but this is not probable, the stem *prapathin* being otherwise found as an adjective.

² viii. 1, 30. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 159; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 90.

Pra-pā seems to denote a 'spring' in the desert in the only Rigveda passage where it occurs.¹ In the Atharvaveda² it has merely the sense of 'drinking,' or a 'drink.'

¹ x. 4, 1.² iii. 30, 6. Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 1, 2.

Pra-pitāmaha, 'great-grandfather,' is found in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 5, 1; Vāja-
saneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 36; Av. xviii. 4, 35. | ² Śāatapatha Brāhmaṇ, ii. 4, 2, 16;
xii. 8, 1, 7.

Pra-pitva is found in several passages of the Rigveda as a designation of time. In one passage¹ the sense is made clear by the context: 'at the rising of the sun' (*sūra udite*), 'at mid-day' (*madhyandine divaḥ*), and 'at the Prapitva, bordering on the night' (*apīśarvare*). In another passage² the sense of 'late in the day' also seems adequate, while the phrase³ *abhipitve ahnaḥ*, 'at the close of day,' also denotes the evening. According to Geldner⁴ the sense of the word is the 'decisive moment' in a race or a battle, and so the 'end of the day.'⁵ Cf. Ahan.

¹ viii. 1, 29.² vii. 41, 4.³ iv. 16, 12.⁴ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 174 et seq.

⁵ Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*,
s.v., took it to mean 'daybreak'; so
also Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 362.

Böhtlingk, *Dictionary*, s.v., on the other
hand, gives the meaning as 'decline of
day,' 'evening.' See also Bloomfield,
Journal of the American Oriental Society,
16, 24 et seq.; Oldenberg, *Sacred Books
of the East*, 46, 183 et seq.

Pra-protha is the name in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (viii. 4, 1) of a plant used as a substitute for Soma.

Pra-pharvī denotes a 'wanton woman' in the Rigveda (x. 85, 22), the Atharvaveda (v. 22, 7), and the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 5, 6; | Saṃhitā, xvi. 12; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,
Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 12; Kāṭhaka | xii. 71.

Pra-budh, occurring in one passage of the Rigveda (viii. 27, 19), is used in the locative parallel with *nimruci*, 'at the setting (of the sun),' and clearly means 'at the rising (of the sun).'

Pra-maganda is the name of a prince in the Rigveda,¹ where he is mentioned as the king of the Kikāṭas, and where he seems to be designated by the epithet *naicāśākha*, 'belonging to a low branch or race.' On the other hand, Yāska² takes Pramaganda to mean the 'son of a usurer,' an explanation that is hardly probable. Hillebrandt³ thinks that *naicāśākha* refers not to Pramaganda, but to the Soma plant, the plant being called *nīcāśākha*, 'having shoots turned downwards,' and that the passage refers to a raid against the Kikāṭas, who were not observers of the milk cult or the Soma cult, with the intention of winning their lands where the Soma grew and where there were cows. Böhtlingk,⁴ however, questions this view, which is not very probable. A place name is possibly meant by Naicāśākha.⁵ The name Pramaganda seems un-Āryan.

¹ iii. 53, 14.

² Nirukta, vi. 32.

³ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 14-16; 2, 241-245.

⁴ *Proceedings of the Saxon Academy*, December 12, 1891.

⁵ Sāyaṇa, in his introduction to his commentary on the Rigveda, p. 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 31; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 153; Geldner, *Rigvedc, Kommentar*, 58.

Pra-mandanī is the name of an Apsaras in the Atharvaveda.¹ Probably the word primarily denoted a certain sweet-scented plant, which seems to be the sense of *pra-manda* in the Kauśika Sūtra.²

¹ iv. 37, 3.

² viii. 17; xxv. 11; xxxii. 29; *niṣpra-manda*, xxxvi. 15. Cf. Zimmer, *Altin-*

disches Leben, 69; Caland, *Altindisches Zaubervitual*, 15, n. 11.

Pra-mara in one passage of the Rigveda¹ is taken by Ludwig² to be a proper name.

¹ x. 27, 20.

² *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 165.

Pra-mota is the name of some sort of disease in the Atharvaveda,¹ according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary. Zimmer,² however, thinks that the word must be an adjective meaning 'dumb.' This view is accepted, though with doubt, by Whitney³ and by Bloomfield.⁴

¹ ix. 8, 4.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 378, n.

³ *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 550.

⁴ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 601.

Pra-yoga is the name of a seer in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 10, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xix. 10 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 478).

Pra-yogya denotes in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (viii. 12, 3) an animal yoked to a carriage, 'draught animal.'

Pra-lāpa, 'prattle,' is found with other words of similar import in the Atharvaveda,¹ and in the Brāhmaṇas² of the Rgveda. The phrase **Aitaśa-pralāpa**, 'Discourse of Aitaśa,' occurs as a designation of certain passages of the Atharvaveda.³ The name has no justification in the text itself.

¹ xi. 8, 25.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 33; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 5; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 17, 6, etc.

³ See Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, pp. 98, 101, n. 12; Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 159 et seq.; Macdonell, *Bṛhaddevatā*, 2, 323.

Pra-vacana means 'oral instruction,' 'teaching,' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and later.²

¹ xi. 5, 7, 1.

² Taittiriya Upaniṣad, i. 1, 3, 9; Kāthaka Upaniṣad, ii. 23; Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad, iii. 2, 3, etc.

Pra-vat, 'height,' is contrasted with **Nivat**, 'valley,' in the Rigveda,¹ where it occurs several times.² The word is also found later.³

¹ vii. 50, 4.

² Rv. ii. 13, 2; iv. 17, 7; 22, 4; vi. 17, 12; vii. 32, 27; x. 14, 1; 57, 12; 75, 4.

³ Av. i. 13, 2; 26, 3; vi. 28, 3; x. 10, 2; xii. 1, 2; xviii. 4, 7.

1. Pra-vara denotes properly the 'summons' addressed to Agni at the beginning of the sacrifice to perform his functions. But as Agni was then invoked by the names of the ancestors of the Purohita,¹ the term Pravara denotes the series of ancestors invoked.²

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 25. See Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 1, 1, 20; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 78.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 9; etc.

2. Pra-vara,¹ or Pra-vāra,² denotes a 'covering' or 'woollen cloth' in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 10, in the Mādhyamīdina recension.

² Sāyaṇa on Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upani-

ṣad, *loc. cit.*; and Kāṇva recension, vi. 2, 7.

Pra-varta, occurring in the description of the Vrātya in the Atharvaveda (xv. 2, 1, *et seq.*), is explained by the St. Petersburg Dictionary as a 'round ornament.' According to the commentator on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (2,453 *Bibl. Ind.*), it means an 'ear-ring.'

Pra-valhikā, a 'riddle,' is the name given in the Brāhmaṇas of the Rigveda¹ to certain verses of the Atharvaveda.²

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 33; Kauṣī-
taki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 7.

² xx. 133; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,
xii. 22; Khila, v. 10.
Cf. Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 98-100.

Pra-vāta, 'a windy spot,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as the place where the Vibhītaka nuts, used as dice (Akṣa) grow. In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā² reference is made to the exposure of decaying matter in such a place.

¹ x. 34, 1; Nirukta, ix. 8. Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 119, thinks the refer-

ence here is to nuts being blown down
in a storm of wind.

² vi. 4, 7, 2.

Pra-vāra. See 2. Pravara.

Pra-vāsa, 'dwelling abroad,' is mentioned in the Rigveda.¹ Ceremonies applicable to one who has returned from foreign residence are given in the Sūtras.²

¹ viii. 29, 8.

² Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 15;

Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, ii. 17,
etc.

Pra-vāhaṇa Jaivali or Jaivala ('descendant of Jīvala') is the name of a prince, contemporary with Uddālaka, who

appears in the Upaniṣads¹ as engaged in philosophical discussions. He is probably identical with the Jaivali of the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, | Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 8, 1; v. 1. 7 (Mādhyamīna=vi. 2, 1. 4 Kāṇva); | 3, 1.
² i. 38, 4.

Pra-śas in a Mantra in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ denotes, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, an 'axe,' or some similar instrument for cutting.²

¹ ii. 6, 5. Cf. Durga on Nirukta, v. 11.

² From śas, 'to cut.'

Pra-śāstr is the name of one of the priests (Rtvij) at the Vedic sacrifice. In the lesser sacrifices he plays no part at all, but he appears in the animal (*paśu*) and Soma sacrifices, in the former as the only, in the latter as the main, assistant of the Hotṛ priest in the singing of the litanies. He is mentioned by name in the Rigveda,¹ and often later.² He is also in the Rigveda³ called Upavaktṛ, this name, like Praśāstr, being derived from the fact that one of his chief functions was to issue directions (*praiśa*) to the other priests. Another name for him was Maitrāvaruṇa, because his litanies were mainly addressed to Mitra and Varuṇa, a connexion already visible in the Rigveda.⁴ The 'two divine Hotṛs' of the Āprī litanies denote, according to Oldenberg,⁵ the heavenly counterparts of the Hotṛ and the Praśāstr.

¹ i. 94, 6; ii. 5, 4; *praśāstra*, 'the Soma bowl of the Praśāstr,' 36, 6; *praśāstra*, 'the office of the Praśāstr,' ii. 1, 2=x, 91, 10.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 21; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 34; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6, 6, 6; xi. 5, 5, 9, etc.

³ iv. 9, 5; vi. 71, 5; ix. 95, 5. According to Ludwig, Translation of

the Rigveda, 3, 226, the Upavaktṛ is the earliest equivalent of the Achāvāka.

⁴ ii. 36, 6.

⁵ *Religion des Veda*, 391. Ludwig, *op. cit.*, 3, 227, identifies the Praśāstr with the Prastotr, but this is most improbable.

Cf. Oldenberg, *op. cit.*, 383, 390, 391; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 141 *et seq.*

Praśna denotes generally 'enquiry' or 'disputed question,' the phrase *praśnam eti* having the sense 'he asks a person for

the decision of a disputed point' in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ and elsewhere.² Thus Praśna comes to have the definite meaning of 'decision' in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.³ In the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda⁴ are included the Praśnin, the Abhi-praśnin, and the Praśna-vivāka; it is quite likely that here the three parties to a civil case are meant—the plaintiff, the defendant, and the arbitrator or judge (Madhyamaśi).

¹ ii. 5, 8, 5; ii. 9.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 6, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 28,

³ v. 14.

⁴ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 10; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 6, 1.

Praṣṭi, like Prṣṭyā, denotes a 'side horse,' which, however, possibly¹ did not necessarily mean a horse running beside the yoke-horses, but may also have meant a third horse yoked in front as a leader. This seems to be indicated by the reference in the Rigveda² to the Praṣṭi—here applied to the Maruts' team—leading (*vahati*) the team (*rohitaḥ*). In an obscure passage of the Atharvaveda³ there is a reference to the Praṣṭis in connexion with a *pañca-vāhī*, 'drawn by five,' but it is impossible to gain any clear idea of what is meant. The Praṣṭi is not rarely referred to elsewhere.⁴ In one passage⁵ the *dhuryau* and the *praṣṭyau* are mentioned together; this probably means the two horses yoked to the pole, with two others fastened in some way one on each side. The adjectives *praṣṭi-mant*,⁶ *praṣṭi-vāhana*,⁷ *praṣṭi-vāhin*,⁸ are all used of *Ratha*, 'chariot,' meaning 'drawn by a side horse (or horses)' in addition to the yoke-horses. Cf. *Ratha*.

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² i. 39, 6; viii. 27, 8. In i. 100, 17, *praṣṭibhiḥ* seems to refer to the assistants or comrades of Rjraśva (cf. Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 12, 14); but Ludwig thinks that the word refers to the steeds by which a victory was won.

³ x. 8, 8. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 597.

⁴ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 22; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 21, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 3, 9, etc.

⁵ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 12, 5.

⁶ Rv. vi. 27, 24.

⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 4, 9.

⁸ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 6, 4; 7, 1, 5; 9, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 13, 12 (where *praṣṭhi-vāhin* and *praṣṭi-vāhin* are confused).

Geldner's conjecture, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 119, that Praṣṭi denotes a horse yoked in the middle, is withdrawn by himself, *Kommentar*, 97.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 250; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 102.

Pra-siti in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (ii. 19) and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 7. 13, 4) denotes a divine 'missile,' but does not seem to be used of human combatants.

Pra-sū in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the young shoots of grass or herbs used at the sacrifice.

¹ i. 95, 10; iii. 5, 8; vii. 9, 3; 35, 7; | tirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 2 · Śatapatha
viii. 6, 20. | Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 1, 18.

² Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxvi. 2; Tait-

Pra-sṛta is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as a measure of capacity, meaning a 'handful.'²

¹ iv. 5, 10, 7; xiii. 4, 1, 5; Śāṅkh- | hollowed hand 'stretched out' to receive
āyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 1, 7. | what is offered.

² Primarily, the word designates the

Pra-skaṇva is the name of a Ṛṣi who is credited by the Anukramaṇī (Index) with the authorship of certain hymns of the Rigveda,¹ where² he is mentioned several times. The statement in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra³ that he obtained bounty from Pṛṣadhra Medhya Mātariśvan is apparently a blunder.⁴

¹ i. 44-50; viii. 49; ix. 95.

² i. 44, 6; 45, 3; viii. 3, 9; 51, 2; |
54, 8. Cf. Nirukta, iii. 17.

³ xvi. 11, 26.

⁴ Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*,
39.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-
veda, 3, 104 *et seq.*

Pra-stara in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the grass strewn as a sacrificial seat.

¹ x. 14, 4.

² i. Av. xvi. 2, 6; Taittirīya Saṃhitā,
i. 7, 7, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ii. 18; |

xviii. 63; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 26;
ii. 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 3, 5.
etc.

Pra-stoka is the name of a generous donor in the Rigveda,¹ where Ludwig² identifies him with Dīvodāsa Atithigva and

¹ vi. 47, 22.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 158.

Āśvattha or Āśvatha. According to the Śāṅkhayana Śrauta Sūtra,³ Bharadvāja obtained gifts from Prastoka Sārñjaya, 'descendant of Sṛñjaya.'

³ xvi. 11, 11.

Cf. Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*,

30, 31; Macdonell, *Bṛhaddevatā*, 2, 198 et seq.

Pra-stotṛ is the name of an assistant of the Udgātṛ priest who sings the Prastāva,¹ or prelude of the Sāman chant. His not being mentioned by name in the Rigveda is merely an accident, for he is clearly referred to in one passage,² and in the later literature³ he is a frequent figure. Ludwig⁴ erroneously thinks that Praśāstr is the earlier name of the Prastotṛ.

¹ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xii. 10, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 23; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 7, 4, 6; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 10, 9; ii. 2, 1, etc.

² viii. 81, 5 (*pra stoṣat*). See Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 393, n. 3.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 2, 1;

vi. 6, 3, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 34; vii. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 2, 5, 3; v. 4, 5, 22; xii. 1, 1, 6, etc.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 10, 8, etc.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 227.

Prasravaṇa. See Plakṣa.

Pra-hā in the Rigveda,¹ the Atharvaveda,² and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,³ denotes a 'winning throw' at dice, or, generally, any 'gain' or 'advantage.'³

¹ x. 42, 9.

² iv. 38, 3.

³ xvi. 14, 2; xx. 11, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 241,

and *prahāvant*, Rv. iv. 20, 8, meaning 'acquiring gain,' according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Prā-kāra in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xvi. 18, 14) denotes a walled mound supporting a raised platform (*prāsāda*) for spectators.

Prā-kāśa is found several times in the Brāhmaṇas¹ denoting an ornament of metal or a metal mirror. According to Geldner,² Prāvepa has the same sense in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.³

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 9, 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 5, 22, etc.

² *Rigveda, Glossar*, 120.

³ iv. 4, 8.

Prā-ḡahi is the name of a teacher in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxvi. 4) according to Lindner's edition. Cf. Prāvahi.

Prācīna-tāna denotes the 'warp' of a piece of cloth in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā (vi. 1, 1, 4). Cf. Prācīnātāna.

Prācīna-yogī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Prācīna-yoga,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Sām̐jivīputra in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Mādhyam̐dina recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 32).

Prācīna-yogya, 'descendant of Prācīnayoga,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Pārāśarya, in the first Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ A Prācīnayogya is mentioned also in the Chāndogya² and the Taittiriya³ Upaniṣads, and the same patronymic is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁴ and in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (see Puluṣa, Satyayajña,⁵ Somaśuṣma).

¹ ii. 6, 2 (Kāṇva).

² v. 13, 1.

³ i. 6, 2.

⁴ (Of Satyayajña Pauluṣi) x. 6, 1, 5; (of Śauceya) xi. 5, 3, 1. 8 (cf. Gopatha

Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 11). Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 61; 2, 213; 3, 274.

⁵ Called Prācīnayoga in i. 39, 1, but this is probably merely a blunder of the manuscript.

Prācīna-vaṃśa as an adjective denotes 'having the supporting beam of the roof facing the east' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.² The reference is to the central beam running from the middle of the western end of a hall to the middle of the eastern end. This beam was possibly higher than those at the side.

¹ iii. 1, 1, 6. 7; 6, 1, 23; iv. 6, 8, 20.

² Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxii. 13; Tait.

tiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 1, 3. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 3, n. 2.

Prācīna-śāla Aupamanyava ('descendant of Upamanyu') is the name of a householder and theologian in the Chāndogya

Upaniṣad.¹ A *Prācīnaśālī* appears as an *Udgātṛ* priest in the *Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa*,² and the *Prācīnaśālas* are mentioned in the same *Upaniṣad*.³

¹ v. 11, 1. See *Mahāśāla*.

² iii. 7, 2; 10, 2.

³ iii. 10, 1.

Prācīnātāna, denoting the 'warp' of a piece of cloth, is found in the *Brāhmaṇas*.¹ Cf. *Prācīnātāna*.

¹ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, viii. 12, 3; | (cf. Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 20, 17, 2; *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*, i. 5 | n. 2).

*Prācīnāvīta*¹ denotes the wearing of the sacred thread of the Āryan over the right shoulder and under the left arm, *Prācīnāvītin*² being the name for the man so wearing the thread. *Tilak*,³ however, thinks that these terms do not imply the wearing of a thread, but of a garment.

¹ *Taittiriya Saṃhitā*, ii. 5, 11, 1.

² *Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 4, 6, 6; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 4, 2, 2. 9; 6, 1, 8; xii. 5, 1, 6; *prācīnopavīta*

has the same sense in *Av.* ix. 1, 24.

³ *Orion*, 146, citing *Taittiriya Āraṇyaka*, ii. 1.

Prācya denotes in the plural 'dwellers in the east.' They are mentioned in the list of peoples in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*.¹ It is very probable that the *Kāśis*, *Kosalas*, *Videhas*, and perhaps *Magadhas*, are meant, as *Oldenberg*² supposes. In the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*³ the Easterns are said to call *Agni* by the name of *Śarva*, and their mode of making tombs is there⁴ referred to with disapproval. The *Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*⁵ explains the *Vipatha*, 'rough car,' of the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*⁶ as a car of the Easterns (*prācya-ratha*). In the *Samhitopaniṣad Brāhmaṇa*⁷ reference is made to the *Prācya-Pāñcālas*.

¹ viii. 14.

² *Buddha*, 393, n.

³ i. 7, 3, 8.

⁴ xiii. 8, 1, 5; 2, 1. Cf. also ix. 5, 1, 64. These passages render improbable the earlier view of *Weber* (*Indian Literature*, 132, 133) that this *Brāhmaṇa* is a product of the Eastern peoples, and

support his later view that the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, like the other great *Brāhmaṇas*, belongs to the *Madhya-dēśa* (see *Kuru*, n. 1).

⁵ viii. 6, 9.

⁶ xvii. 1.

⁷ 2; *Weber, Indian Literature*, 34, n. 25.

Prājāpatya, 'descendant of Prajāpati,' is only a patronymic of mythical persons like Āruṇi Suparṇeya ('descendant of Suparṇā') in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (x. 79), or of Prajāvant in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (i. 21).

Prāṇa, properly denoting 'breath,' is a term of wide and vague significance in Vedic literature. It is frequently mentioned from the Rīgveda¹ onwards; in the Āraṇyakas and Upaniṣads it is one of the commonest symbols of the unity of the universe.² In the narrow sense Prāṇa denotes one of the vital airs, of which five are usually³ enumerated—Prāṇa, Apāna, Vyāna, Udāna, and Samāna; but often only two, Prāṇa and Apāna,⁴ or Prāṇa and Vyāna,⁵ or Prāṇa and Udāna;⁶ or three, Prāṇa, Apāna, and Vyāna,⁷ or Prāṇa, Udāna, and Vyāna,⁸ or Prāṇa, Udāna, and Samāna;⁹ or four, Prāṇa, Apāna, Vyāna, and Samāna,¹⁰ or Prāṇa, Apāna, Udāna, Vyāna.¹¹ The exact sense of each of these breaths when all are mentioned cannot be determined.¹²

Prāṇa is also used in a wider sense to denote the organs of sense,¹³ or as Sāyaṇa¹⁴ puts it, the 'orifices of the head,' etc. These are given as six in one passage of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹⁵ presumably the eyes, ears, and nostrils. More frequently there are stated to be seven in the head, the mouth being then included.¹⁶ Sometimes again they are mentioned

¹ i. 66, 1; x. 59, 6; 90, 13, etc.

² Deussen, *Philosophy of the Upanishads*, 89 et seq.

³ See Udāna, n. 1.

⁴ Av. ii. 28, 3; v. 4, 7 (Paipp.); vii. 53, 4 (in vii. 53, 3, Apāna, Prāṇa); Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 1, 4, etc.

⁵ Av. v. 4, 7; vi. 41, 2, etc.

⁶ See Udāna, n. 3.

⁷ Av. xiii. 2, 46; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 6, 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 23; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 29; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, vi. 10; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 8; Taittirīya Upaniṣad, ii. 2, etc.

⁸ See Udāna, n. 2.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Av. x. 2, 13.

¹¹ Bhādarāyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 4, 1.

¹² Cf. Deussen, *Philosophy of the Upanishads*, 273 et seq.

¹³ Colebrooke, *Miscellaneous Essays*, i, 339, 355; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. I.

¹⁴ On Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 3, 7.

¹⁵ xiv. 1. 3, 32; 4, 1.

¹⁶ Av. ii. 12, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 17; iii. 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 3, 21; vi. 4, 2, 5; xiii. 1, 7, 2; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 9, 10; 6, 8, etc.

as nine,¹⁷ or as seven in the head and two below.¹⁸ Ten are counted in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁹ and the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa,²⁰ while even eleven are mentioned in the Kāthaka Upaniṣad,²¹ and twelve in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā,²² where the two breasts are added. Exactly what organs are taken to make up the numbers beyond seven is not certain.²³ The tenth is the navel (*nābhi*) in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā;²⁴ when eleven are named the Brahma-randhra²⁵ (suture in the crown) may be included; in the Atharvaveda,²⁶ as interpreted by the Bṛhad āraṇyaka Upaniṣad,²⁷ the seventh and eighth are the organs of taste and speech respectively. But usually these make one only, and the eighth and ninth are either in the breast²⁸ or below (the organs of evacuation).²⁹

The word Prāṇa has sometimes merely the general sense of breath, even when opposed to Apāna.³⁰ But its proper sense is beyond question 'breathing forth,' 'expiration,' and not as the St. Petersburg Dictionary explains it, 'the breath inspired,' a version due to the desire to interpret Apāna as 'expiration,' a meaning suggested by the preposition *apa*, 'away.' This being clearly shown both by the native scholiasts³¹ and by other evidence,³² Böhtlingk³³ later accepted the new view.

¹⁷ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 10, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 7, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 2, 5; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxii. 12, 5; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 4, 1; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ii. 2; Av. v. 28, 1; x. 8, 43 (*navadvāram*), etc.

¹⁸ Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 9, 10; 6, 8.

¹⁹ xi. 6, 3, 17, where the eleventh is given as the Ātman.

²⁰ ii. 77 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 240).

²¹ v. 1.

²² xxxiii. 3.

²³ Cf. Deussen, *op. cit.*, 269; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 185, 187.

²⁴ iv. 6, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, ix. 16.

²⁵ Aitareya Upaniṣad, i. 3.

²⁶ x. 8, 9.

²⁷ ii. 2, 3, 4.

²⁸ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxiii. 3.

²⁹ Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 9, 10; 6, 8.

³⁰ Av. v. 4, 7 (*Paippalāda*). See Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 552.

³¹ Rudradatta on Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 8, 8; xiv. 11, 1; Sāyaṇa on Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 3, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 6, 4; Śaṅkara on Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 3, 2; Ānartīya on Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vi. 8, 1, 2, etc.

³² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 2, 15, as compared with Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 8, 29; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 2, 2; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 60, 5; ii. 1, 16, 19; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 1, 4. See Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 55, 261-265; 56, 556-558; and *Apāna*.

³³ *Zeitschrift*, 55, 518.

Prāṇa-bhṛt denotes a 'living being' or 'man' in the Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.² Prāṇin has the same sense.³

¹ i. 5, 22; iii. 1, 12.

² xi. 2, 6, 2.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 13; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 4, 2, 2; x. 4,

2, 2; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, ii. 11, 2; Aitareya Upaniṣad, iii. 3, 3; Nirukta, vi. 36.

Prātar as a denotation of time signifies the 'early morning' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² Cf. Ahan.

¹ i. 125, 1; ii. 18, 1; iii. 41, 2; 52, 1; iv. 35, 7; v. 76, 3, etc.

² Av. iv. 11, 12; vi. 128, 2; vii. 101, 1; xi. 2, 16; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxii. 7;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 31; iii. 22, 44; iv. 20; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 1, 12; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 11, 7, etc.

Prātar-anuvāka occurs in the Brāhmaṇas¹ as the name of the litany which begins the morning Soma libation.

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 9, 7; ii. 2, 3, 6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 15, 17, 18; iv. 19; v. 33; Śatapatha

Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 3, 7; iv. 3, 4, 21; xi. 5, 5, 9; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, ii. 24, 3; iv. 16, 2, etc.

Prātar-ahna Kauhala is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Ketu Vājya, in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ Cf. Kauhāḍa.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 443.

Prā-tardani, 'descendant of Pratardana,' is the name of a prince in one passage of the Rigveda.¹

¹ vi. 27, 8. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 157, 159.

Prāti-pīya is the patronymic of Balhika in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xii. 9, 3, 3).

Prāti-veśya is mentioned in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (xv. 1) as a pupil of Prativeśya.

Prāti-sutvana. See Pratīpa.

Prātī-bodhī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Prāti-

bodha,' is the name of a teacher in the Aitareya (iii. 1, 5) and the Śāṅkhāyana (vii. 13) Āraṇyakas.

Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 244, 310,

Pra-tṛda, 'descendant of Pratrṛd,' is the patronymic of a teacher called Bhālla in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 31, 4), and of another teacher in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (v. 13, 2).

Prā-deśa¹ frequently occurs in the Brāhmaṇas² as a measure of length, a 'span.'³

¹ 'Formed with the *pradeśa*' (probably 'indicator,' as a name of the forefinger; cf. *pradeśinī*, 'forefinger,' Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 7; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 10, 1; ii. 9, 14).

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 4, 5; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 18, 1, etc.

³ That is, between thumb and forefinger.

Prā-dhvaṃsana, 'descendant of Pradhvaṃsana,' is the patronymic, in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,¹ of the mythical Mṛtyu, who is there said to be the pupil of Pradhvaṃsana.

¹ ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28, Mādhyamīdina.

Prāyaś-citta¹ or Prāyaś-citti² denotes a 'penance' or 'expiation,' both words occurring frequently in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas. The penances are prescribed for every conceivable sort of ritual, social or moral; a complete list of them is included in the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 4, 1, 6; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, v. 9; vi. 12, etc.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 4, 1; iii. 1, 3, 2; v. 1, 9, 3; 3, 12, 1; Av. xiv. 1, 30; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxix. 12;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 11. 46; v. 27; vii. 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 9; iv. 5, 7, 1; xi. 5, 3, 8, etc.

³ See Konow's Translation, p. 43 et seq.

Prā-vareya, 'descendant of Pravara,' is the patronymic of the Gargas in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā.¹

¹ xiii. 12 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 474).

Prā-vahi is the name of a teacher in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxvi. 4), where, however, Lindner's edition has **Prāgahi**.

Prā-vāhaṇi, 'descendant of Pravāhana,' is the patronymic of a man called Babara in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (vii. 1, 10, 2).

Prā-vṛṣ is the name of the 'rainy season' in the Rīgveda¹ and later.²

¹ vii. 103. 3. 9.

² Av. xii. 1, 46; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvi. 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8,

4, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 2, 3; vii. 2, 4, 26, etc.

Prā-vepa. See Prākāśa.

Prāś in the Atharvaveda¹ denotes a 'debater' or a 'debate,' while Pratiprāś² denotes an 'opponent in debate.'

¹ ii. 27, 1. 7.

² ii. 27, 1. Cf. Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 7, 479 *et seq.*; *Atharvaveda*, 73; *Hymns of the Atharva-*

veda, 305, 306, who completely disproves the theory that Prāś meant 'means of life,' 'victuals' (cf. Böhtlingk, s.v. *prati-prāś*).

Prāśnī-putra ('son of Prāśnī') Āsuri-vāsin is mentioned in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Āsurāyaṇa.

¹ vi. 4, 33 (Mādhyamīna = vi. 5, 3 Kāṇva).

Prā-śravaṇa. See Prāsravaṇa.

Prā-saca, m., in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ denotes a 'cloud-burst,' while in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa² the adjective *prāsacyaḥ* (*āpaḥ*) means '(waters) produced by torrential rain.'

¹ vii. 5, 11, 1; according to the commentator, 'congealing.'

² iii. 12, 7, 4; according to the commentator, 'congealed' (water).

Prā-sāda in the sense of 'palace' does not occur until the late Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa.¹ Cf. Prākāra.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 1, 40.

Prā-sraṇa occurs as part of the local name Plakṣa Prāsraṇa. It also appears as a patronymic 'descendant of Prasraṇa,' applied to Avatsāra in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xiii. 3. There is also a various reading, Prāsraṇa.

Priyaṅgu denotes 'panic seed' (*Panicum italicum*) in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 11, 4; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, x. 11; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā ii. 1, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 12.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 14, 6

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 16; Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 22 (Mādhyamīdina = vi. 3, 13 Kāṇva), with Śaṅkara's note.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 241.

Priya-medha is the name of a seer in the Rigveda,¹ where his family, the Priyamedhas, are also repeatedly alluded to.² It is not probable that any hymns are really Priyamedha's own composition.³ See also Praiyamedha.

¹ i. 139, 9; viii. 5, 25; *Priyamedhavat*, i. 45, 3; *Priyamedha-stuta*, viii. 6, 45.

² i. 45, 4; viii. 2, 37; 3, 16; 4, 20; 8, 18; 69, 8; 87, 3; x. 73, 11.

³ Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 217.

Priya-ratha is the name of a patron of the Pajras in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 122, 7. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 150.

Priya-vrata Somāpi¹ or Saumāpi is the name of a teacher in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,² in which he is said to be the son of Somapa. The name Priya-vrata is also found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ where a Rauhiṇāyana of that name is mentioned as a teacher.

¹ vii. 34.

² xv. 1.

³ x. 3, 5, 14.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 8, 136, n.

Preṅkha, 'swing,' is mentioned in the description of the Mahāvratā rite, given in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā,¹ the Aitareya

¹ xxxiv. 5.

Āraṇyaka,² the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,³ and elsewhere.⁴ As far as can be judged from the notices available,⁵ the swing was made just like a modern swing. See also Pleṅkha.

² i. 2, 3, 4; v. 1, 3, etc.

³ v. 5, 7.

⁴ Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ii. 17, etc.

⁵ Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 1, 11; 7, 2, etc.

Preta, 'departed,' is used to denote a 'dead man' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ but not in the sense of 'ghost,' which only appears later, in post-Vedic literature.

¹ x. 5, 2, 13; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, v. 11, 1, etc.

Predi. See Proti.

Preṣya ('to be sent' on an errand) denotes a menial servant or slave, being applied in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ to the Śūdra. In the Atharvaveda² the adjective *praiṣya*, 'menial,' occurs.

¹ vii. 29. See also Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1.

² v. 22, 14.

Praiya-medha, 'descendant of Priyamedha,' is a patronymic of the priests who sacrificed for the Ātreya Udamaya in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ They appear in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās² as priests who 'knew all' (sacrificial lore). Three Praiya-medhas are referred to in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.³ In the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa⁴ they are called Bharadvājas.

¹ viii. 22.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, vi. 1 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 474); Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, i. 8, 7; Lévi, *La doctrine du sacrifice*, 150.

³ ii. 1, 9, 1 *et seq.*

⁴ i. 3, 15. The name is also written Prayyamedha and, incorrectly, Praiyamedha.

Praiṣa is a liturgical term meaning 'direction' or 'invitation,' repeatedly found in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Av. v. 26, 4; xi. 7, 18; xvi. 7, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 3, 11, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 19, etc.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 13; iii. 9;

v. 9, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 3, 15; xiii. 5, 2, 23; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxviii. 1, etc.

Proti Kauśāmbeya Kausuru-bindī ('descendant of Kusuru-bindī') is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil and contemporary of Uddālaka. In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,² on the other hand, Kusurubindī is called Auddālaki, 'descendant of Uddālaka,' a fact which seems to indicate that little value is to be attached to these patronymics and allegations of contemporaneity.

¹ xii. 2, 2, 13. In the parallel passage, Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 24, Predi Kauśāmbeya Kausuravindī is the form of the name.

² vii. 2, 2, 1.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, p. 115.

Proṣṭha, denoting perhaps a 'bench,' is found in the Rīgveda¹ in the adjective *proṣṭhaśaya*, 'lying on a bench,' used of women, and uncompounded in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.² In the first passage it is distinguished from Talpa and Vahya, but what the exact difference was there is not sufficient evidence to show.

¹ vii. 55, 8.

² ii. 7, 17, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 154.

Proṣṭha-pada, m., -padā, f. ('foot of a bench'), is the name of a double Nakṣatra.

Proṣṭha-pāda Vārakya is mentioned in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 41, 1) as a pupil of Kaṃsa Vāraki.

1. Plakṣa is the name of the waved leaf fig-tree (*Ficus infectoria*), a large and beautiful tree with small white fruit. It is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Taittirīya Saṃhitā² along with the Nyagrodha and the Parṇa. Its name is altered in the latter Saṃhitā³ to Prakṣa for the sake of an etymology. It is also mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas.⁴

¹ v. 5, 5.

² vii. 4, 12, 1. Cf. iii. 4, 8, 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 10, 2.

³ vi. 3, 10, 2.

⁴ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 32; viii. 16; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 19, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 3, 10, 12, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 58.

2. Plakṣa Dayyāmpāti ('descendant of Dyāmpati' or Dyāmpāta) was a contemporary of Atyamhas Āruṇi in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 10, 9, 3. 5).

3. Plakṣa Prā-sravaṇa is the name of a locality, forty-four days' journey from the spot where the Sarasvatī disappears. It is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.² In the latter text it is said that the middle of the earth is only a span (Prādeśa) to the north of it. In the Rigveda Sūtras³ the locality is called Plākṣa Prasravaṇa, and is apparently meant to designate the source of the Sarasvatī rather than the place of its reappearance.

¹ xxv. 10, 16. 22; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 6, 7; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 17, 12. 14.

² iv. 26, 12.

³ Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 6,

1; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 29, 24.

Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 31, n. 2.

Plati is the name of a man, the father of the seer of two hymns of the Rigveda.¹

¹ x. 63, 17; 64, 17. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 133.

1. Plava ('float') denotes a 'boat' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 182, 5.

² Av. xii. 2, 48; Taittirīya Saṃhitā,

v. 3, 10, 2; vii. 3, 5, 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xi. 10, 17, etc.

2. Plava is the name of an aquatic bird mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ Perhaps the 'pelican' is meant.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 20, 1; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 15; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 34.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Plākṣi, 'descendant of Plakṣa,' is the name of a man mentioned in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka¹ and the Taittirīya

¹ i. 7, 2.

Prātiśākhyā.² In the same Prātiśākhyā³ c. Plākṣāyaṇa, or 'descendant of Plākṣa,' is mentioned.

² i. 5. 9; ii. 2. 6.

³ i. 9; ii. 2. 6.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 35.

Plāta, 'descendant of Plati,' is the patronymic of Gaya in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (v. 2).

Plā-yogi, 'descendant of Playoga,' is the patronymic of Āsaṅga in the Rigveda.¹ According to the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,² Āsaṅga was a woman, but became a man. This version, repeated by Sāyaṇa in his commentary on the Rigveda,³ is a mere blunder based on the fact that an additional verse, tacked on to the hymn,³ contains the expression *śaśvatī nārī*, which has been taken to mean 'his wife Śaśvatī,'⁴ instead of merely 'every woman.'

¹ viii. 1, 33.

² xvi. 11, 17.

³ viii. 1, 34. Cf. Hopkins, *Religions of India*, 150.

⁴ So even Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 107. But see Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 354.

Plāśuka is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (v. 3, 3, 2) as an epithet of Vrīhi, 'rice,' in the sense of 'shooting up rapidly.'

Plīhā-karṇa as an epithet of cattle in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā¹ probably denotes 'having a spleen-shaped mark branded on the ear,' not as Mahīdhara in his commentary on the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā² takes it, 'having a disease called Plīhan in the ear.'

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 13, 5 (cf. iv. 2, 9); Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 24.

² *Loc. cit.*

Pluṣi is the name of some noxious insect in the Rigveda.¹ It is also included in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha

¹ i. 191, 1.

(‘horse sacrifice’) in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,² and is mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.³ Possibly a species of ant may be meant.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 8; | ³ i. 3, 24.
Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 29. | Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Plen̄kha is a variant form of Preṅkha, ‘swing,’ found in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (vii. 5, 8, 5) and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (i. 2, 6, 6).

PH.

Phaṇa occurs in some manuscripts of the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad,¹ and is explained as meaning an ‘ornament.’ But it is merely a misreading of the correct word *phala* in the compound *phala-hastāḥ*, ‘bearing fruits in their hands.’

¹ i. 4. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 398; Keith, *Sāṃkhyaṇa Āraṇyaka*, 19, n. 1.

Pharvara, a word occurring only once in the Rīgveda,¹ cannot be interpreted with certainty. It may mean a ‘field in bloom.’² Sāyaṇa³ explains it as ‘filler,’ and Grassmann as perhaps a ‘sower.’⁴

¹ x. 106, 2.

² Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 260.

³ In his commentary on Rv. x. 106, 2.

He explains the intensive form *par-*

pharat, occurring in the same hymn (x. 106, 7), as from a verb meaning to ‘fill.’

⁴ *Wörterbuch*, s.v.

Phala, denoting ‘fruit’ generally, especially the fruit of a tree, occurs in the Rīgveda¹ and later.²

¹ iii. 45, 4; x. 146, 5.

² Av. vi. 124, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā,

vii. 3, 14, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 13;

Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 4, 8;

Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 1, etc.,

and see Phaṇa.

Phalaka denotes ‘plank,’ as applied in the construction of a cart or chariot, or as used for pressing Soma (*adhi-śavaṇe phalake*),² or for any other purpose.³

¹ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1, 14
(cf. *Indische Studien*, I, 33, 44).

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 30.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 9;
xiii. 4, 3, 1; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 2, 3
(of the swing), etc.

Phalavatī, 'fruitful,' is the name of a plant in the Śaḍvīmśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ identified by the scholiast with the Priyaṅgu.

¹ v. 2. Cf. Weber, *Omina und Portenta*, 315.

Phalgu. See Nakṣatra.

Phalgunī. See Nakṣatra.

Phāṇṭa in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ is said to denote the first particles of butter produced by churning, 'creamy butter.'

¹ iii. 1, 3, 8. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 14, n. 1.

Phāla, 'ploughshare,' occurs in the Rīgveda¹ and later.² Cf. Lāṅgala.

¹ iv. 57, 8; x. 117, 7.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xix. 1. Cf. *su-phāla*, Av. iii. 17, 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 12; *phāla-kṛṣṭa*, 'growing on

ploughed land,' as opposed to *āraṇya*, 'wild,' Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 7; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 15.

B.

Baka Dālbhya ('descendant of Dalbha') is the name of a person mentioned in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa as constraining Indra for the Ājakeśins (i. 9, 2), and as a Kuru-Pāṇcāla (iv. 7, 2).

Bakura is mentioned in one passage of the Rīgveda,¹ where it is said that the Aśvins made light for the Āryan by blowing their Bakura against the Dasyus. According to the Nirukta,² the thunderbolt¹ is meant; but much more probable is Roth's³ view, that the object blown was a musical instrument. See also Bākura.

¹ i. 117, 21.

² vi. 25. Cf. Naighaṇṭuka, iv. 3.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 290; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 466.

Baja is the name in the Atharvaveda¹ of a plant used against a demon of disease. Some sort of mustard plant may be meant.²

¹ viii. 6, 3, 6, 7, 24. ² Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 494.

Badara denoting, like Karkandhu and Kuvala, a kind of jujube, is mentioned in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 22, 90; xxi. 30.

Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 10; xii. 7, 1, 3; 2, 9; 9, 1, 8, etc.; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 156, 5.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 5, 1;

Badvan seems in one passage of the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ to denote a 'causeway.' It is said to be firmer than an ordinary road.

¹ i. 1, 4. Cf. Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 1, 23.

Bandhana denotes a 'rope' or other fastening in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.²

¹ Av. iii. 6, 7 (of a boat, Nau); vi. 14, 2.

(of a horse); Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 9, 4; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 8, 2; Nirukta, xii. 38, etc.

² Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 6, 2

Bandhu, denoting 'relationship'¹ in the abstract and 'relation'² in the concrete, occurs in the Rigveda and later.

¹ Rv. v. 73, 4; vii. 72, 2; viii. 73, 12, etc.; Av. v. 11, 10, 11; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 22; x. 6, etc.

23; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 5, 5, etc.; *bandhumant*, 'having relations,' Rv. viii. 21, 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 1, 4, etc.

² Rv. i. 164, 33; vii. 67, 9; Av. x. 10,

Babara Prā-vāhaṇi ('descendant of Pravāhaṇa') is the name of a man who, according to the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,¹ wished to become an orator, and obtained rhetorical power by the use of the Pañcarātra sacrifice.

¹ vii. 1, 10, 2. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 148.

1. Babhru is the name, in the Rigveda,¹ of a Ṛṣi who received gifts from King Ṛṇaṃcaya. The same Babhru may be meant in another passage,² where he is mentioned as a protégé of the Aśvins; but it is doubtful whether the word is a proper name at all in the Atharvaveda.³

¹ v. 30, 11. 14.

² viii. 22, 10.

³ iv. 29, 2. It is here taken as a proper name by the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Ludwig, Translation

of the Rigveda, 3, 126. But Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 199, denies that a proper name is meant.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 214.

2. Babhru Kaumbhya ('descendant of Kumbha') is the name of the seer of a Sāman or Chant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xv. 3, 13).

3. Babhru Daivā-vṛdha is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 34) as a pupil of Parvata and Nārada.

Bamba Āja-dviṣa ('descendant of Aja-dviṣ') is mentioned as a teacher in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (ii. 7, 2). Bimba is a various reading.

Bambā-Viśvavayasau are the names, in the form of a compound, of two Ṛṣis who, according to the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,¹ invented a certain rite.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 6, 8, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā xxix. 7, where the reading adopted in the text is Bambhā, though the reading of the Berlin manuscript is Bambhār. The name is taken

to be Bambā by the St. Petersburg Dictionary; but Bamba is possible, the Dvandva compound accounting for the form with ā. The Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 7, 3, has Bamba-

Barāsī is found in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā¹ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² denoting a garment of some kind.

¹ xv. 4.

² xviii. 9, 16 (where the com-

mentator explains it as made of bark); xxi. 3, 4.

Baru is the name of the author of a hymn of the Rigveda¹ according to the Brāhmaṇas² of that Veda.

¹ x. 96.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 25; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 8.

Barku Vārṣṇa ('descendant of Vṛṣan') is the name of a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ i. 1, 1, 10; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 8 (Mādhyamdinī=iv. 1, 4 Kāṇva).

Barhis is found repeatedly in the Rigveda¹ and later² denoting the litter of grass strewn on the sacrificial ground on which the gods are summoned to seat themselves.

¹ i. 63, 7; 108, 4; iii. 4, 4, etc. | Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ii. 1; xviii. 1,
² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 4, 5; | etc.

Balākā, 'crane,' is mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 16, 1; | Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 22, 23. Cf.
Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 3, 14; | Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 92.

Balāya is the name of an unknown animal mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 38; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 19.

Balāsa is the name of a disease mentioned several times in the Atharvaveda¹ and occasionally later.² Mahidhara³ and Sāyaṇa⁴ interpret the term as 'consumption.' Zimmer⁵ supports this view on the ground that it is mentioned⁶ as a kind of Yakṣma, makes the bones and joints fall apart (*asthi-sraṃsa*, *paruh-sraṃsa*),⁷ and is caused by love, aversion, and the heart,⁸ characteristics which agree with the statements of the later Hindu medicine.⁹ It is in keeping with a demon of the character of consumption that Balāsa should appear as an accompaniment of Takman.¹⁰ Grohmann,¹¹ however, thought

¹ iv. 9, 8; v. 22, 11; vi. 14, 1; 127, 1; |
ix. 8, 8; xix. 34, 10.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 97.

³ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

⁴ On Av. xix. 34, 10.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 385-387.

⁶ Av. ix. 8, 10.

⁷ Av. vi. 14, 1.

⁸ ix. 8, 8.

⁹ Wise, *Hindu System of Medicine*, 321, 322.

¹⁰ Av. iv. 9, 8; xix. 34, 10.

¹¹ *Indische Studien*, 9, 396 et seq.

that a 'sore' or 'swelling' (in the case of fever caused by dropsy) was meant. Bloomfield¹² considers that the question is still open. Ludwig¹³ renders the word by 'dropsy.'

As remedies against the disease the salve (Āñjasa) from Trikakud¹⁴ and the Jañgida¹⁵ plant are mentioned.

¹² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 450.

¹³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 510.

¹⁴ Av. iv. 9, 8.

¹⁵ Av. xix. 34, 1c

Bali occurs several times in the Rigveda¹ and often later² in the sense of tribute to a king or offering to a god. Zimmer³ thinks that the offerings were in both cases voluntary. He compares the notices of the Germans in Tacitus,⁴ where the kings of the tribes are said to receive gifts in kind as presents, but not a regular tribute. There seems to be no ground whatever for this view. No doubt in origin the prerogatives of monarchy were due to voluntary action on the part of the tribesmen,⁵ but that the Vedic peoples, who were essentially a body of conquering invaders, were in this state is most improbable, and the attitude of the Vedic Indian to his gods was at least as compatible with tribute as with voluntary gifts. Zimmer admits that in the case of hostile tribes⁶ tribute must be meant even in the Rigveda. See also Rājan.

¹ To a god, Rv. i. 70, 9; v. 1, 10; viii. 100, 9; to a king, in the compound *bali-hṛt*, 'paying tribute,' vii. 6, 5; x. 173, 6.

² Metaphorically: Av. vi. 117, 1; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxix. 7; Taittiriya Upaniṣad, i. 5, 3, etc.; *bali-hṛt*, Av. xi. 4, 19; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, loc. cit.; *bali-hāra*, Av. xi. 1, 20; literally: Av. iii. 4, 3; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 18, 3; iii. 12, 2, 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 2, 15;

5, 3, 18; 6, 3, 17; xi. 2, 6, 14; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xv. 7, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 29 (cf. vii. 34); *bali-hṛt*, Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxix. 9; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 2, 1.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 166, 167.

⁴ *Germania*, 15.

⁵ Later, too, benevolences (*praṇayā-kriyā*) were known. See Fleet, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 760-762.

⁶ See Rv. vii. 6, 5; 18, 19.

Balkasa denotes impure matter given off in the process of fermentation in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ The exact sense

¹ xii. 8, 1, 16; 9, 1, 2.

may be either 'scum,' 'sediment,'² or perhaps more probably vegetable matter in the form of 'husks.'³

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.,
Flocken ('flakes').

³ Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*,
44, 236, n. 1.

Balbaja is the name of the grass called *Eleusine indica*. It is mentioned in the Atharvaveda,¹ and is said in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās² to be produced from the excrements of cattle. In the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā² it is stated to be used for the sacrificial litter (Barhis) and for fuel. Baskets or other products made from this grass are referred to in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') in the Rigveda.³

¹ xiv. 2, 22, 23.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 8, 2;
Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, x. 10; Maitrāyaṇī
Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 5.

³ viii. 55, 3.

Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.;
Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 69, 70.

1. Balhika is the name of a people in the Atharvaveda¹ where the fever (Takman) is called upon to go to the Mūjavants, the Mahāvṛṣas, and the Balhikas. The Mūjavants are quite certainly a northern tribe, and though, as Bloomfield² suggests, the passage may contain a pun on Balhika as suggesting 'outsider' (from *bahis*, 'without'), still no doubt the name was chosen from a northern tribe. But the view of Roth³ and Weber,⁴ which Zimmer⁵ once accepted, that an Iranian tribe is referred to (cf. Balkh), is not at all probable. Zimmer⁶ shows that there is no need whatever to assume Iranian influence. See also Parśu.

¹ v. 22, 5, 7, 9.

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 446.

³ *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des
Weda*, 41.

⁴ *Indische Studien*, 1, 205; *Proceedings
of the Berlin Academy*, 1892, 985-995.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 130.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, 431-433.

Cf. Whitney, Translation of the
Atharvaveda, 260; Hopkins, *Great Epic
of India*, 373.

2. Balhika Prātipīya is the name of a Kuru king in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ where he appears as having been opposed to the restoration of Duṣṭarītu Paum̐sāyana to his hereditary sovereignty over the Sṛñjayas, but as having failed to prevent

¹ xii. 9, 3, 3.

the restoration being carried out by Revottaras Pāṭava Cākra Sthapati. The epithet Prātipīya is curious: if it connects him with Pratīpa (whose son he is in the Epic), the form is remarkable, Zimmer² indeed tacitly altering it to Prātipīya. In the Epic and the Purāṇas³ he is in the form of Vāhlika made a brother of Devāpi and Śantanu, and a son of Pratīpa. To base chronological conclusions on this⁴ would be utterly misleading, for the facts are that Devāpi was son of Ṛṣiṣeṇa and a priest, while Śantanu was a Kuru prince of unknown parentage, but not probably a son of Pratīpa, who seems to be a late figure in the Vedic age, later than Parikṣit, being his great-grandson in the Epic. Very possibly Balhika was a descendant of Pratīpa. Why he bore the name Balhika must remain uncertain, for there is no evidence of any sort regarding it.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 432.

³ See Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 273 et seq.; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 131-136.

⁴ Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 52.

Balbūtha is mentioned in one hymn of the R̥gveda,¹ along with Tarukṣa and Pṛthuśravas, as a giver of gifts to the singer. He is called a Dāsa, but Roth² was inclined to amend the text so as to say that the singer received a hundred Dāsas from Balbūtha. Zimmer's³ suggestion that he may have been the son of an aboriginal mother, or perhaps an aboriginal himself, seems probable.⁴ If this was the case, it would be a clear piece of evidence for the establishment of friendly relations between the Āryans and the Dāsas.

¹ viii. 46, 32.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *dāsa*.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 117.

⁴ Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 30; Griffith, *Hymns of the R̥gveda*, 2, 196.

1. Basta denotes the 'goat' in the R̥gveda¹ and the later literature.²

¹ i. 161, 13. The passage is unintelligible; for a guess, see Tilak, *Orion*, 166 et seq., and cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 145, n. 2.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 7, 4; v. 3, 1, 3; 7, 10, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 2;

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 9; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 7, 7; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 4, 9 (Mādhyamdina = i. 4, 4 Kāṇva), etc., and cf. Av. viii. 6, 12; xi. 9, 22.

2. Basta Rāmākāyana is the name of a teacher in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (iv. 2, 10). The patronymic is variously read Samākāyana.

Bahu-vacana denotes in grammatical terminology the 'plural' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Nirukta.² So *dvivat*, *bahuvat*, in the Nirukta³ means 'in the dual and the plural.'

¹ xiii. 5, 1, 18.

² v. 23; xi. 16; xii. 7 (which recognises the plural *majestatis*).

³ ii. 24, 27; xi. 16.

Bahv-ṛca denotes an adherent of the Rigveda. The term is found in the Brāhmaṇas¹ of the Rigveda, in the Śatapatha² and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇas,³ and in the Āraṇyakas of the Rigveda.⁴

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 36; v. 2; vi. 18; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, vi. 11; xvi. 9.

² x. 5, 2, 20; xi. 5, 1, 10.

³ v. 6, 6.

⁴ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 3; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 4.

Bākura in one passage of the Rigveda (ix. 1, 8) is used as an epithet of Dṛti, the combined words denoting a wind instrument of some kind. Cf. Bakura.

Bāḍeyī-putra ('son of Bāḍeyī') is mentioned in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Mādhyam̐dina recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30) as a pupil of Mauṣikī-putra.

Bāṇa denotes 'arrow' in the Rigveda (vi. 75, 17) and later (Av. iii. 23, 2; vi. 105, 2, etc.).

Bāṇavant in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iii. 8, 2) denotes an 'arrow' like Bāṇa. Its more normal sense is 'quiver' (lit., 'containing arrows'), which is its sense in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xvi. 10) and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (v. 3, 1, 11).

Bādarāyaṇa ('descendant of Badara') is the name of a teacher in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) at the end of the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 4, 377. | Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 3, 18; Weber, *Indische Bādari* is found in the Kātyāyana | *Studien*, 1, 34, n.

Bādhyoga ('descendant of Badhyoga') is the patronymic of Jihvāvanta, a pupil of Asita Vārṣagaṇa, in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Mādhyamīna recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 33).

Bādha is the name of a teacher in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka (iii. 2, 3). The reading in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (viii. 3) is Vātsya.¹

¹ See Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 249, n. 1.

Bābhraṇa, 'descendant of Babhru,' is the patronymic of Vatsanapāt in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ In the legend of Śunaḥśepa² the Kāpileyas and the Bābhraṇas are enumerated as the descendants of Śunaḥśepa under his adoptive name of Devarāta Vaiśvāmītra. A Sāman, or Chant, of Babhru is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyamīna | ² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 17. The = ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva). | Śāṅkhāyana version omits the words.

³ xv. 3, 12.

Bābhraṇya, 'descendant of Babhru,' is the patronymic of Girīja in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 1), and of Śaṅkha in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 41, 1; iv. 17, 1).

Bārhat-sāmā is an anomalously formed word meaning 'daughter of Bṛhatsāman' in the Atharvaveda,¹ where her name occurs in a hymn for easy conception.

¹ v. 25, 9. Cf. Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 267.

Bārhas-patya, 'descendant of Bṛhaspati,' is the patronymic of the mythical Śaṃyu.¹

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 10, 1; v. 2, 6, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 9, 1, 24; Nirukta, iv. 21, etc.

Bāla denotes 'boy,' 'young child,' in the Upaniṣads.¹ The later definition² makes childhood extend to the sixteenth year.

¹ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 1, 11; 24, 5; Kāthaka Upaniṣad, ii. 6.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Bālandana is a variant of Bhālandana, the patronymic of Vatsapri.

¹ See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 459, 478.

Bālāki, Bālākya. See Dr̥pta-bālāki and Kāśyapī-bālākya-māthari-putra.

Bāleya is a patronymic ('descendant of Bali') of Gandharvāyaṇa in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xx. 25).

Bāṣkala. See Vārkali.

Bāṣkiha, 'descendant of Baṣkiha,' is the patronymic of Śunaskarṇa in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ In the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² he is a descendant of Śibi.

¹ xvii. 12, 6.

² xxi. 17. See Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 28.

Bāhika is applied in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ to the people of the west, of the Panjab,² as opposed to the Prācyas or easterns. They are said to have called Agni by the name of Bhava.

¹ i. 7, 3, 8.

² Cf. Mahābhārata, viii. 2030 *et seq.*, where the Bāhikas are defined as the people of the Panjab and the Indus. This coincides exactly with what seems to be meant by the Śatapatha Brāh-

maṇa, which regards as the middle the land to the east of the Sarasvatī.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 189; 2, 37; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 201, n. 2.

Bāhu, 'arm,' as a measure of length, is found in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (vi. 2, 11, 1) and often in the Sūtras.

Bāhu-vṛkta is the name of a man, apparently a Ṛṣi, who overcame foes in battle, according to the Rīgveda.¹

¹ v. 44, 12. Cf. Ludwig, Translation | kramaṇī (Index) attributes to him two
of the Rīgveda, 3, 138, 139. The Anu- | hymns of the Rīgveda, v. 71 and 72.

Bidala-kārī, 'female splitter of bamboos,' is the name of one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ Eggeling² renders the word as 'basket-maker.'

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 8; bidala- | ² Sacred Books of the East, 44,
kāra, Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 5, 1. | 414.

Bimba appears in one passage of the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 5, 6) to denote the plant *Momordica monodelpha*.

Bilva is the name of the wood-apple tree (*Aigle marmelos*). It is mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas¹ and in the Atharvaveda,² where a reference to its valuable fruit may be intended. According to the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,³ the sacrificial post was made of Bilva wood in some cases. The Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka⁴ contains a hymn in praise of the virtues of an amulet of Bilva (*irā-maṇi bailva*).⁵

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 4, 8, etc. Cf. Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 9, 3.

² xx. 136, 13.

³ ii. 1, 8, 1. 2. Cf. Satapatha Brāh-

maṇa, i. 3, 3, 20 (*paridhayaḥ*); Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, loc. cit.

⁴ xii. 20 et seq.

⁵ At the present day the tree is called Bel, and its leaves are used in the ritual of Śiva worship.

Bisa denotes the radical fibres of the lotus, which seem to have been eaten as a delicacy as early as the times of the Atharvaveda.¹ It is mentioned also in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² and the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.³

¹ iv. 34, 5.

² v. 30.

³ iii. 2. 4; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xi. 4.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 70.

Bīja denotes 'seed,' the operation of sowing seed (*vap*) being several times referred to in the Rigveda¹ and later.² In a metaphorical sense the term is used in the Upaniṣads of the classes of beings according to origin, of which the Chāndogya Upaniṣad³ enumerates three, the Aitareya⁴ four. The former list includes—*aṇḍa-ja*, 'egg-born,' *jīva-ja*, 'born alive,' and *udbhij-ja*, 'produced from sprouts,' 'germinating,' while the latter adds *sveda-ja*, 'sweat-born'—that is, 'generated by hot moisture,' an expression which is glossed to comprise flies, worms, etc. Cf. Kṛṣi.

¹ x. 94, 13; 101, 3. Cf. metaphorically, x. 85, 37. In v. 53, 13, *dhānya* *bīja* means the 'seed which produces corn.'

² Av. x. 6, 33; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 2, 2, 4, etc. ³ vi. 3, 1.

⁴ iii. 3. See Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 235.

Buḍila Āśvatarāśvi or Āśvatara Āśvi is mentioned several times in the Brāhmaṇa literature as a teacher. According to the Chāndogya¹ and the Bṛhadāraṇyaka² Upaniṣads, he was a contemporary of Janaka of Videha, and, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ of Āśvapati, the Kekaya king. He is also mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.⁴

¹ v. 11, 1; 16, 1.

² v. 15, 11 (Mādhyandina = v. 14, 8 Kāṇva).

³ x. 6, 1, 1. Cf. iv. 6, 1, 9. vi. 30.

Budha Saumāyana, 'descendant of Soma,' is the name of a teacher mentioned in a verse in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxiv. 18, 6. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 55, n. 2.

Bunda means 'arrow' in a few passages of the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 45, 4; 77, 6, 11. Cf. Nirukta, vi. 32.

Bṛbu is mentioned in a hymn of the Rigveda,¹ where he is described as a most generous giver (*sahasra-dātama*), and as at the head of the Paṇis. According to the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,² Bharadvāja received gifts from Bṛbu Takṣan and

¹ vi. 45, 31, 33.

² xvi. 11, 11.

Prastoka Sārñjaya, a fact alluded to in the Mānava Dharma Śāstra,³ where *takṣan* is treated as a descriptive attribute, 'a carpenter.' Apparently Bṛbu was a Paṇi, though the words of the Rigveda¹ might be taken to mean that he was one who had overthrown them entirely. If so, Paṇi must here certainly mean a merchant in a good sense, Bṛbu being then a merchant prince.⁴ According to Weber,⁵ the name suggests connexion with Babylon, but this conjecture must be regarded as quite improbable. Hillebrandt⁶ sensibly expresses no opinion as to Bṛbu, while Brunnhofer's⁷ attempt to recognize a people named *Táσκοι*, and to connect them with the Vedic word *takṣan*, is valueless, especially considering the fact that *Takṣan* is not found as an epithet of Bṛbu in the Rigveda.

³ x. 107.

⁴ Cf. Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, I, 606, n.

⁵ *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 28 et seq.; *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1898, 563, n. 1; *Indische Studien*, 17, 198. The Bāveru Jātaka, on which stress is laid in connexion with the Indian knowledge of Babylon, being of quite unknown date, has no cogency as evidence

for any early period. Cf. Bühler, *Indische Palaographie*, 17-19; *Indische Studien*, 3, 79 et seq.; Weber, *Indian Literature* 3; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 201 et seq.

⁶ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 93, 104, 107.

⁷ *Iran und Turan*, 127.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 275; Bhṛhaddevatā, v. 108, 109, with Macdonell's notes; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 316.

Bṛsaya is mentioned twice in the Rigveda, being in the first passage¹ connected with the Paṇis, and in the second² with the Pārāvatas and the Paṇis. According to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, the word is the name of a demon,³ but is in the second passage² used as an appellative, perhaps meaning 'sorcerer.'⁴ Hillebrandt⁵ thinks that a people is meant locating them in Arachosia or Drangiana with the Pārāvatas and the Paṇis, and comparing Βαρσαέντης, satrap of Arachosia and Drangiana in the time of Darius.⁶ But this theory is not probable.

¹ i. 93, 4.

² vi. 61, 3.

³ Cf. Sāyana on Rv., loc. cit.

⁴ Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v., follow-
ing Grassmann.

⁵ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 97-104.

⁶ Arrian, *Indica*, viii. 4; xxi. 1; xxv. 8.

Bṛsī, denoting a 'cushion' of grass, is mentioned in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka¹ and the Sūtras.² The incorrect forms Vṛsī and Vṛṣī also occur occasionally.

¹ i. 2, 4; v. 1, 3, with Keith's note; | ² Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xvii. 4, 7; 3, 2. | 6, 6; Kātyāyana Srauta Sūtra, xiii. 3, 1.

Bṛhac chandas is found in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ as an epithet of Śālā, 'house.' It is apparently² an error for *bṛhad-chadis*, 'broad-roofed,' which in any case is the sense.³

¹ iii. 12, 3. | ³ Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharva-*
² Cf. Whitney, Translation of the | *veda*, 345.
Atharvaveda, 105.

Bṛhat-sāman is mentioned in the Atharvaveda (v. 19, 2) as an Āṅgīrasa who was oppressed by Kṣatriyas. The latter are said to have been ruined in consequence. Cf. Sṛñjaya and Bārhat-sāmā.

Bṛhad-uktha is mentioned in an obscure hymn of the Rigveda¹ as a priest; in two hymns of the tenth Maṇḍala² he is definitely a Ṛṣi. He is also mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ as having consecrated Durmukha Pāñcāla, and is called Vāmadeva's son in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴ In the Pāñcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁵ he appears as Vāmneya, 'descendant of Vāmnī.' Hopkins'⁶ suggestion that he may have been there thought of as Vāmadevya also is quite probable.⁷

¹ v. 19, 3, where Roth, St. Peters-
burg Dictionary, s.v., treats it as ad-
jectival. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der*
Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft,
42, 214; Ludwig, Translation of the
Rigveda, 3, 126.

² x. 54, 6; 56, 7.

³ viii. 23.

⁴ xiii. 2, 2, 14.

⁵ xiv. 9, 37-38.

⁶ *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy*
of Arts and Sciences, 15, 55, n. 2.

⁷ Pāñcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 9, 27,
is parallel with xiv. 9, 38.

Bṛhad-giri is said in the Pāñcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (viii. 1, 4) to have been one of the three Yatis who survived the slaughter of them by Indra. A Sāman, or Chant, of his is mentioned in the same Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 4, 15-17).

Bṛhad-diva appears in a hymn of the Rigveda¹ as its author, calling himself an Atharvan. He is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,² and is named in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka³ as a pupil of Sumnayu.

¹ x. 120, 8. 9.

² iv. 14.

³ xv. 1.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 133; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 141.

Bṛhad-ratha is mentioned twice in the Rigveda,¹ in both cases beside Navavāstva. The name may thus be an epithet of Navavāstva.

¹ i. 36, 18; x. 49, 6. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 147, 148.

Bṛhad-vasu is the name of a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 374.

Bṛhaspati, 'lord of prayer,' is the name of a god in the Vedic texts. The view of Thibaut,¹ that the name designates the planet Jupiter, is certainly not supported by good evidence. Oldenberg² seems clearly right in rejecting it.

¹ *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 6.

² *Nachrichten der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1909, 568, n. 3; Whitney, *Journal of the American*

Oriental Society, 16, xciv, correcting Tilak, *Orion*, 101. See also Fleet, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, 514-518; Keith, *ibid.*, 794-800.

Bṛhaspati-gupta Śāyasthi is mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Bhavatrāta Śāyasthi.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Bṛhaspati-sava is the name of a sacrifice by which, according to the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,¹ the priest who desired to become a Purohita obtained that office. According to the Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra,² it was the sacrifice to be performed by a priest after the Vājapeya, while the king performed the Rājasūya. In

¹ ii. 7, 1, 2. Cf. Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 7; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 11, 4; xxv. 1, 1. 7.

² ix. 9, 5.

the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ on the other hand, the Bṛhaspati-sava is identified with the Vājapeya; but such identity is clearly not primitive.⁴

³ v. 2, 1, 19.

| 41, xxiv, xxv; Weber, *Indische Studien*,

⁴ Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, | 10, 107, 108.

Bekanāṭa occurs only once in the Rigveda,¹ when Indra is said to overcome all the Bekaṇāṭas and the Paṇis. The natural sense, therefore, seems to be 'usurer,' the explanation given by Yāska.² The word has a foreign appearance, but its provenance can hardly be determined: it might just as well be aboriginal as Babylonian.³ Hillebrandt⁴ thinks Brunnhofer is right in identifying Bekaṇāṭa with Bikanir.

¹ viii. 16, 10.

² Nirukta, vi. 26.

³ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 44.

| ⁴ *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 268, n. 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 259.

Bekurā occurs in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ where it may mean 'voice' or 'sound,' the sense assigned to the word in the Naighaṇṭuka.² It is, however, possibly, like Bakura, the name of a musical instrument. In the Taittirīya³ and the Kāṭhaka⁴ Saṃhitās the words Bekuri and Vekuri occur as epithets of Apsarases, or celestial nymphs, meaning, perhaps, 'melodious'; in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā⁵ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁶ the variations Bhakuri and Bhākuri are found.

¹ i. 3, 1; vi. 7, 6; Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 82.

² 1. 11.

| ³ iii. 4, 7, 1.

⁴ xviii. 14.

⁵ xviii. 42.

⁶ ix. 4, 1, 9.

Baija-vāpa, 'descendant of Bijavāpa,' is the name of a teacher in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) in the Mādhyam̐dina recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26).

Baija-vāpāyana, 'descendant of Baijavāpa,' is the name of a teacher in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) in the Mādhyam̐dina recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26). The name is also spelt Vaijavāpāyana.

Baija-vāpi, 'descendant of Bījavāpa, or Bījavāpin,' is the name of a teacher in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (i. 4, 7).

Bainda is the name of one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ According to the commentator Mahīdhara, the word denotes a Niṣāda, but according to Sāyaṇa a catcher of fish. See Mṛgayu

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 16; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 12, 1.

Bodha is the name of a Rṣi in the Mantra Pāṭha.¹ He is mentioned with Pratibodha in the Atharvaveda,² but Whitney³ thinks that in the second passage, at least, the word is an ordinary noun meaning 'the wakeful one.'

¹ ii. 16, 14. Cf. Winternitz, *Mantra-pāṭha*, xlv.

² v. 30, 10; viii. 1, 13.

³ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 474.

Baudhāyana, 'descendant of Budha or Bodha,' is the name of a teacher who is mentioned in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,¹ and under whose name are current a Śrauta Sūtra described² and in part edited by Caland,³ and a Dharma Sūtra which has been edited⁴ and translated,⁵ while the Gṛhya Sūtra is still unedited.

¹ iv. 11, etc.

² *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 1903.

³ *Bibliotheca Indica*, 1904, etc.

⁴ By Hultsch, Leipzig, 1884.

⁵ Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14. See his Introduction, xxix *et seq.*, where, however, he tends to overestimate considerably the age of Baudhāyana.

Baudhī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Bodha,' is the name of a pupil of Śālaṅkāyanīputra in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Mādhyamīna recension of the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 31).

Brahma-carya denotes the condition of life of the Brahma-cārīn¹ or religious student. The technical sense is first found in

¹ Rv. x. 109, 5; Av. vi. 108, 2; 133, 3; xi. 5, 1 *et seq.*; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 3, 1, etc.

the last Maṇḍala of the Rigveda.² The practice of studentship doubtless developed, and was more strictly regulated by custom as time went on, but it is regularly assumed and discussed in the later Vedic literature, being obviously a necessary part of Vedic society.

The Atharvaveda³ has in honour of the Brahmacārin a hymn which already gives all the characteristic features of religious studentship. The youth is initiated (*upa-nī*) by the teacher⁴ into a new life; he wears an antelope skin, and lets his hair grow long;⁵ he collects fuel,⁶ and begs,⁷ learns, and practises penance. All these characteristics appear in the later literature. The student lives in the house of his teacher (*ācārya-kula-vāsin*;⁸ *ante-vāsin*)⁹; he begs,¹⁰ looks after the sacrificial fires,¹¹ and tends the house.¹² His term of studentship might be long extended: it was normally fixed at twelve years,¹³ but much longer periods, such as thirty-two years, are mentioned.¹⁴ The

² Rv., *loc. cit.*

³ xi. 5. Cf. Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1-8, which contains an independent account of the Brahmacārin (Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 110); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3. 3, 1 *et seq.*; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 3, 10, 5.

⁴ Av. xi. 5, 3. It is used in the ritual of the Upanayana, according to the Kauśika Sūtra, lv. 18.

⁵ Av. xi. 5, 6.

⁶ Av. xi. 5, 4, 6.

⁷ Av. xi. 5, 9.

⁸ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, ii. 23, 2. So regularly *brahma-caryeṇa vas*, Av. vii. 109, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 14, etc.; or *car*, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 3, 7; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 6, 3, etc.

⁹ *Ibid.*, iii. 11, 5; iv. 10, 1; Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 15 (Mādhyam-dina = vi. 3, 7 Kāṇva); Taittiriya Upaniṣad, i. 3, 3; 11, 1.

¹⁰ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 3, 5. Cf. Av. vi. 133, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 3, 5.

¹¹ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 10, 2

et seq.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 3, 4.

¹² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 6, 2, 15. A Mantra in the Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 22, 1, 2, and elsewhere, sums up the duties of the Brahmacārin as 'thou art a Brahmacārin: eat water; perform thy duty; sleep not in the daytime; obedient to thy teacher study the Veda (*brahmacāry asy; apo 'śāna: karma kuru; divā mā svāpsīr; ācāry-āyādhīno vedam adhīsva*). One duty specially referred to in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 1, 6; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 19, and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 5, 5, was the guarding of the teacher's cattle when they were grazing on their pasture grounds. From these grounds, too, the pupil would, no doubt, bring dried dung for fuel, as well as any available sticks. As regards obedience to the teacher, cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 3, 6.

¹³ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 10; vi. 1, 2.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, viii. 7, 3 (thirty-two years); 15 (for life), etc.

age at which studentship began varied:¹⁵ Śvetaketu commenced at twelve and studied for twelve years.¹⁶

It is assumed in the Gṛhya Sūtras that the three Āryan castes were all required to pass through a period of studentship. But that this is much more than priestly schematism is uncertain. No doubt individuals of the Kṣatriya or Vaiśya caste might go through part of the period of studentship, just as Burmese boys of all classes now pass some time in a monastery as students. This is borne out by the reference in the Atharvaveda¹⁷ to the king guarding his country by Brahmacarya—though that is susceptible of a different interpretation—and more clearly by the reference in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā¹⁸ to a rite intended to benefit one who, although not a Brahmin, had studied (*vidyām anūcya*), but had not gained renown, and by references in the Upaniṣads to kings who like Janaka studied the Vedas and the Upaniṣads.¹⁹ Normally, however, the Kṣatriya studied the art of war.²⁰

One of the duties of the Brahmacārin was chastity. But reference is in several places²¹ made to the possibility of misconduct between a student and the wife of his preceptor, nor is any very severe penance imposed in early times—later it is different—for such a sin. In certain cases the ritual required a breach of chastity, no doubt as a magic spell to secure fertility.²²

Even an old man might on occasion become a pupil, as the story of Āruṇi shows.²³

¹⁵ See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 21. The Sūtras allowed for a Brāhmaṇa the ages 8-16; for a Kṣatriya, 11-22; for a Vaiśya, 12-24. The difference between the Brāhmaṇa and the Kṣatriya, compared with that between the Kṣatriya and the Vaiśya, shows that the two latter castes were in a different position from the Brāhmaṇa.

¹⁶ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 2.

¹⁷ xv. 5, 17. Cf. Lanman in Whitney's Translation of the Atharvaveda, 639.

¹⁸ ix. 16 (reading *brāhmaṇa*).

¹⁹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 2, 1.

²⁰ Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 106-113.

²¹ Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, x. 65; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 10, 9.

²² Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 5; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 9, 4; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 125, n. 1; Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 79.

²³ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 6 (Mādhyaṃdina = vi. 2, 4 Kāṇva).

Cf. von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 202, 203; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 151; Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 121 et seq.; Deussen, *Philosophy of the Upaniṣads*, 370, 371, and see Brāhmaṇa.

Braṇma-jya,¹ 'oppressor of a Brahmin,' and **Brahma-jyeya**,² 'oppression of a Brahmin,' are terms mentioned several times in the Atharvaveda as expressing a heinous crime which involves its perpetrator in ruin. See **Brāhmaṇa**.

¹ v. 19, 7, 12; xii. 5, 15 *et seq.*; xiii. 3, 1. Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 9, 2.

² Av. xii. 4, 11.

Brahma-datta Caikitāneya ('descendant of Cekaṭāna') is the name of a teacher in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (i. 3, 26). He is mentioned also in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad (i. 38, 1; 59, 1) as patronized by Abhipratārin, the Kuru king.

1. **Brahman** (neut.) denotes the priestly class as opposed to the warrior class and the people (Kṣātra and Viś). The term is found in the Atharvaveda,¹ and repeatedly later on.² For the position, etc., of this class, see **Brāhmaṇa**.

¹ ii. 15, 4; ix. 7, 9; xii. 5, 8; xv. 10,

3, 4.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 1, 1, etc.;

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vi. 3; vii. 21, etc.

See also Varṇa and Kṣātra.

2. **Brahman** is found in many passages of the Rigveda and later in the sense of 'priest.' In many passages of the Rigveda¹ he is referred to as praising the gods; in others² the sense of 'priest' is adequate. In not a few cases³ the priesthood as a profession is clearly alluded to, nor is there any reason to doubt⁴ that in all cases the word has the technical sense of a member of the priesthood. There is, however, considerable doubt as to the number of cases in the Rigveda, where it has the technical

¹ i. 80, 1; 164, 34; ii. 2, 6; vi. 45, 7; vii. 33, 11; viii. 16, 7; x. 71, 11; 77, 1; 85, 3, 16, 34; 107, 6; 117, 7; 125, 5; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 244-246.

² i. 10, 1; 33, 9; 101, 5; 108, 7; 158, 6; ii. 39, 1; iv. 50, 8, 9; 58, 2; v. 29, 3; 31, 4; 32, 12; 40, 8; vii. 7, 5; 42, 1; viii. 7, 20; 17, 2; 31, 1; 32, 16; 33, 19; 45, 39; 64, 7; 77, 5; 92, 30;

96, 5; ix. 96, 6; 112, 1; 113, 6; x. 28, 11; 71, 11; 85, 29; 141, 3; Muir, *op. cit.*, 1², 246-251.

³ i. 108, 7; iv. 50, 8, 9; viii. 7, 20; 45, 39; 64, 7; 92, 30; ix. 112, 1; x. 85, 29; Muir, 1², 258.

⁴ *Loc. cit.* Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 190 *et seq.*

sense of the priest who guides the sacrifice generally. It is undoubtedly found in that sense, both Muir⁵ and Roth⁶ recognizing instances of its being used thus. Geldner,⁷ however, is anxious to find that sense in a large number of passages, and insists that the *Purohita* was normally a Brahman in the narrower sense. Oldenberg,⁸ on the other hand, holds with greater probability that in most of the passages adduced Brahman means simply 'priest,' and that the *Purohita*, who was essentially not a member of the ordinary body of sacrificing priests (*Rtvij*), was, when he officiated at the sacrifice, more usually the *Hotṛ* priest, and only later became the Brahman. This change he regards as having taken place when the importance of the hymns declined, and most weight was laid on the functions of the priest who superintended the sacrifice as a whole, and by his magic repaired the flaws in the sacrifice.⁹ In the later literature both senses of the word are quite common.¹⁰

⁵ *Op. cit.*, i², 251, citing ii. 1, 2 (=ix. 91, 10); iv. 9, 4; x. 52, 2.

⁶ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2, citing ii. 1, 2; ix. 96, 6; x. 71, 11; 107, 6. In none of the last three passages is the specific sense cogently required.

⁷ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 145 et seq.; 3, 155. He thinks that the sense of 'superintending priest' is the older, and sees it in i. 158, 6; iv. 9, 4; 50, 7, 8; vii. 7, 5; 33, 11; x. 141, 3, etc.

⁸ *Religion des Veda*, 396, 397, who thinks that the Brahman priest known to the *Rigveda* was the *Brāhmaṇācchamsin*, and who in most passages (e.g., iv. 50, 7, 8) sees only the sense of 'priest.' Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, c, 376, 377.

⁹ Cf. Pischel, *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1894, 420; Hillebrandt, *Ritual-litteratur*, 13; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, lxviii; *Atharvaveda*, 32; and see *Purohita*.

¹⁰ As 'priest,' Av. ii. 7, 2; iv. 35, 1, 2; v. 8, 5; 17, 8; 18, 7; 19, 8; vi. 122, 5; viii. 9, 3; x. 1, 3; 4, 30, 33; 7, 24; xi. 1, 25; xii. 1, 38; xix. 32, 8; *Taittiriya Saṃhitā*, iv. 1, 7, 1; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxvi. 2; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, v. 3, etc. As 'superintending priest,' Av. xviii. 4, 15; xx. 2, 3; *Taittiriya Saṃhitā*, i. 8, 9, 1; ii. 3, 11, 4; iii. 5, 2, 1, etc.; *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, xxxvii. 17; and see Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 34, 35; 114; 135-138; 327; 330-337.

Brahma-putra in a few passages is used in the sense of a 'priest's son.'

¹ Rv. ii. 43, 2; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xi. 4, 1, 2. 9. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 43, 69; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 252.

Brahma-purohita is found in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² where the St. Petersburg Dictionary gives the sense as 'having the priesthood as its Purohita.' This seems rather doubtful; more probably the sense should be 'having a Brahman priest as Purohita,' unless the word merely means 'having the priesthood superior to it,' as an epithet of Kṣātra, the 'warrior caste,' which seems to be Weber's view.³

¹ xix. 10; xxvii. 4.² xii. 8, 3, 29.³ *Indische Studien*, 10, 30.

Brahma-bandhu ('priest fellow') denotes, in a deprecatory sense, an 'unworthy priest,' 'priest in name only,' in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.² Cf. Rājanyabandhu.

¹ vii. 27.² vi. 1, 1. Cf. Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 6, 28; Kātyāyana ŚrautaSūtra, xxii. 4, 22; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 29, 9; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 99, 100.

Brahmaṛṣi-deśa. See Madhyadeśa.

Brahma-vadya. See Brahmodya.

Brahma-vādin ('expounder of the Veda') in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² denotes a 'theologian.' Brahma-vid ('knowing what is sacred') has the same sense.³

¹ Av. xi. 3, 26; xv. 1, 8; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 7, 1, 4; ii. 6, 2, 3; 3, 1; v. 2, 7, 1; 5, 3, 2; vi. 1, 4, 5.² Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 10, 6; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 13; vi. 4, 15; Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, i. 22, 9;

v. 2, 2; 4, 6; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, ii. 24, 1, etc.

³ Av. x. 7, 24, 27; 8, 43; xix. 43, 1; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 8, 6; Taittiriya Upaniṣad, ii. 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 7, 4; iv. 4, 11, 12, etc.

Brahma-vidyā, 'knowledge of the Absolute,' is the name of one of the sciences enumerated in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.¹ It is also mentioned elsewhere.²

¹ vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.² Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 4, 20, etc.

Brahma-ṛddhi is mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Mitravarcaś.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372, 382.

Brahma-hatyā, the 'murder of a Brahmin,' is mentioned in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² as a heinous crime. The murderer is called Brahma-han.³

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 2; v. 3, 12, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxix. 13, etc.

² Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 1, 1; 5, 3; 5, 4, 1; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, x. 38; Nirukta, vi. 27, etc.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 2; vi. 5, 10, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxi. 7; Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitā, xlvii. 7; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 8, 12; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 5, 4, etc. Cf. Dharma.

Brahmāvarta. See Madhyadeśa.

Brahmodya in the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes a 'theological riddle,' such as formed an essential part of various ceremonies in the Vedic ritual, as at the Aśvamedha or the Daśarātra. Brahma-vadya is the form found in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa,² and Brahma-vādyā in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā³ probably has the same sense.

¹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6, 9, 20; xi. 4, 1, 2; 5, 3, 1; 6, 2, 5; xiii. 2, 6, 9; 5, 2, 11; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 8, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 25

² xxvii. 4 ³ ii. 5, 8, 3.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Journal of the American*

Oriental Society, 15, 172; *Religion of the Veda*, 216 et seq.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 118, 119; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 390 et seq.; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 452, 453.

Brahmopaniṣad, a 'secret doctrine regarding the Absolute,' is the name of a discussion in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (iii. 11, 3).

Brahmaudana denotes in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² the 'rice boiled (Odana) for the priests' officiating at the sacrifice.

¹ Av. iv. 35, 7; xi. 1, 1. 3. 20. 23 et seq.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 8, 7; v. 7, 3, 4; vi. 5, 6, 1, etc.

² Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 1, 1. 4; 3, 6, 6; 4, 1, 5, etc.

1. Brāhmaṇa, 'descendant of a Brahman' (i.e., of a priest), is found only a few times in the Rigveda,¹ and mostly in its latest

¹ i. 164, 45; vi. 75, 10; vii. 103, 1. 7, 8; x. 16, 6; 71, 8, 9; 88, 19; 90, 12; 97, 22; 109, 4. See Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 251-257; Roth, *Nirukta*,

Erläuterungen, 126; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., where Rv. viii. 58, 1, is added; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 220-226.

parts. In the Atharvaveda² and later³ it is a very common word denoting 'priest,' and it appears in the quadruple division of the castes in the Puruṣa-sūkta ('hymn of man') of the Rigveda.⁴

It seems certain that in the Rigveda this Brāhmaṇa, or Brahmin, is already a separate caste, differing from the warrior and agricultural castes.⁵ The texts regularly claim for them a superiority to the Kṣatriya caste,⁶ and the Brahmin is able by his spells or manipulation of the rite to embroil the people and the warriors⁷ or the different sections of the warriors.⁸ If it is necessary to recognize, as is sometimes done, that the Brahmin does pay homage to the king at the Rājasūya,⁹ nevertheless the unusual fact is carefully explained away so as to leave the priority of the Brahmin unaffected. But it is expressly recognized that the union of the Kṣatriya and the Brāhmaṇa is essential for complete prosperity.¹⁰ It is admitted¹¹ that the king or the nobles might at times oppress the Brahmins, but it is indicated that ruin is then certain swiftly to follow.

² ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 1; v. 17, 9; 18, 1 *et seq.*; 19, 2 *et seq.*; xi. 1, 28; xix. 34, 6; 35, 2, etc.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 7, 2; ii. 1, 2, 8, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vii. 46, etc.

⁴ x. 90.

⁵ Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 235; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 146, n. 1; and see Varṇa.

⁶ See Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 8; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxix. 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxi. 21; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 4, 15; xiii. 1, 9, 1; 3, 7, 8; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15; viii. 9; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8, 2; xi. 11, 9; xv. 6, 3; and cf. Brahmapurohita; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 27 *et seq.*

⁷ See Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 7; iii. 3, 10; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 11, 2, etc.

⁸ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 10.

⁹ Bhṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 4, 23 (Mādhyamīna=i. 4, 11 Kāṇva). Cf. Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 2; v. 4, 2, 7. Contrast the claim that Soma alone is King of the Brahmins, Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 18; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 2, 3.

¹⁰ See Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 10, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xix. 10; xxvii. 4; xxix. 10; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 3; 7, 7; iii. 1, 9; 2, 3; iv. 3, 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xx. 25; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xix. 17, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 4, 6; v. 4, 4, 15; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 10. 17. 24. 25, etc. Cf. Purohita.

¹¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 8, 7; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 10, 8; Av. v. 17-19; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 2, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 5, 4.

The Brahmins are gods on earth,¹² like the gods in heaven, but this claim is hardly found in the Rīgveda.¹³

In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹⁴ the Brahmin is said to be the 'recipient of gifts' (*ādāyī*) and the 'drinker of the offering' (*āpāyī*). The other two epithets applied, *āvasāyī* and *yathā-kāma-prayāpya*, are more obscure; the former denotes either 'dwelling everywhere'¹⁵ or 'seeking food';¹⁶ the latter is usually taken as 'moving at pleasure,' but it must rather allude to the power of the king to assign a place of residence to the Brahmin.

In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁷ the prerogatives of the Brahmin are summed up as (1) Arcā, 'honour'; (2) Dāna, 'gifts'; (3) Ajyeyatā, 'freedom from oppression'; and (4) Avadhyatā, 'freedom from being killed.' On the other hand, his duties are summed up as (5) Brāhmaṇya, 'purity of descent'; (6) Pratirūpa-caryā, 'devotion of the duties of his caste'; and (7) Loka-pakti, 'the perfecting of people' (by teaching).

1. *Respect paid to Brahmins*.—The texts are full¹⁸ of references to the civilities to be paid to the Brahmin. He is styled *bhagavant*,¹⁹ and is provided with good food²⁰ and entertainment wherever he goes. Indeed, his sanctity exempts him from any close inquiry into his real claim to Brahminhood according to the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.²¹

2. *Gifts to Brahmins*.—The Dānastuti ('Praise of gifts') is a recognized feature of the Rīgveda, and the greed of the poets for *Dakṣiṇās*, or sacrificial fees, is notorious. Vedic texts²² themselves recognize that the literature thence resulting (*Nārā-*

¹² Av. v. 3, 2; vi. 13, 1; 44, 2; xix. 62, 1 (compared with xix. 32, 8), and probably v. 11, 11; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 7, 3, 1; ii. 5, 9, 6; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, viii. 13; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 4, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 2, 6; 4, 3, 14; iii. 1, 1, 11; iv. 3, 4, 4. See Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 35, 36; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 146, 147.

¹³ Neither in i. 139, 7, nor ix. 99, 6 (see Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. *deva*), is this sense at all probable. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 206, quotes i. 128, 8, but that also is uncertain.

¹⁴ vii. 29, 2. Cf. *Varṇa*, n. 71.

¹⁵ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 326.

¹⁶ Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 439.

¹⁷ xi. 5, 7, 1 *et seq.* See Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 41 *et seq.*

¹⁸ E.g., Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 10, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 1, 10; 3, 4, 6, etc.

¹⁹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 6, 1, 2.

²⁰ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xix. 12.

²¹ vi. 5, 8; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxvii. 2.

²² Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xiv. 5; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 2, 6, 7.

śamsī) was often false to please the donors. It was, however, a rule²³ that Brahmins should not accept what had been refused by others; this indicates a keen sense of the danger of cheapening their wares. So exclusively theirs was the right to receive gifts that the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa²⁴ has to explain how Taranta and Purumīḥa became able to accept gifts by composing a Rigvedic hymn.²⁵ The exaggerations in the celebration of the gifts bestowed on the priests has the curious result of giving us a series of numerals of some interest (Daśan). In some passages²⁶ certain gifts—those of a horse or sheep—are forbidden, but this rule was not, it is clear, generally observed.

3. *Immunities of Brahmins.*—The Brahmin claimed to be exempt from the ordinary exercise of the royal power. When a king gives all his land and what is on it to the priests, the gift does not cover the property of the Brahmin according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.²⁷ The king censures all, but not the Brahmin,²⁸ nor can he safely oppress any Brahmin other than an ignorant priest.²⁹ An arbitrator (or a witness) must decide (or speak) for a Brahmin against a non-Brahmin in a legal dispute.³⁰

The Brahmin's proper food is the Soma,³¹ not Surā³² or Parisrut,³³ and he is forbidden to eat certain forms of flesh.³⁴ On the other hand, he alone is allowed to eat the remains of the sacrifice,³⁵ for no one else is sufficiently holy to consume food which the gods have eaten. Moreover, though he cannot be a physician,³⁶ he helps the physician by being beside him

²³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 1, 25. Cf. also Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 15, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 3, 14, etc.

²⁴ xiii. 7, 12.

²⁵ ix. 58, 3.

²⁶ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 12, 1, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 6, etc.

²⁷ xiii. 5, 4, 29; 6, 2, 18; 7, 1, 13.

²⁸ Ibid., v. 4, 2, 3.

²⁹ Ibid., xiii. 4, 2, 17.

³⁰ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 11, 9.

³¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 2, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 29. Cf. Kāthaka

Saṃhitā, xi. 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ix. 40; x. 18, etc.

³² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 1, 5.

³³ Ibid., xii. 9, 1, 1.

³⁴ Ibid., 1, 2, 3, 9; vii. 5, 2, 37; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8.

³⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 1, 39; 5, 3, 16, etc. On the food of the Brahmins, cf. also Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, x. 4, 5; xvii. 1, 9; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 11.

³⁶ Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 8-14, where the Aśvins, who are famous as physicians (viii. 2, 1, 3; xii. 7, 1, 11), are treated as impure.

while he exercises his art.³⁷ His wife³⁸ and his cow³⁹ are both sacred.

4. *Legal Position of Brahmins.*—The Taittirīya Saṃhitā⁴⁰ lays down a penalty of a hundred (the unit meant is unknown) for an insult to a Brahmin, and of a thousand for a blow; but if his blood is drawn, the penalty is a spiritual one. The only real murder is the slaying of a Brahmin according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴¹ The crime of slaying a Brahmin ranks above the sin of killing any other man, but below that of killing an embryo (*bhrūṇa*) in the Yajurveda;⁴² the crime of slaying an embryo whose sex is uncertain is on a level with that of slaying a Brahmin.⁴³ The murder of a Brahmin can be expiated only by the horse sacrifice,⁴⁴ or by a lesser rite in the late Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.⁴⁵ The ritual slaying of a Brahmin is allowed in the later ceremonial,⁴⁶ and hinted at in the curious legend of Śunaḥśepa,⁴⁷ and a Purohita might be punished with death for treachery to his master.⁴⁸

5. *Purity of Birth.*—The importance of pure descent is seen in the stress laid on being a descendant of a Ṛṣi (*ārṣeya*).⁴⁹ But, on the other hand, there are clear traces of another doctrine, which requires learning, and not physical descent, as the true criterion of Ṛṣihood.⁵⁰ In agreement with this is the fact that Satyakāma Jābāla was received as a pupil, though his parentage was unknown, his mother being a slave girl who had been connected with several men,⁵¹ and that in the Śatapatha

³⁷ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 9, 3. Contrast Rv. x. 97, 22, where no discredit attaches to the profession.

³⁸ Av. v. 17.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, v. 18.

⁴⁰ ii. 6, 10, 2.

⁴¹ xiii. 3, 5, 3.

⁴² Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxi. 7; Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitā, xlvii. 7; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 8, 12.

⁴³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 10, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxvii. 9; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 481; 10, 66.

⁴⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 1, 1; 5, 4, 1 *et seq.*

⁴⁵ x. 38.

⁴⁶ Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 10, 10; 12, 16-20; Weber, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 18, 268, 269.

⁴⁷ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 20.

⁴⁸ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 6, 8.

⁴⁹ See Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 6, 1, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vii. 46; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 4, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 4, 19; xii. 4, 4, 6.

⁵⁰ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 6, 1, 4; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxx. 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 8, 1.

⁵¹ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 4.

Brāhmaṇa⁵² the ceremony on acceptance as a pupil required merely the name of the pupil. So Kavaṣa is taunted in the Rigveda Brāhmaṇas⁵³ as being the son of a female slave (Dāsī), and Vatsa cleared himself of a similar imputation by a fire ordeal.⁵⁴ Moreover, a very simple rite was adequate to remove doubts as to origin.⁵⁵ In these circumstances it is doubtful whether much value attaches to the Pravara lists in which the ancestors of the priest were invoked at the beginning of the sacrifice by the Hotṛ and the Adhvaryu priests.⁵⁶ Still, in many parts of the ritual the knowledge of two or more generations was needed,⁵⁷ and in one ceremony⁵⁸ ten ancestors who have drunk the Soma are required, but a literal performance of the rite is excused. Moreover, there are clear traces of ritual variations in schools, like those of the Vasiṣṭhas and the Viśvāmitras.

6. *The Conduct of the Brahmin.*—The Brahmin was required to maintain a fair standard of excellence.⁵⁹ He was to be kind to all⁶⁰ and gentle,⁶¹ offering sacrifice and receiving gifts.⁶² Especial stress was laid on purity of speech;⁶³ thus Viśvantara's excuse for excluding the Śyāparṇas from his retinue was their impure (*apūtā*) speech.⁶⁴ Theirs was the craving for knowledge⁶⁵ and the life of begging.⁶⁶ False Brahmins are those who do not fulfil their duties⁶⁷ (*cf.* Brahmadandhu).

⁵² xi. 5, 4, 1; and *cf.* a citation in the scholiast on Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 6, 14: 'Whoever studies the Stomabhāgas (a peculiarity of the Vasiṣṭhas) is a Vasiṣṭha'; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 73.

⁵³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 19; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xii. 3; Weber, *op. cit.*, 2, 311.

⁵⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 6, 6.

⁵⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 6, 4; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiii. 4, 2.

⁵⁶ See Weber, *op. cit.*, 9, 321; 10, 78-81; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 380 *et seq.*

⁵⁷ *Cf.*, e.g., Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 5, 5; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 5.

⁵⁸ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 5, 4; Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 85-88.

⁵⁹ Weber, 10, 88-96; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 407 *et seq.*

⁶⁰ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 2, 12.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, ii. 3, 4, 6.

⁶² *Ibid.*, xiii. 1, 5, 6.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, iii. 2, 1, 24. *Cf.* iv. 1, 3, 17; Nirukta, xiii. 9; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xiv. 5; xxxvii. 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 62.

⁶⁴ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 27; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 12, 438.

⁶⁵ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 8, 8; v. 1, 1.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, iii. 4, 1; iv. 4, 26.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, vi. 4, 4.

But the penances for breach of duty are, in the Sūtras, of a very light and unimportant character.⁶⁸

7. *Brahminical Studies*.—The aim of the priest is to obtain pre-eminence in sacred knowledge (*brahma-varcasam*), as is stated in numerous passages of Vedic literature.⁶⁹ Such distinction is not indeed confined to the Brahmin: the king has it also, but it is not really in a special manner appropriate to the Kṣatriya.⁷⁰ Many ritual acts are specified as leading to *Brahmavarcasa*,⁷¹ but more stress is laid on the study of the sacred texts: the importance of such study is repeatedly insisted upon.⁷²

The technical name for study is *Svādhyāya*: the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa is eloquent upon its advantages,⁷³ and it is asserted that the joy of the learned Śrotriya, or 'student,' is equal to the highest joy possible.⁷⁴ Nāka Maudgalya held that study and the teaching of others were the true penance (*tapas*).⁷⁵ The object was the 'threefold knowledge' (*trayī vidyā*), that of the R̥c, Yajus, and Sāman,⁷⁶ a student of all three Vedas being called *tri-śukriya*⁷⁷ or *tri-śukra*,⁷⁸ 'thrice pure.' Other objects of study are enumerated in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,⁷⁹ in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka,⁸⁰ the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,⁸¹ etc. (See *Itihāsa*, *Purāṇa*; *Gāthā*, *Nārāśamsī*; *Brahmodya*; *Anuśāsana*, *Anuvyākhyāna*, *Anvākhyāna*, *Kalpa*, 2. *Brāhmaṇa*; *Vidyā*, *Kṣatrayidyā*, *Devajanavidyā*, *Nakṣatrayidyā*, *Bhūta-vidyā*, *Sarpavidyā*; *Atharvāṅgirasah*, *Daiva*, *Nidhi*, *Pitrya*, *Rāśi*; *Sūtra*, etc.)

⁶⁸ Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 18, etc.

⁶⁹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 7, 1; vii. 5, 18, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, Aśvamedha, v. 14; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 22; xxvii. 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 13, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 11, 6-9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 6, 10; x. 3, 5, 16; xi. 4, 4, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 5.

⁷⁰ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 3, 6; xiii. 1, 5, 3, 5; 2, 6, 9.

⁷¹ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 7; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 1, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiii. 7, 3, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 1, 31, etc.

⁷² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 2, 3; xi. 3, 3, 3-6; 5, 7, 10.

⁷³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 6, 3, 9; 7, 1; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 13.

⁷⁴ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 3, 35-39; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ix. 8.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, vii. 8, 10.

⁷⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 2, 3; ii. 6, 4, 2-7; iv. 6, 7, 1, 2; v. 5, 5, 9; vi. 3, 1, 10, 11, 20; x. 5, 2, 1, 2; xi. 5, 4, 18; xii. 3, 3, 2, etc.

⁷⁷ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 7.

⁷⁸ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 1, 2.

⁷⁹ xi. 5, 7, 5-8. ⁸⁰ ii. 9, 10.

⁸¹ vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.

Directions as to the exact place and time of study are given in the Taittiriya Āraṇyaka⁸² and in the Sūtras. If study is carried on in the village, it is to be done silently (*manasā*); if outside, aloud (*vācā*).

Learning is expected even from persons not normally competent as teachers, such as the Carakas, who are recognized in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁸³ as possible sources of information. Here, too, may be mentioned the cases of Brahmins learning from princes, though their absolute value is doubtful, for the priests would naturally represent their patrons as interested in their sacred science: it is thus not necessary to see in these notices any real and independent study on the part of the Kṣatriyas.⁸⁴ Yājñavalkya learnt from Janaka,⁸⁵ Uddālaka Āruṇi and two other Brahmins from Pravāhaṇa Jaivali,⁸⁶ Dṛptabālāki Gārgya from Ajātaśatru,⁸⁷ and five Brahmins under the lead of Aruṇa from Aśvapati Kaikeya.⁸⁸ A few notices show the real educators of thought: wandering scholars went through the country⁸⁹ and engaged in disputes and discussions in which a prize was staked by the disputants.⁹⁰ Moreover, kings like Janaka offered rewards to the most learned of the Brahmins;⁹¹ Ajātaśatru was jealous of his renown, and imitated his generosity. Again, learned women are several times mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas.⁹²

A special form of disputation was the **Brahmodya**, for which there was a regular place at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice')⁹³ and at the Daśarātra ('ten-day festival').⁹⁴ The reward of learning was the gaining of the title of Kavi or Vipra, 'sage.'⁹⁵

⁸² ii. 11. 12-15.

⁸³ iv. 2, 4, 1.

⁸⁴ Cf. (1) Kṣatriya and (2) Varṇa.

⁸⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 2, 5.

⁸⁶ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 11; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 3, 1, and i. 8, 1. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 436, 514-516.

⁸⁷ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 1.

⁸⁸ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 1, 2.

⁸⁹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 3, 1. Cf. iii. 7, 1.

⁹⁰ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 1, 1.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, xi. 6, 3, 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 1-9, 20, 29.

⁹² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 29; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, ii. 9; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 3, 1; 7, 1. Cf. Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 4; Sāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10.

⁹³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 2, 11.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, iv. 6, 9, 20.

⁹⁵ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 9, 1; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 3, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 2, 7; iii. 5, 3, 12. Cf. also Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 29.

8. *The Functions of the Brahmin.*—The Brahmin was required not merely to practise individual culture, but also to give others the advantage of his skill, either as a teacher or as a sacrificial priest, or as a Purohita.

As a teacher the Brahmin has, of course, the special duty of instructing his own son in both study and sacrificial ritual.⁹⁶ The texts give examples of this, such as Āruṇi and Śvetaketu,⁹⁷ or mythically Varuṇa and Bhṛgu.⁹⁸ This fact also appears from some of the names in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa⁹⁹ of the Sāmaveda and the Vamśa (list of teachers) of the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.¹⁰⁰ On the other hand, these Vamśas and the Vamśas of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa show that a father often preferred to let his son study under a famous teacher. The relation of pupil and teacher is described under Brahmacarya. A teacher might take several pupils,¹⁰¹ and he was bound to teach them with all his heart and soul.¹⁰² He was bound to reveal everything to his pupil, at any rate to one who was staying with him for a year (*saṃvatsara-vāsin*),¹⁰³ an expression which shows, as was natural, that a pupil might easily change teachers. But, nevertheless, certain cases of learning kept secret and only revealed to special persons are enumerated.¹⁰⁴ The exact times and modes of teaching are elaborately laid down in the Sūtras,¹⁰⁵ but not in the earlier texts.

As priest the Brahmin operated in all the greater sacrifices; the simple domestic (*grhya*) rites could normally be performed without his help, but not the more important rites (*śrauta*).

⁹⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 2, 4.

⁹⁷ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 1 (Mādhyamīdina=vi. 2, 1 Kāṇva).

⁹⁸ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 1, 1.

⁹⁹ Indische Studien, 4, 376.

¹⁰⁰ xv. 1.

¹⁰¹ Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, vii. 3.

¹⁰² See Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, vii. 4 (Indische Studien, 2, 211).

¹⁰³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 1, 26. 27. Cf. Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 3, 3.

¹⁰⁴ So the Vasiṣṭhas and the Stoma-bhāgas, Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xv. 5, 24; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 2, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 17; Pra-

vāhaṇa Jaivali and his knowledge of Brahman, Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 11; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 3, where the claim is made that the *prafāsana* belongs to the Kṣatriyas. Śāṅkara, in his commentary, takes the word to mean the 'giving of instruction,' but this must be regarded as improbable, 'rule' being more probably the sense. Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 10, 128; Böhrtlingk, Translation of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 8, 9.

¹⁰⁵ Rigveda Prātiśākhya, xv. 1 et seq.; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 3, 3; and see Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 129-135.

The number varied : the ritual literature requires sixteen priests to be employed at the greatest sacrifices (see *Rtvij*), but other rites could be accomplished with four,¹⁰⁶ five,¹⁰⁷ six,¹⁰⁸ seven,¹⁰⁹ or ten¹¹⁰ priests. Again, the *Kauṣītakins*¹¹¹ had a seventeenth priest beside the usual sixteen, the *Sadasya*, so called because he watched the performance from the *Sadas*, 'seat.' In one rite, the *Sattra* ('sacrificial session') of the serpents, the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*,¹¹² adds three more to the sixteen, a second *Unnetṛ*, an *Abhigara*, and an *Apagara*. The later ritual places the Brahman at the head of all the priests, but this is probably not the early view (see *Brahman*).

The sacrifice ensured, if properly performed, primarily the advantages of the sacrificer (*yajamāna*),¹¹³ but the priest shared in the profit, besides securing the *Dakṣiṇās*. Disputes between sacrificers and the priests were not rare, as in the case of *Viśvantara* and the *Śyāparṇas*,¹¹⁴ or *Janamejaya* and the *Asitamṛgas*,¹¹⁵ and the *Aiśāvīras* are referred to as undesirable priests.¹¹⁶ Moreover, *Viśvāmitra* once held the post of *Purohita* to *Sudās*, but gave place to *Vasiṣṭha*.

¹⁰⁶ *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 3, 6, 1-4 ; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xxv. 4, 2. The four are the *Hotṛ*, *Adhvaryu*, *Agnīdh*, and *Upavaktṛ*: Weber, 10, 139, n. 4.

¹⁰⁷ *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, ix. 13 ; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xxv. 4, 2, with a second *Adhvaryu*, as well as the four enumerated in the previous note.

¹⁰⁸ *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, ix. 13 ; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 2, 2, 3 ; *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*, iii. 4, 6 ; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xi. 7, 2, 6, where the list has *Adhvaryu*, *Hotṛ*, *Brahman*, with the *Pratiprasthātṛ*, *Maitrāvaruṇa*, *Agnīdhra*.

¹⁰⁹ *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, ix. 13 ; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 2, 2, 5 ; *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*, iii. 5 ; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xxv. 4, 2. The number seems to be made up of the five of note 107 and the *Abhigara*—i.e., probably the *Abhigara* and the *Apagara*.

¹¹⁰ *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, ix. 8. 13-16 ; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 2, 4, 1 ; 3, 6, 4 ;

Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iii. 1 ; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, v. 25 ; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xxv. 4, 2. What ten are meant is uncertain ; the four of note 106 are enumerated.

¹¹¹ Cf. *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, x. 4, 2, 19 ; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 37.

¹¹² xxv. 14, 3.

¹¹³ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 6, 1, 20 ; 9, 1, 12 ; ii. 2, 2, 7 ; iii. 4, 2, 15 ; iv. 2, 5, 9, 10 ; viii. 5, 3, 8 ; ix. 5, 2, 16 ; xii. 8, 1, 17, etc.

¹¹⁴ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 27 *et seq.* ; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 436 *et seq.*

¹¹⁵ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 27.

¹¹⁶ Cf. *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xi. 2, 7, 32, where Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 153, n. 1, interprets *Aiśāvīra*, not as a proper name, but as meaning 'contemptible' ; but *Sāyaṇa* thinks a proper name is meant, a view accepted by Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 45, n. 2.

The position of Purohita differed considerably from that of the ordinary priest, for the Purohita not merely might officiate at the sacrifice, but was the officiator in all the private sacrifices of his king. Hence he could, and undoubtedly sometimes did, obtain great influence over his master in matters of secular importance; and the power of the priesthood in political as opposed to domestic and religious matters, no doubt rested on the Purohita.

There is no recognition in Vedic literature of the rule later prevailing by which, after spending part of his life as a Brahmacārin, and part as a householder, the Brahmin became an ascetic¹¹⁷ (later divided into the two stages of Vānaprastha, 'forest-dweller,' and Samnyāsin, 'mystic'). Yājñavalkya's case¹¹⁸ shows that study of the Absolute might empty life of all its content for the sage, and drive him to abandon wife and family. In Buddhist times the same phenomenon is seen¹¹⁹ applying to other than Brahmins. The Buddhist texts are here confirmed in some degree by the Greek authorities.¹²⁰ The practice bears a certain resemblance to the habit of kings, in the Epic tradition,¹²¹ of retiring to the forest when active life is over.

From the Greek authorities¹²² it also appears — what is certainly the case in the Buddhist literature¹²³ — that Brahmins practised the most diverse occupations. It is difficult to say how far this was true for the Vedic period. The analogy of the Druids¹²⁴ — in some respects very close — suggests that the Brahmins may have been mainly confined to their professional tasks, including all the learned professions such as astronomy¹²⁵

¹¹⁷ See Deussen, *Philosophy of the Upanishads*, 372 et seq.

¹¹⁸ Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 4, 1; iv. 5, 1. See iii. 5, 1, for his teaching, of which his action is a logical consequence.

¹¹⁹ Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 40 et seq.; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 72 et seq.

¹²⁰ Arrian, *Indica*, xii. 8, 9; Strabo, xv. 1, 49, 60.

¹²¹ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 179 et seq.

¹²² See Fick, *loc. cit.*

¹²³ Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 57.

¹²⁴ Cæsar, *Bellum Gallicum*, vi. 14.

The Druids did not fight, did not pay tribute, studied for many years, observed secrecy as to matters of ritual and learning, did not use writing, and had a certain belief in transmigration. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 19.

¹²⁵ Hence the Brahman is the 28th Nakṣatra: Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 3, 3; Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 306, 311; *Indische Studien*, 10, 40.

and so forth. This is not contradicted by any Vedic evidence; for instance, the poet of a hymn of the Rigveda¹²⁶ says he is a poet, his father a physician (Bhiṣaj), and his mother a grinder of corn (Upala-prakṣiṇī). This would seem to show that a Brahmin could be a doctor, while his wife would perform the ordinary household duties. So a Purohita could perhaps take the field to assist the king by prayer, as Viśvāmitra,¹²⁷ and later on Vasiṣṭha¹²⁸ do, but this does not show that priests normally fought. Nor do they seem normally to have been agriculturists or merchants. On the other hand, they kept cattle: a Brahmacārin's duty was to watch his master's cattle.¹²⁹ It is therefore needless to suppose that they could not, and did not, on occasion turn to agricultural or mercantile pursuits, as they certainly did later. But it must be remembered that in all probability there was more purity of blood, and less pressure of life, among the Brahmins of the Vedic age than later in Buddhist times, when the Vedic sacrificial apparatus was falling into grave disrepute.

It is clear that the Brahmins, whatever their defects, represented the intellectual side of Vedic life, and that the Kṣatriyas, if they played a part in that life, did so only in a secondary degree, and to a minor extent. It is natural to suppose that the Brahmins also composed ballads, the precursors of the epic; for though none such have survived, a few stanzas of this character, celebrating the generosity of patrons, have been preserved by being embedded in priestly compositions. A legend in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹³⁰ shows clearly that the Brahmins regarded civilization as being spread by them only:

¹²⁶ ix. 112.

¹²⁷ Rv. iii. 33. 53.

¹²⁸ Rv. vii. 18.

¹²⁹ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 4. 5; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 1. 6.

¹³⁰ i. 4. 1, 14-17. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 257, 277, 278, and Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 44.

Almost all that can be said of the Brahmins is collected in Weber's *Indische Studien*, 10, 40-158. Cf. also Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 220-226; Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*

(for Buddhist times; the evidence is, however, of uncertain, and much of it probably of late date); Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 82, 182, etc. (for notices of the Brahmins in the Epic); *The Mutual Relations of the Four Castes according to the Mānavadharmasāstra* (for the Dharma view). Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 248 et seq., discusses the priesthood in the Rigveda, and Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 197-212, gives an excellent summary of the facts.

Kosala and Videha, no doubt settled by Āryan tribes, are only rendered civilized and habitable by the influence of pious Brahmins. We need not doubt that the non-Brahminical tribes (see *Vrātya*) had attained intellectual as well as material civilization, but it is reasonable to assume that their civilization was inferior to that of the Brahmins, for the history of Hinduism is the conquest by the Brahmins—not by arms, but by mind—of the tribes Āryan and non-Āryan originally beyond the pale.

2. *Brāhmaṇa*, 'religious explanation,'¹ is the title of a class of books which as such are only mentioned in the *Nirukta*² and the *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*,³ and then in the *Sūtras*, where the names of the *Brāhmaṇas* occur, showing that literary works were in existence.

¹ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 25, 15; iii. 45, 8; vi. 25, 1, etc.; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iii. 1, 9, 5; 5, 2, 1; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 2, 4, 1, etc. In the *Kauṣītaki*

Brāhmaṇa and the *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, i. and ii., the use is constant.

² ii. 16; xiii. 7.

³ ii. 10.

3. *Brāhmaṇa* is taken by Roth in the *St. Petersburg Dictionary*¹ to mean the 'Soma cup of the Brahman' in two passages of the *Rigveda*² and one of the *Atharvaveda*.³

¹ Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 253, n. 26.

² i. 15, 5; ii. 36, 5.

³ xx. 2, 3.

Brāhmaṇāc-chamsin ('reciting after the *Brāhmaṇa*—i.e., Brahman') is the name of a priest in the *Brāhmaṇas*.¹ In the technical division of the sacrificial priests (*Ṛtvij*) he is classed with the Brahman,² but it is clear that he was really a *Hotraka* or assistant of the *Hotṛ*.³ According to Oldenberg,⁴ he was known to the *Rigveda* as *Brahman*. This is denied by Geldner,⁵ who sees in Brahman merely the 'superintending priest' or the 'priest.'

¹ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vi. 4, 2; 6, 3, 4; 10, 1; 18, 5; vii. 1, 2; *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, xxviii. 3; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 7, 6, 1; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iv. 2, 3, 13, etc.

² Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 144.

³ E.g., *Āśvalāyana Srauta Sūtra*, v. 10, 10; Weber, *op. cit.*, 9, 374-376.

⁴ *Religion des Veda*, 396.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 145 et seq. Cf. *Purohita*.

Bleṣka in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā¹ denotes a rope or noose for strangling. It is spelt Vleṣka in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.²

¹ xxiii. 6; xxxvii. 13. 14.

² iii. 6, 10. In Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, x. 19, 1, *meṣka* is read.

BH.

Bhaga denotes a part of the chariot in one passage of the Rigveda¹ according to Hillebrandt.²

¹ ii. 34, 8.

² *Vedische Mythologie*, 3. 95.

Bhaginī, 'sister,' literally the 'fortunate one' in so far as she has a brother, occurs in the Nirukta (iii. 6).

Bhagī-ratha Aikṣvāka ('descendant of Ikṣvāku') is the name of a king in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iv. 6, 1. 2). It is important to note that he is regarded as being on friendly terms with the Kuru-Pāṇcālas, which points to the Ikṣvākus being allied to that people, and not belonging (as is the case in the Buddhist books) to the east of India.

Bhaṅga, 'hemp,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda.¹ In the Rigveda² it is an epithet of Soma, presumably³ in the sense of 'intoxicating,' which then came to designate hemp.⁴

¹ xi. 6, 15; conceivably in Śāṅkh-āyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 14, but not probably.

² ix. 61, 13.

³ Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 299.

⁴ Hence the modern 'Bang' or 'Bhang,' an intoxicant made from the

dried leaves and small stalks of hemp, taken either by smoking or by eating when mixed up into a sweetmeat.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 68; Grierson, *Indian Antiquary*, 23, 260; Yule and Burnell, *Hobson-Jobson*, s.v. *Bang*.

Bhaṅgāśvina is the name of the father of Rtuparna in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra.¹ In the Mahābhārata² he is called Bhāṅgāsuri. In the Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra³ mention is made of Rtuparṇa-Kayovadhī as the Bhaṅgyaśvinau.

¹ xx. 12.

² iii. 2745.

³ xxi. 20; Caland, *Zeitschrift der*

Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 57, 745.

Bhaṅgya-śravas is the name of a man in the Taittiriya Āraṇyaka.¹

¹ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 78.

Bhaje-ratha is mentioned in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Ludwig² thinks a place-name is meant. Griffith³ is doubtful whether the word is the name of a place or a man. Roth⁴ was inclined to see a corruption of the text.⁵ Cf. Bhagīratha.

¹ x. 60, 2.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 138, 165.

³ *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 463.

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁵ Grassmann, *Wörterbuch*, s.v., thinks that the compound should be read as two words: *bhaje rathasya* (*satpatim*), 'to win (the lord) of the car.'

Bhadra-padā. See Nakṣatra.

Bhadra-sena Ājātaśatrava ('descendant of Ajātaśatru') is the name of a man, presumably a prince, whom Uddālaka is said in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (v. 5, 5, 14) to have bewitched.

Bhaya-da Āsamātya ('descendant of Asamāti') is the name of a king in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.¹ Oertel,² however, seems to take the name as Abhayada, but this is not probable, for Bhayada is a name in the Purāṇas.

¹ iv. 8, 7.

² *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 247.

Bhayamāna is, according to Sāyaṇa, the name of a man in one hymn of the Rigveda,¹ which is ascribed by the Anukramaṇī (Index) to his authorship. The interpretation is, however, uncertain.

¹ i. 100, 17. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 266.

Bharata is the name of a people of great importance in the Rigveda and the later literature. In the Rigveda they appear prominently in the third and seventh Maṇḍalas in connexion

with Sudās and the Tṛtsus,¹ while in the sixth Maṇḍala they are associated with Divodāsa.² In one passage³ the Bharatas are, like the Tṛtsus, enemies of the Pūrus: there can be little doubt that Ludwig's view of the identity of the Bharatas and Tṛtsus is practically correct. More precisely Oldenberg⁵ considers that the Tṛtsus are the Vasiṣṭhas, the family singers of the Bharatas; while Geldner⁶ recognizes, with perhaps more probability, in the Tṛtsus the royal family of the Bharatas. That the Tṛtsus and Bharatas were enemies, as Zimmer⁷ holds, is most improbable even on geographical grounds, for the Tṛtsus in Zimmer's view⁸ occupied the country to the east of the Paruṣṇī (Ravi), and the Bharatas must therefore be regarded as coming against the Tṛtsus from the west, whereas the Rigveda⁹ recognizes two Bharata chiefs on the Sarasvatī, Āpayā, and Dṛṣadvatī—that is, in the holy land of India, the Madhyadeśa. Hillebrandt¹⁰ sees in the connexion of the Tṛtsus and the Bharatas a fusion of two tribes; but this is not supported by any evidence beyond the fact that in his opinion some such theory is needed to explain Divodāsa's appearing in connexion with the Bharadvāja family, while Sudās, his son,

iii. 53, 9. 12. 24; 33, 11. 12 (Viśvā mitra, who is accordingly hailed as *Bharata-ṛgabha*, 'bull of the Bharatas,' in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 17, 7); vii. 8, 4; 33, 6, in which passage a defeat of the Bharatas, and their rescue by the aid of Vasiṣṭha, is clearly referred to; not, as was formerly thought (e.g., Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 354; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 127), a defeat of the Bharatas by the Tṛtsus.

² vi. 16, 4. 5. Cf. verse 19.

³ vii. 8, 4.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 172 et seq.

⁵ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 207. In *Buddha*, 405 et seq., he accepted the identification of Ludwig.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 136 et seq.

⁷ *Altindisches Leben*, 127. This is also Bloomfield's view (see *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 41, 42).

⁸ *Op. cit.*, 124.

⁹ iii. 23, 4: in verse 2 Devavarāvas and Devavāta are mentioned as Bhāratas. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 410, n., mentions that in the Mahābhārata, iii. 6065, a tributary of the Sarasvatī is called Kauśikī, and the Kuśikas are, of course, the family of Viśvāmitra, whose connexion with the Bharatas is beyond question.

¹⁰ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 111. His view is that Sudās and the Bharatas were later comers than the Tṛtsus, who joined them as one people, the Vasiṣṭhas becoming the priests of the Bharatas. He suggests that the Vasiṣṭhas were not originally adherents of the Indra-Soma cult, but were specially devoted to the Varuṇa cult; but there is no decisive evidence for either suggestion. Cf. Bloomfield, as cited in n. 7.

or perhaps grandson (*cf.* Pijavana), is connected with the Vasiṣṭhas and the Viśvāmitras.

In the later literature the Bharatas appear as especially famous. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹¹ mentions Bharata Dauḥśanti as a king, sacrificer of the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') and Śatānika Sātrājita, as another Bharata who offered that sacrifice. The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹² mentions Bharata Dauḥśanti as receiving the kingly coronation from Dīrghatamas Māmateya, and Śatānika as being consecrated by Somaśuśman Vājaratnāyana, a priest whose name is of quite late origin. The geographical position of the Bharata people is clearly shown by the fact that the Bharata kings win victories over the Kāśis, and make offerings on the Yamunā (Jumna) and Gaṅgā (Ganges).¹³ Moreover, in the formula of the king's proclamation for the people, the variants recorded¹⁴ include *Kuravaḥ*, *Pañcālāḥ*, *Kuru-Pañcālāḥ*, and *Bharatāḥ*; and the Mahābhārata consistently recognizes the royal family of the Kurus as a Bharata family.¹⁵ It is therefore extremely probable that Oldenberg¹⁶ is right in holding that the Bharatas in the times of the Brāhmaṇas were merging in the Kuru-Pañcāla people.

The ritual practices of the Bharatas are repeatedly mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹⁷ the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹⁸ the

¹¹ xiii. 5. 4. ¹² viii. 23 and 21.

¹³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5. 4, ii. 21.

¹⁴ In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 10, 2, and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7. 4, 2, the phrase is *esa vo, Bharatā, rājā*; the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, in the Kāṇva recension, xi. 3, 3; 6, 3, has *Kuravaḥ, Pañcālāḥ* (evidently as a joint people); Apastamba, xviii. 12, 7, gives *Bharatāḥ, Kuravaḥ, Pañcālāḥ, Kuru-Pañcālāḥ*, and *janatāḥ*, as alternatives, according to the people to whom the king belongs; the Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xv. 7, and the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 7, read *esa te janate rājā*. See Weber, *Indian Literature*, 114, n.; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 465.

¹⁵ Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 409.

¹⁶ *Op. cit.*, 408. He points out (409, n.) that in the Satapatha Brāh-

maṇa, xiii. 5. 4, only the Kuru king, Janamejaya, and the Bharata kings are mentioned without specification of the peoples over whom they ruled.

¹⁷ xiv. 3, 13; xv. 5, 24, and perhaps xviii. 10, 8, on which see Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 28, n. 2; below, p. 98.

¹⁸ ii. 25; iii. 18. The sense 'mercenary soldier,' here seen by the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s. v. 2 (no longer mentioned in the Dictionary of Böhtlingk), cannot be accepted. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 254; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 407, n. On the other hand, there is no mention of the Bharatas in the geographical lists of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 14), in the Mānava Dharma Śāstra, or in the Buddhist texts. This means that the Bharatas were no longer a people, but a family or sub-tribe in a larger people.

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹⁰ and the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.²⁰ Already in the Rigveda²¹ there is mention made of Agni Bhārata ('of the Bharatas'). In the Āprī hymns²² occurs a goddess Bhārati, the personified divine protective power of the Bharatas: her association in the hymns with Sarasvatī reflects the connexion of the Bharatas with the Sarasvatī in the Rigveda.⁹ Again, in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa²³ Agni is referred to as *brāhmaṇa Bhārata*, 'priest of the Bharatas,' and is invited to dispose of the offering *Manuṣvat Bharatavat*, 'like Manu,' 'like Bharata.'²⁴

In one or two passages²⁵ Sudās or Divodāsa and, on the other hand, Purukutsa or Trasadasyu appear in a friendly relation. Possibly this points, as Oldenberg²⁶ suggests, to the union of Bharatas and Pūrus with the Kurus.

A Bharata is referred to in the fifth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda:²⁷ who he was is uncertain.

¹⁰ v. 4, 4, 1.

²⁰ i. 27, 2.

²¹ ii. 7, 1, 5; iv. 25, 4; vi. 16, 19; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 9, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 2, 2. Roth thinks this epithet of Agni perhaps means 'warlike,' but this is unlikely.

²² Rv. i. 22, 10; 142, 9; 188, 8; ii. 1, 11; 3, 8; iii. 4, 8, etc.

²³ i. 4, 2, 2.

²⁴ i. 5, 1, 7.

²⁵ i. 112, 14; vii. 19, 8.

²⁶ *Op. cit.*, 410.

²⁷ v. 54, 14.

For a later legend of Bharata, cf. Leumann, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 80 *et seq.*; von Bradke, *ibid.*, 498-503; and see Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 338, 340, etc.

Bharad-vāja is the name of the reputed¹ author of the sixth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda. The attribution is so far correct that Bharadvāja² and the Bharadvājas³ are repeatedly mentioned as singers in that Maṇḍala. Judging by the tone of the references to Bharadvāja, he can hardly be deemed to have been a contemporary of any of the hymns.⁴ According to the Pañcaviṃśa

¹ Cf. Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 2; Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10; Bṛhaddevatā, v. 102 *et seq.*, where he is said to be a son of Bṛhaspati, and a grandson of Aṅgiras (cf. Rv. vi. 2, 10; ii. 3, etc.); Arnold, *Vedic Metre*, 61, 62.

² Rv. vi. 15, 3; 16, 5, 33; 17, 4; 31, 4; 48, 7, 13; 63, 10; 65, 6. See

also Rv. i. 112, 13; 116, 18; x. 150, 5; 181, 2.

³ Rv. vi. 10, 6; 16, 33; 17, 14; 23, 10; 25, 9; 35, 4; 47, 25; 50, 15. See also Rv. i. 59, 7.

⁴ Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 210-212.

Brāhmaṇa,⁵ he was the Purohita of Divodāsa. This interpretation is to be preferred to that of Roth,⁶ who suggests that he and Divodāsa were identical. His connexion with the house of Divodāsa also appears from the statement of the Kāthaka Saṃhitā⁷ that Bharadvāja gave Pratardana the kingdom. It is unnecessary to suppose that the same Bharadvāja was meant in both cases, and that Pratardana was a son of Divodāsa: the later Saṃhitās refer to Bharadvāja, like the other great sages, irrespective of chronology.

The Bharadvājas in their poems mention Br̥bu, Br̥saya, and the Pārāvatas.⁸ Hillebrandt⁹ has pointed out that they are also connected with the Sṛñjayas. In particular, the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra¹⁰ mentions that Bharadvāja gained largesse from Prastoka Sārñjaya and Br̥bu. But it is very doubtful if it is correct to place all these people and Divodāsa in Arachosia and Drangiana.

Bharadvāja as an author and a seer is frequently referred to in the later Saṃhitās¹¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.¹²

⁵ xv. 3, 7.

⁶ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. See Rv. i. 116, 18; vi. 16, 5; 31, 4.

⁷ xxi. 10 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 478).

⁸ vi. 61, 1-3.

⁹ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 104.

¹⁰ xvi. 11, 11.

¹¹ Av. ii. 12, 2; iv. 29, 5; xviii. 3, 16; xix. 48, 6; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 19; xx. 9; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 19;

iv. 8, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 55. etc.

¹² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 18; viii. 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 11, 13; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 2, 2; 4, 2; ii. 2, 2, 4, etc.; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xv. 1; xxix. 3; xxx. 9.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 128; Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 31.

Bharant, 'bearing,' in the plural denotes in one passage of the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ according to Böhtlingk,² following Sāyaṇa, 'the warrior caste,' but the sense is not certain. Weber³ was inclined to see a reference to the Bharatas, though the form of the word is that of the present participle.⁴

¹ xviii. 10, 8.

² Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Indische Studien*, 10, 28, n. 2. Cf. Bharata, n. 17.

⁴ *Bharatām*, interpreted by Sāyaṇa as *bharaṇaṃ kurvatām kṣatriyāṇām*.

Bharūjī in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ may denote, according to Roth,² a noxious animal.

¹ ii. 24, 8.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Bhartr, besides having the literal sense of 'bearer,' means 'supporter' or 'master' in the older literature¹; but it is doubtful whether the sense of 'husband' is ever found there. In one passage of the Rigveda² 'husband' is certainly the most natural sense, but, as Delbrück³ correctly remarks, even there 'father' may be meant, since 'mother' is here and there⁴ called Bhartrī.

¹ Av. xi. 7, 15; xviii. 2, 30; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 4, 7 (where 'husband' is possible); iv. 6, 7, 21, etc.

² v. 58, 7.

³ *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 415, n. 1.

⁴ Av. v. 5, 2; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 1, 4.

Bhalānas, plural, is the name in the Rigveda¹ of one of the five tribes, Pakthas, Bhalānases, Alinas, Viśāṇins, and Śivas, who are mentioned as ranged on the side² of the enemies of Sudās in the battle of the ten kings (Dāśarājña), not opposed to them, as Roth,³ and at one time Zimmer,⁴ thought. Zimmer⁵ suggests as their original home East Kabulistan, comparing the name of the Bolan pass. This seems a reasonably probable view.

¹ vii. 18, 7.

² Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 260, 261, who takes the form of the name to be Bhalāna (but the text of the Rv. has *bhalānāsah*), and who overlooks Zimmer's later view.

³ *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 95.

⁴ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 126.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, 431. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 173, 207.

Bhava-trāta Śāyasthi is the name of a teacher in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 443.

Bhastrā in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (i. i, 2, 7; 6, 3, 16) denotes a leathern bottle or pouch.

Bhākuri. See Bekurā.

Bhāga-dugha, 'dealer out of portions,' 'distributor,' is the name of one of the king's 'jewels' (Ratnin) in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and Brāhmaṇas.² What his functions exactly were is uncertain. Sāyaṇa in some places³ renders the word by 'tax-collector,' but in others⁴ as 'carver,' thus making this functionary either a revenue officer or a mere court official.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 9 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xv. 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 5; iv. 3, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 13.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 5; iii. 4, 8, 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 17; v. 3, 1, 9.

³ On Taittirīya Saṃhitā and Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*, and on Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 9.

⁴ On Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 17.
Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 63, n.

Bhāga-vitti ('descendant of Bhagavitta') is the patronymic of a teacher called Cūḍa¹ or Cūla² in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 17. 18 Mādhyamīna.

² *Ibid.*, vi. 3, 9 Kāṇva.

Bhāḍitāyana, 'descendant of Bhaḍita,' is the patronymic of Śākadāsa in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Bhānumant Aupamanyava ('descendant of Upamanyu') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Ānandaja, in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Bhāya-jātya, 'descendant of Bhayajāta,' is the patronymic of Nikothaka in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 444.

Bhārata. See Bharata.

Bhārad-vāja, 'descendant of Bharadvāja,' is the patronymic of many teachers. In the Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, Bhāradvājas are mentioned as

pupils of Bhāradvāja,¹ Pārāśarya,² Balākākauśika,³ Aitareya,⁴ Āsurāyana,⁵ and Baijavāpāyana.⁶ A Bhāradvāja occurs in the Rīgveda,⁷ and Śūṣa Vāhneya is mentioned as a Bhāradvāja in the Vaṃṣa Brāhmaṇa.⁸

¹ ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27 (Mādhyam̐dina = ii. 6, 2 Kāṇva).

² ii. 6, 2 Kāṇva.

³ iv. 5, 27 Mādhyam̐dina.

⁴ ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27 (Mādhyam̐dina = ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva).

⁵ ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27 Mādhyam̐dina.

⁶ ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27 Mādhyam̐dina.

⁷ v. 61, 2.

⁸ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Bhāradvājāyana, 'descendant of Bharadvāja,' is the patronymic of a teacher in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ x. 12, 1; Nidāna Sūtra, ix. 9. Cf. *Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 61, Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut* n. 2.

Bhāradvājī-pūtra, 'son of a female descendant of Bharadvāja,' is the metronymic of several teachers in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, pupils of Pārāśarīputra,¹ Paingīputra,² and Vātsīmāṇḍavīputra³ respectively.

¹ vi. 4, 31 (Mādhyam̐dina = vi. 5, 2 Kāṇva).

² vi. 4, 30 Mādhyam̐dina.

³ *Ibid.*

Bhārgava, 'descendant of Bhṛgu,' is the patronymic of several teachers, including Cyavana¹ and Ḡṛtsamada.² Other Bhārgavas are also mentioned without indication of their personal names.³

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 21.

² Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxii. 4 (with a *varia lectio*, Bābhṛava).

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 18, 1; Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 15; Aitareya

Brāhmaṇa, viii. 2, 1, 5; Praśna Upaniṣad, i. 1 (Vaidarbhi), etc.; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xii. 2, 23; 9, 19, 39, etc.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, xxxv.

Bhārgāyana, 'descendant of Bharga,' is the patronymic of Sūtvana in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 28).

Bhārmy-asva, 'descendant of Bhṛmyasva,' is the patronymic of Mudgala in the Nirukta (ix. 23) and the Bṛhaddevatā (vi. 46; viii. 12).

Bhāryā, later a common expression for 'wife,' does not occur in that sense at all in the Saṃhitās. It first appears, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ where, however, Delbrück² suggests that merely a member of the household ('who is to be maintained') may be meant. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ however, the two wives of Yājñavalkya are so designated.

¹ vii. 9, 8.

² *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 415. Cf. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 29, 20.

³ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 4, 1; iv. 5, 1.

Bhālandana, 'descendant of Bhalandana,' is the patronymic of Vatsapri in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā,² and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ v. 2, 1, 6.

² xix. 11.

³ xii. 11, 25; Hopkins, *Transactions*

of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15, 59.

Bhālukī-putra, 'son of Bhālukī,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Krauñcīkīputra¹ or of Prācīnayogīputra,² in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.

¹ vi. 5, 2 Kāṇva.

² vi. 4, 32 Mādhyamīna.

Bhālla is the name or patronymic of a teacher who bears the patronymic Prāṭṛda in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 31, 4).

Bhāllavi is the name of a school mentioned as authorities in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (ii. 2, 4).

Bhāllavin, 'pupil of Bhāllavin,' is the name of a school of teachers mentioned in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ ii. 4, 7 (spelt Bhāllabin). Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 44; 2, 100; 390; Nidāna Sūtra, v. 1; Anupada

Sūtra, ii. 1; vii. 12; Bṛhaddevatā v. 23, 159.

Bhallaveya, 'descendant of Bhāllavi',¹ is the patronymic of Indradyumna in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.² Probably the same person is meant by the Bhāllaveya, who is cited frequently as an authority in the same Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ x. 6, 1, 1.

² v. 11, 1.

³ i. 7, 3, 19; ii. 1, 4, 6; xiii. 4, 2, 3;

5, 3, 4.

Bhāvayavya. See Bhāvya.

Bhāvya is the name of a patron, as it seems, in the Rigveda.¹ In the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² the form given is Bhāvayavya, being a patronymic of Svanaya, who is the patron of Kakṣivant. This combination is borne out by the Rigveda, where Kakṣivant and Svanaya are mentioned in the same verse,³ while Svanaya must be meant in the verse of the same hymn,⁴ where Bhāvya is mentioned as 'living on the Sindhu' (Indus). Roth's⁵ view that Bhāvya here is perhaps a gerundive meaning to be 'reverenced' is not probable. Ludwig⁶ thinks Svanaya was connected with the Nahuṣas.

¹ i. 126, 1; Nirukta, ix. 10.

² xvi. 11, 5. Cf. Bṛhaddevatā, iii. 140.

³ i. 126, 3.

⁴ i. 126, 1.

⁵ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

1 f.

⁶ Translation of the Rigveda, 3,

151.

Cf. Weber, *Episches im Vedischen Ritual*, 22; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 128.

Bhāṣā in the Nirukta¹ and Pāṇini² denotes the ordinary speech of the day as opposed to Vedic language. Cf. Vāc.

¹ i. 4, 5. Cf. ii. 2.

² iii. 2, 108; vi. 1, 181. Cf. Franke, Bezzenberger's *Beiträge*, 17, 54 *et seq.*, who distinguishes the Bhāṣā as the speech of conversational use from the

language regulated by Pāṇini's rules. But see Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*, 1, xlv; Keith, *Aitareya Aranyaka*, 179, 180.

Bhāsa is the name of a bird of prey in the Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa,¹ and often in the Epic.

¹ vi. 8. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 40.

Bhikṣā, 'begging,' is one of the duties of the Brahmacārin according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ The word has also the sense of 'alms,' as that which is obtained by begging, in the Atharvaveda.² According to the St. Petersburg Dictionary,³ it has this sense in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad⁴ also, but the correct reading there is probably Āmikṣā.

¹ xi. 3, 3, 7. Cf. a Mantra in Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 9, etc.; and *bhikṣācārya*, Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 4, 1; iv. 4, 26.

² xi. 5, 9.

³ s.v. 2.

⁴ viii. 8, 5, where the scholiast explains the word by 'perfumes, garlands, food,' etc. (*gandhamālyānnādi*).

Bhikṣu, 'beggar,' is a term not found in Vedic literature. The begging of the Brahmacārin is quite a different thing from the duties of the Bhikṣu in the later system of the Āśramas (religious stages of life), when the Brahmin in the last stage of his life, after leaving his home and family, lives on alms alone. See 1. Brāhmaṇa.

Bhitti in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ denotes a mat made of split reeds.

¹ iii. 5, 3, 9. Cf. Sāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, viii. 3, 24.

Bhiṣaj, 'physician,' is a word of common occurrence in the Rīgveda¹ and later.² There is no trace whatever in the former text of the profession being held in disrepute: the Áśvins,³ Varuṇa,⁴ and Rudra⁵ are all called physicians. On the other hand, in the Dharma literature⁶ this profession is utterly

¹ ii. 33, 4; vi. 50, 7; ix. 112, 1; *bheṣaja*, adjective, ii. 33, 7; x. 137, 6; substantive, i. 23, 19, 20; ii. 33, 2, 4; vi. 74, 3; vii. 46, 3, etc.

² Av. v. 29, 1; vi. 24, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 9, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 5; xix. 12, 88; xxx. 10, etc.; *bheṣaja*, adjective, Av. vi. 109, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 45, etc.; substantive, Av. v. 29, 1; vi. 21, 2; xi. 1, 9, etc.

³ Rv. i. 116, 16; 157, 6; viii. 18, 8; 86, 1; x. 39, 3, 5; Av. vii. 53, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 18.

⁴ See Rv. i. 24, 9.

⁵ Rv. ii. 33, 4, 7.

⁶ See Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, i. 6, 18, 20; 19, 15; Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xvii. 17; Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, xiv. 2, 19; Viṣṇu, li. 10; lxxxii. 9; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 1.

despised. This dislike is found as early as the Yajurveda Saṃhitā,⁷ where the Aśvins are condemned because of their having to do with the practice of medicine (*bheṣaja*), on the ground that it brings them too much among men, an allusion to the caste dislike of promiscuous contact.

The Rīgveda⁸ contains a hymn in which a physician celebrates his plants and their healing powers. Moreover, wonderful cures are referred to as performed by the Aśvins: the healing of the lame⁹ and of the blind;¹⁰ the rejuvenation of the aged Cyavana¹¹ and of Puramdhi's husband;¹² the giving of an iron leg (*jaṅghā āyasī*) to Viśpalā,¹³ a deed only more wonderful if we assume that Viśpalā was a mare, as has been suggested by Pischel.¹⁴ It would in all probability be a mistake to assume¹⁵ that the Vedic Indians had any surgical skill: they no doubt applied simples to wounds,¹⁶ but both their medicine and their surgery must have been most primitive. All that the Atharvaveda shows in regard to medicine is the use of herbs combined with spells,¹⁷ and of water (*cf.* Jalāṣa), remedies Indo-European in character, but not of much scientific value. On the other hand, the knowledge of anatomy shown (see Śarīra), though betraying grave inaccuracies, is not altogether insignificant; but that was due no doubt mainly to the practice of dissecting animals at the sacrifice.

There is some evidence in the Rīgveda¹⁸ that the practice of medicine was already a profession; this is supported by the inclusion of a physician in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹⁹ According to

⁷ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 9, 3. *Cf.* Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 6, 2; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 14; Bloomfield, *op. cit.*, xxxix, xl.

⁸ x. 97.

⁹ Rv. i. 112, 8; x. 39, 3, etc.

¹⁰ *Cf.* the case of Rjraśva, Rv. i. 116, 17.

¹¹ Rv. x. 39, 4.

¹² i. 116, 13.

¹³ Rv. i. 116, 15, etc.

¹⁴ *Vedische Studien*, i, 171 *et seq.*; 305.

¹⁵ As Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 398, is inclined to do.

¹⁶ *Cf.* Rv. ix. 112, 1.

¹⁷ So it is said in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xii. 9, 10: *bheṣajam vā Atharvaṇāni*, 'the Atharvan hymns are medicine'; xvi. 10, 10, and *cf. ibid.*, xxiii. 16, 7; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 5 and 2. Bhīṣaj.

¹⁸ ix. 112, where a profession must be meant. *Ibid.*, 3, refers to the fees of the physician. *Cf.* also x. 97, 4, 8.

¹⁹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 10; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 4, 1.

Bloomfield,²⁰ a hymn of the Atharvaveda²¹ contains a physician's deprecation of the use of home-made remedies instead of reliance on his professional training.

²⁰ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 456.

²¹ v. 30, 5. But this sense is doubtful. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 277.

Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 397-399; Bloomfield, *op. cit.*, *passim* (see references

on p. 697); *Atharvaveda*, 59 *et seq.*; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 420 *et seq.*; Jolly, *Medizin*, 16, 17; Winternitz, *Nature*, 1898, 233-235; Caland, *Altindisches Zauberritual*, *passim*.

2. Bhiṣaj Ātharvaṇa is the name of a mythic physician mentioned in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā.¹

¹ xvi. 3 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 459). Cf. xxi; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 181. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*,

Bhīma Vaidarbha ('prince of Vidarbha') is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 34) as having received instruction regarding the substitute for the Soma juice, through a succession of teachers, from Parvata and Nārada.

Bhīma-sena is the name of one of the brothers of Janamējaya, the Pārikṣitīyas, in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 3. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xvi. 9, 3.

1. Bhujuu denotes, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, an 'adder' in two passages of the Rigveda,¹ and one of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.² But the sense is uncertain in all these passages.

¹ iv. 27, 4; x. 95, 8.

² xviii. 42.

Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 126,

who takes *bhujuu* in Rv. x. 95, 8, as meaning 'ardent,' 'rutting.'

2. Bhujuu is the name of a man, son of Tugra, who is repeatedly mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as saved from the deep by the Aśvins. According to Bühler,² the passages refer to

¹ i. 112, 6, 20; 116, 3; 117, 14; 119, 4; vi. 62, 6; vii. 68, 7; 69, 7; x. 40, 7; 65, 12; 143, 5.

² *Indische Palæographie*, 17.

Cf. Baunack, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, 35,

485; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 214; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 16, n. 5; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 244, 245; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 52.

Bhujyu being saved from shipwreck during a voyage in the Indian Ocean, but the evidence is inadequate to support this conclusion. Cf. Samudra.

Bhujyu Lāhyāyani ('descendant of Lahyāyana') is the name of a teacher, a contemporary of Yājñavalkya, in the Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iii. 3, 1).

Bhurij (used in the dual only) is a word of somewhat doubtful sense. Roth¹ regarded it as meaning in some passages² 'scissors,' and in others³ an apparatus consisting of two arms used by the chariot-maker for fixing the wood at which he worked, being of the nature of a carpenter's vice. See also Kṣura.

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 466.

² Rv. viii. 4, 16; Av. xx. 127, 4.

³ Rv. iv. 2, 14; ix. 26, 4; 71, 5, where Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 239-243, considers that the shafts of the chariot are meant (cf. Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 31, whence it appears that

the chariot-pole, spoken of as having two arms, was forked). The same view regarding the passages cited in n. 2 gives the sense of a stropping apparatus, consisting of two pieces of wood, between which a grindstone moves.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 252, 255.

Bhūta-vidyā is one of the sciences enumerated in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.¹ It seems to mean the 'science of creatures' that trouble men, and of the means of warding them off, 'demonology.'

¹ vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1. Cf. Little, *Grammatical Index*, 115.

Bhūta-vīra is the name of a family of priests who, according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ were employed by Janamejaya to the exclusion of the Kaśyapas. A family of the latter, the Asitamṛgas, however, won back the favour of Janamejaya, and ousted the Bhūtavīras.

¹ vii. 27. Cf. Roth, *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 118; Eggeling,

Sacred Books of the East, 43, 344, n. 3; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 437 *et seq.*

Bhūtāṃśa is in the Rigveda¹ the name of a poet, a descendant of Kaśyapa.

¹ x. 106, 11. See Nirukta, xii, 41; Bṛhaddevatā. viii. 18. 19; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 133.

Bhūti is the term used in the Rigveda¹ and later² for 'prosperity.'

¹ viii. 59, 7. Cf. i. 161, 1 (both late passages).

² Av. ix 6, 45; x. 3, 17; 6, 9; xi. 7, 22; 8, 21; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1,

i, 1; 3, 5, etc.; bhūti-kāma, 'desiring prosperity,' Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 1, 1; 2, 3, 3; v. 1, 9, 1, etc.

Bhūmi or Bhūmī is a common word for 'earth' in the Rigveda¹ and later,² being practically a synonym of Pṛthivī. It is also used of the land given by the god to the Āryan,³ and of grants of land.⁴

¹ i. 64, 5; 161, 14; ii. 14, 7, etc. So in x. 18, 10, 'mother earth' receives the remains of the dead.

² Av. vi. 2, 1, where it is said that the Bhūmi is the highest of the three earths (Pṛthivī); xi. 7, 14, where nine

earths and seas are mentioned; ii. 9, 4; vi. 8, 2, etc.

³ Rv. iv. 26, 2. Cf. vi. 47, 20.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 24; 6, 2, 18.

Bhūmi- Dundubhi, 'earth drum,' denotes a pit covered with a hide used at the Mahāvrata rite, and mentioned in the Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 9, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 5.

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 19; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 1, 5.

Cf. Keith, Aitareya Āraṇyaka, 277, n. 14.

Bhūmi-pāśa, 'earth net,' is the name of a plant in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, probably some sort of creeper.

¹ xiii. 8, 1, 16. Cf. Eggeling, Sacred Books of the East, 44, 427, n. 1.

Bhṛgavāṇa is found in one passage of the Rigveda¹ apparently² as a name of a man who is called Śobha. Ludwig,³ however, thinks that his name was Ghoṣa. Elsewhere the word appears as an epithet of Agni, doubtless in allusion to his cult by the Bhṛgus.

¹ i. 120, 5.

² Pischel, Vedische Studien, i, 4; 2, 92.

³ Über Methode bei Interpretation, 4.

Bhṛgu is a sage of almost entirely mythical character in the Rīgveda and later. He counts as a son of Varuṇa,¹ bearing the patronymic Vāruṇi.² In the plural the Bhṛgus are repeatedly³ alluded to as devoted to the fire cult. They are clearly⁴ no more than a group of ancient priests and ancestors with an eponymous Bhṛgu⁵ in the Rīgveda, except in three passages,⁶ where they are evidently regarded as an historic family. It is not clear, however, whether they were priests or warriors: in the battle of the ten kings the Bhṛgus appear with the Druhyus, perhaps as their priests, but this is not certain.⁷

In the later literature the Bhṛgus are a real family, with subdivisions like the Aitaśāyana, according to the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.⁸ The Bhṛgus are mentioned as priests in connexion with various rites, such as the Agnisthāpana⁹ and the Daśapeyakratu.¹⁰ In many passages they are conjoined with the Āṅgīrasas:¹¹ the close association of the two families is shown

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 1, 1; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ix. 1. Cf. Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 9, 2; Nirukta, iii. 17.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 34, and n. 14. For a different form of the legend, cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 5.

³ Rv. i. 58, 6; 127, 7; 143, 4; ii. 4, 2; iii. 2, 4; iv. 7, 1, etc. See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 51. The legend of their chariot-making (Rv. iv. 16, 20; x. 39, 14) may be due, as Roth, *Si Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., suggests, to a confusion with the Rbhus. It may, however, be an allusion to the historic Bhṛgus, whom we find in the battle of the ten kings.

⁴ As shown by the legend of fire having been brought to them by Mātariśvan, Rv. iii. 5, 10.

⁵ i. 60, 1, where, however, Roth, *loc. cit.*, takes the singular in a collective sense, an interpretation which may be correct, but is not necessary.

⁶ Rv. vii. 18, 6; viii. 3, 9; 6, 18, to which list, given by Macdonell, *loc. cit.*, Roth adds viii. 102, 4, *Aurva-Bhṛgu-vat*, 'like Aurva and Bhṛgu.' Cf. the fact that the Aurvas, in the Aitareya Brāh-

maṇa, vi. 33, take the place of the Bhṛgus of the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 5.

⁷ In viii. 3, 9; 6, 18; 102, 4, the reference to a priestly family is the more natural; in vii. 18, 6, warriors may be meant. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 262, n., where he cites ix. 101, 13, as perhaps denoting the same thing.

⁸ xxx. 5. See n. 6.

⁹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 6, 5, 2; v. 6, 8, 6; Av. iv. 14, 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 4, 1 (p. 48).

¹⁰ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 18; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 5; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 9, 2.

¹¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 1, 7, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 1, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, i. 18; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 8; iii. 2, 7, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 13, etc. Cf. Rv. viii. 35, 3; 43, 13; x. 14, 6, in the first and last of which passages the Atharvans also occur. See Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, xxvii. n. 2. Hence, in the Atharvanic ritual texts, the term *Bhṛguāṅgīrasaḥ* is applied to the Atharvaveda (Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 9, 10, 107 *et seq.*).

by the fact that Cyavana is called either a Bhargava or an Āṅgīrasa in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹² In the Atharvaveda¹³ the name of Bhṛgu is selected to exemplify the dangers incurred by the oppressors of Brahmans: the Sṛñjaya Vaitahavyas perish in consequence of an attack on Bhṛgu. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹⁴ also Bhṛgu has this representative character. Cf. Bhṛḡavāṇa and Bhārgava.

¹² iv. 1, 5, 1.¹³ v. 19, 1.¹⁴ ii. 20. In the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 42-44 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 204), Bhṛgu Vāruṇī appears as a student. Cf. Taittirīya Upaniṣad, iii. 1.Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 169-173; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 140; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 12, 443 *et seq.*

Bhṛṅgā is the name of a species of bee, later specified as large and black, in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,² which include it in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice').

¹ ix. 2, 22.² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 8;Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 29. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96.

Bhṛmy-aśva is the name of the father of Mudgala in the Nirukta (ix. 24).

Bhekuri. See Bekurā.

1. Bheda, one of the enemies of Sudās and the Tṛtsu-Bharatas, was defeated by the former in the Yamunā (Jumna),¹ apparently in a second conflict fought after the battle of the ten kings, in which Sudās successfully defended his western frontier against the confederate foes. The Ajas, Śigrus, and Yakṣus, who are mentioned as also defeated, may have been united under his leadership if he was a king; or the Bhēdas may have been a separate people, as Roth² thinks. Hopkins'³ opinion that the defeat was on the Paruṣṇī, Yamunā being another

¹ Rv. vii. 18, 18. 19; 33. 3; 83. 4.² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 12

(the word is always used in the singular).

³ *India, Old and New*, 52.

name of that stream, is most improbable; nor is the view that Bheda was one of the ten kings essential.⁴ Cf. Turvaśa.

⁴ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 260 et seq.

20, n.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 126; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 319, 327.

Cf. Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2,

2. Bheda is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ as having come to a bad end because he refused a cow (*vaśā*) to Indra when asked for it. That he is different from the preceding Bheda, as Roth² assumes, is not certain. Indeed, it may very well be that his defeat led to his being chosen as the representative of the evil end of the wicked man. Moreover, the irreligious character of Bheda may be ascribed to his being a leader of non-Āryan folk, if the Ajas and Śigrus, with whom in the Rigveda he is connected or associated were, as is possible, though by no means certain, un-Āryan tribes of totemists.³

¹ xii. 4, 49. 50.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 13.

³ Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 153, who inclines to see in them

totemistic tribes, but the names furnish the sole support of this conjecture. On this supposition they were probably non-Āryan. Cf. Aja.

1. Bheṣaja, denoting a 'remedial agent,' 'medicine,' is often mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later,² being also used in a figurative sense.³ Plants,⁴ waters,⁵ and spells⁶ are repeatedly enumerated as medicines. Most of the medical practices of the Atharvaveda are merely examples of sympathetic magic. For example, in one hymn⁷ the yellow of jaundice is entreated to pass into yellow birds. In another⁸ fever is to be banished by means of a frog; for the frog, being a potent means of cooling fire⁹ (because of its association with water), is regarded as analogously effective in banishing the fire of fever. See Bhiṣaj.

¹ i. 89, 4; ii. 33, 2, etc.

² Av. v. 29, 1; vi. 21, 2, etc.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 1, 1; 5, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 41.

⁴ Rv. x. 97, and *passim* in the Atharvaveda.

⁵ i. 23, 19. 20; 34, 6, etc.; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 9, 2; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 7, etc. Possibly there is some truth in Zimmer's view, *Altin-*

disches Leben, 399, that the reference is to the beneficial effects of bathing.

⁶ Exemplified in the medical spells of the Atharvaveda and the Kauśika Sūtra.

⁷ i. 22; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 264 et seq.

⁸ vii. 116; Bloomfield, *op. cit.*, 565 et seq.

⁹ Cf. Rv. x. 16, 14; Av. xviii. 3, 60.

2. **Bheṣaja** in the plural is found in the Atharvaveda¹ and in the Sūtras² denoting the hymns of the Atharvaveda in so far as they are regarded as having 'healing' powers.

¹ xi. 6, 14.

² Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 7, 3; | Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 2, 10;

Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xii. 9, 10.
Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, xxxi, 628.

Bhaima-sena, 'descendant of Bhīmasena,' is the name of a man in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (iv. 6, 6).

Bhaima-seni, 'descendant of Bhīmasena,' is the patronymic of Divodāsa in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā.¹

¹ vii. 8 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 460, 472).

Bhaiṣajya in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xii. 7. 1, 12) and the Nirukta (x. 7. 25) denotes 'healing remedy' or 'medicine,' like **Bheṣaja**.

Bhoga in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'coil' of a serpent.

¹ v. 29, 6; vi. 75, 14 (where the **Hastaghna**, or 'hand-guard,' of the archer is compared to a snake).

² Av. xi. 9. 5; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 4, 5. 6; v. 4, 5, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 4; xxi. 8, etc.

Bhoja in several passages of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 12. 14. 17) seems to be used as a king's title.

Bhaujya in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ denotes the rank of a prince bearing the title of **Bhoja**.

¹ vii. 32; viii. 6. 12. 14. 16.

Bhaumaka is the name of some animal in the late Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 1, 40.

Bhaumī is the name of an animal in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā.¹

¹ v. 5, 18, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

Bhauvana, 'descendant of Bhuvana,' is the patronymic of the mythical Viśvakarman in the Śatapatha (xiii. 7, 1, 15) and the Aitareya (viii. 21, 8. 10) Brāhmaṇas, and the Nirukta (x. 26).

Bhauvāyana, 'descendant of Bhuva,' is the patronymic of Kapivana in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ It is also found in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.²

¹ xx. 13, 4.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxii. 2 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 473); Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, i. 4, 5; and Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 54, where Kapivana is not mentioned.

Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 55, 69.

Bhrātṛ is the common designation of 'brother' from the Rigveda¹ onwards. The word is also applied to a relation or close friend generally,² but here the persons concerned are, it should be noted, in the Rigveda³ deities, who are brothers of one another or of the worshipper. Thus in the early literature the word has not really lost its precise sense. The derivation from the root *bhr*, 'support,' is probably correct, designating the brother as the support of his sister. This harmonizes with the fact that in Vedic literature the brother plays the part of protector of his sister when bereft of her father, and that maidens deprived of their brothers (*abhrātṛ*) meet an evil fate.⁴ The gradation of the relations in the home is shown by the order in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,⁵ where father, mother, brother, and sister are successively mentioned. Strife between brothers is occasionally referred to.⁶

¹ i. 164, 1; iv. 3, 13; v. 34, 4, etc.; Av. i. 14, 2; ii. 13, 5; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 8, 4, etc.; *bhrātṛtva*, Rv. viii. 20, 22; 83, 8; x. 108, 10.

² Böhtlingk and Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 462.

³ i. 161, 1; 170, 2; iii. 53, 5; iv. 1, 2; vi. 51, 5; viii. 43, 16. Cf. Av. iv. 4, 5; v. 22, 12.

⁴ Rv. i. 124, 7; iv. 5, 5; Av. i. 17, 1; Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 328. Cf. *Ayogu*.

⁵ vii. 15, 2.

⁶ Cf. Av. iii. 30, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 3, where it is a sign of serious confusion; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 11, cxlv; Bloomfield *Atharvaveda*, 72.

Bhrātṛvya is found in one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ where, being named with brother and sister, it must be an expression of relationship. The sense appears to be '(father's) brother's son,' 'cousin,'² this meaning alone accounting for the sense of 'rival,' 'enemy,' found elsewhere in the Atharvaveda,³ and repeatedly in the other Saṃhitās and the B.āhmanas.⁴ In an undivided family the relations of cousins would easily develop into rivalry and enmity. The original meaning may, however, have been 'nephew,'⁵ as the simple etymological sense would be 'brother's son'; but this seems not to account for the later meaning so well. The Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā⁶ prescribes the telling of a falsehood to a Bhrātṛvya, who, further, is often given the epithets 'hating' (*dviṣan*) and 'evil' (*apriya*, *pāpman*) in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.⁷ The Atharvaveda⁸ also contains various spells, which aim at destroying or expelling one's 'rivals.'

¹ v. 22, 12, and perhaps x. 3, 9.

² The word is rendered 'cousin' by Whitney in his Translation of the Atharvaveda (x. 6, 1; xv. 1, 8).

³ ii. 18, 1; viii. 10, 18, 33; x. 9, 1.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 9, 2, etc.; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, x. 7; xxvii. 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, i. 17; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 1, 21, etc.; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xii. 13, 2. Cf. Rv. viii. 21, 13.

⁵ Whitney, in his Translation of the Atharvaveda (ii. 18, 1), while rendering the word by 'adversary,' explains it in

a note as meaning literally 'nephew,' or 'brother's son.'

⁶ xxvii. 8.

⁷ See several of the passages given in n. 4.

⁸ ii. 18, 1; x. 9, 1, etc. Cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 3, 2, 1, etc.

Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 501, 506, 507, who thinks it means a kind of brother, and through early family conditions was restricted to cousins; Böhtlingk and Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 307.

Bhrūṇa-han, 'slaying an embryo'; Bhrūṇa-hatyā, 'the slaying of an embryo,' are terms expressing a crime which is repeatedly and severely censured in the later Saṃhitās,¹ where it is said to be the greatest of all crimes, and one of which the

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 9; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxi. 7; Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitā, xlvii. 7 (cited in Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 579, 580); Av. vi. 112, 3; 113, 2.

The Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 10, 3, and Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 8, 11, have *brahma-han* instead; but see *ibid.*, 12.

guilt cannot be removed. In many later passages² the same crime is referred to, always with reprobation: this fact alone shows the erroneousness of the theory³ that daughters could be allowed, once born, to die if their fathers so desired.

² Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 15, 3; Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, ii. 8, 2; x. 1, 15; Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 3, 22. The substantive is found in Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 20, 1; Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, ii. 7, 3; 8, 3; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iii. 1; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta

Sūtra, xvi. 18, 19; Nirukta, vi. 27. Bhrūṇa itself occurs in Rv. x. 155, 2.

³ See Pati. p. 487, with h. 131.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 481; 10, 66; Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 430; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 521, 522.

M.

Makaka, a word occurring once in the Atharvaveda (viii. 6, 12), may be the name of some unknown animal; but it is possibly an adjective having some such sense as 'bleating.'

Makara is the name of an animal, probably the 'crocodile,'¹ which is included in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.²

¹ The Makara, as a Hindu sculptural ornament, originally represented a crocodile. Cf. Cousen's article in the *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India* for 1903-4, pp. 227-231 (where the Makara appears as the vehicle of

Varuṇa and of Gaṅgā). Cf. also *op. cit.*, 1904-5, pp. 80, 83, 84.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 13, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 16; Vāja saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 35. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97.

Makṣa, 'fly,' is found in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda,² where its fondness for sweet things is alluded to. Cf. Admasad.

¹ iv. 45, 4; vii. 32, 2.

² ix. 1, 17.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97.

Makṣā, **Makṣikā**, denote both 'fly'¹ and 'bee'² in the Rigveda and later.

¹ Makṣikā, Rv. i. 162, 9; Av. xi. 1, 2; 9, 10; Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 3, 2.

² Makṣā, Rv. x. 40, 6; Makṣikā, i. 119, 9; Praśna Upaniṣad, ii. 4, where

a 'king bee' (*madhukara-rājan*) is referred to.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97; Hillebrandt, *Valdische Mythologie*, 1, 240, n. 1.

Makha appears to designate a person in two passages of the R̥gveda,¹ but in neither passage does the context explain who he was. Probably a demon of some kind is meant. In the later Saṃhitās² mention is also made of the 'head of Makha,' an expression which has become unintelligible to the Brāhmaṇas.³

¹ ix. 101, 13, where the Bhṛguṣ are mentioned as opposed to Makha (cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 51); x. 171, 2.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 57; xxxvii. 7;

Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 1, 3, 1; iii. 2, 4, 1.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 2, 17. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Magadha is the name of a people who appear throughout Vedic literature as of little repute. Though the name is not actually found in the R̥gveda,¹ it occurs in the Atharvaveda,² where fever is wished away to the Gandhāris and Mūjavants, northern peoples, and to the Aṅgas and Magadhas, peoples of the east. Again, in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda,³ the Māgadha, or man of Magadha, is included as dedicated to *ati-kruṣṭa*, 'loud noise' (?), while in the Vrātya hymn of the Atharvaveda⁴ the Māgadha is said to be connected with the Vrātya as his Mitra, his Mantra, his laughter, and his thunder in the four quarters. In the Śrauta Sūtras⁵ the equipment characteristic of the Vrātya is said to be given, when the latter is admitted into the Āryan Brahminical community, to a bad Brahmin living in Magadha (*brahma-bandhu Māgadha-deśīya*), but this point does not occur in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁶ On the other hand, respectable Brahmins sometimes lived there, for the Kauṣītaki Āraṇyaka⁷ mentions *Madhyama*, *Prātibodhī-putra*, as *Magadha-vāsin*, 'living in Magadha.' Oldenberg,⁸ however, seems clearly right in regarding this as unusual.

¹ See Kikāṭa.

² v. 22, 14, where the Paippalāda recension has *mayebhiḥ*, which is a mere blunder, but substitutes the *Kāśis* for the Aṅgas.

³ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 5, 22; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 1, 1.

⁴ xv. 2, 1-4.

⁵ Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 6,

28; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 4, 22. Cf. Sāyaṇa on Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1, 16, 17.

⁶ xvii. 1, 16.

⁷ vii. 13; this is not mentioned in the earlier Aitareya Āraṇyaka.

⁸ *Buddha*, 400, n.; Weber, *Indian Literature*, 112, n.

The Magadhas are evidently a people in the Baudhāyana and other Sūtras,⁹ possibly also in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.¹⁰ It is therefore most improbable that Zimmer¹¹ can be right in thinking that in the Yajurveda³ and the Atharvaveda⁴ the Māgadha is not a man of Magadha, but a member of the mixed caste produced by a Vaiśya marrying a Kṣatriya woman.¹² But the theory of mixed castes, in any case open to some doubt, cannot be accepted when used to explain such obviously tribal names as Māgadha. The fact that the Māgadha is often in later times a minstrel is easily accounted for by the assumption that the country was the home of minstrelsy, and that wandering bards from Magadha were apt to visit the more western lands. This class the later texts recognize as a caste, inventing an origin by intermarriage of the old-established castes.

The dislike of the Magadhas, which may be Rigvedic, since the Kīkaṭas were perhaps the prototype of the Magadhas, was in all probability due, as Oldenberg¹³ thinks, to the fact that the Magadhas were not really Brahminized. This is entirely in accord with the evidence of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁴ that neither Kosala nor Videha were fully Brahminized at an early date, much less Magadha. Weber¹⁵ suggests two other grounds that may have influenced the position—the persistence of aboriginal blood and the growth of Buddhism. The latter consideration is hardly applicable to the Yajurveda or the Atharvaveda; but the imperfect Brahminization of the land, if substituted for it in accordance with Oldenberg's suggestion,

⁹ Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, i. 2, 13; Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xx. 13; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 6, 18; Hiraṇyakeśi Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 6. See Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 553.

¹⁰ ii. 1, 1. See Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 200; *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 46, n. 4.

¹¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 35. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., 2c.

¹² Manu, x. 11; Gautama Dharma Sūtra, iv. 17. So Sāyaṇa, on the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, loc. cit., explains Māgadha, and Mahidhara, on the

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, offers this as one version.

¹³ *Buddha*, 400, n.

¹⁴ i. 4, 1, 10 et seq.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 170 et seq.; Oldenberg, *op. cit.*, 398. Kosala here appears as more Brahminical than Videha; it is interesting to note that, while Videha, like Māgadha, is used in the later theory as a name of a mixed caste, Kausalya is not so degraded (Oldenberg, 399, n.).

¹⁵ See *Indische Studien*, i, 52, 53; 185; 10, 99; *Indian Literature*, 79, n. 1; 111, 112.

would have some force. The former motive, despite Oldenberg's doubt, seems fully justified. Pargiter¹⁶ has gone so far as to suggest that in Magadha the Āryans met and mingled with a body of invaders from the east by sea. Though there is no evidence for this view in the Vedic texts, it is reasonable to suppose that the farther east the Āryans penetrated, the less did they impress themselves upon the aborigines. Modern ethnology confirms this *a priori* supposition in so far as it shows Āryan types growing less and less marked as the eastern part of India is reached, although such evidence is not decisive in view of the great intermixture of peoples in India.

¹⁶ *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, pp. 851-853.

Cf. Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 6, 24, 260, 267.

Magundī is the name of some pest occurring in a verse of an Atharvaveda hymn¹ employed to exorcise evil influences. By that verse the 'daughters of the Magundī' are to be expelled from the cowstall, the wagon, and the house. It is uncertain whether an animal, insect, or demoness is meant.²

¹ ii. 14, 2.

² Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 58.

Magha in the Rigveda¹ denotes 'bounty,' and Maghavan² is the regular Vedic name for the 'generous giver' of bounties to priests. It is doubtful whether the Maghavans were more than this, or had any special rank as a class in Vedic society. See Sabhā.

¹ i. 11, 3; 104, 5; iii. 13, 3; 19, 1; iv. 17, 8; v. 30, 12; 32, 12, etc.; Nirukta, v. 16. Very rarely later, e.g., Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xx. 67.

² Rv. i. 31, 12; ii. 6, 4; 27, 17; v. 39, 4; 42, 8; vi. 27, 8, etc. So Magha-tti, 'giving of gifts,' Rv. iv. 37, 8; v. 79, 5; viii. 24, 10, etc.; Maghadeya, 'giving of gifts,' vii. 67, 9; x. 156, 2; Maghavat-tva, 'liberality,' vi. 27, 3. The word Maghavan is the

epithet *par excellence* of Indra in the Rv. (iii. 30, 3; iv. 16, 1; 31, 7; 42, 5, etc.), and survives in post-Vedic literature as a name of Indra; otherwise, even in the later Saṃhitās, it is very rare, occurring practically as a divine epithet only (of Indra, Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 8, 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 3, 13; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, ii. 11).

Maghā. See Nakṣatra and Aghā.

Maṅgala is the name of a teacher in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xxvi. 2).

Maṅgīra is found in an obscure verse in the Vaitāna¹ and other² Sūtras with reference to cows. It is quite uncertain whether a river or a man³ is meant. The Gaṅgā (Ganges) and the Yamunā (Jumna) are mentioned in the same verse. The correct form of the word is doubtful.⁴

¹ xxxiv. 9.

² Mānava Śrauta Sūtra, vii. 2, 7; *Māṇḍirasya*, Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 3, 21; *Mahākīrasya*, Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxi. 20, 3.

³ So apparently Garbe, Translation of the Vaitāna Sūtra, 97; Caland, *Das Vaitānasūtra*, 102; Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ See the variants in n. 2.

Maṇjiṣṭhā, 'madder,' is mentioned in the Aitareya (iii. 2, 4) and Śāṅkhāyana (viii. 7) Āraṇyakas.

Maṭaci occurs in a passage of the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,¹ where reference is made to the Kurus being overwhelmed by Maṭacis.² Śāṅkara interprets the word by 'thunderbolts' (*aśanayaḥ*), while Ānandatīrtha in his commentary gives, as an alternative rendering, *pāṣāṇa-vṛṣṭayaḥ*—i.e., 'hailstones,' which may be the sense. The Śabdakalpadruma,³ agreeing with Ānandatīrtha,⁴ says that Maṭaci means 'a kind of small red bird' (*rakta-varṇa-kṣudra-pakṣi-viśeṣa*, reading *-pakṣi-*), and Jacob⁵ suggests that the 'locust' is meant.

¹ i. 10, 1.

² *Maṭaci-hata*.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ On Brahmasūtra, iii. 4, 28.

⁵ *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, p. 510.

Maṇi is the name in the Rigveda¹ and later² of a 'jewel' used as an amulet against all kinds of evil. That either 'pearl'³ or 'diamond'⁴ is denoted is not clear.⁵ It is evident that the

¹ i. 33, 8.

² Av. i. 29, 1; ii. 4, 1, 2; viii. 5, 1 *et seq.*; x. 6, 24; xii. 1, 44; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 3, 4, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 15; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6; Nirukta, vii. 23, where Durga, in his commentary, takes Maṇi as *āditya-maṇi*, or 'sun-stone,' while the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., suggests that a crystal used as a burning glass may be meant.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 53.

⁵ The expression *hiranya maṇi* in Rv. i. 33, 8, might possibly mean 'gold as an ornament,' but 'gold (and) jewels' is more probable. Cf. Av. xii. 1, 44, where *maṇiṃ hiraṇyam* must mean 'a jewel (and) gold.'

Maṇi could be strung on a thread (*sūtra*), which is referred to in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*⁶ and elsewhere;⁷ the Maṇi was certainly also worn round the neck, for in the *Rigveda*⁸ occurs the epithet *maṇi-grīva*, 'having a jewel on the neck.' An amulet of Bilva is celebrated in the *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*,⁹ and many varieties of amulet are there enumerated.¹⁰ The 'jeweller' (*maṇi-kāra*) is mentioned in the list of victims at the *Puruṣamedha* ('human sacrifice') in the *Yajurveda*.¹¹

⁶ xx. 16, 6.

⁷ *Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa*, i. 18, 8. Cf. iii. 4, 13; *Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 248; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xii. 3, 4, 2.

⁸ i. 122, 14.

⁹ xii. 18 *et seq.*

¹⁰ xii. 8.

¹¹ *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxx. 7; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 4, 3, 1.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 337; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 253; Weber, *Omina und Portenta*, 317, 374; *Indische Studien*, 2, 2, n. 4; 5, 386; 18, 37; *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1891, 796. Weber is inclined to detect a Babylonian origin of Maṇi (cf. *Manā*), but the evidence is not convincing.

Maṇika in the late *Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa*¹ and the *Sūtras*² denotes a large 'water bottle.'

¹ Weber, *Omina und Portenta*, 316.

² *Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra*, ii. 9, 3; iv. 6, 4; *Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra*, i. 1, 26;

iii. 9, 6, 7, etc.; *Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra*, ii. 14.

Maṇḍa, n., is found in the compound *nau-maṇḍa* (du.), denoting the two 'rudders' of a ship in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*.¹

¹ ii. 3, 3, 15. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 345, n. 3, who, following the commentary, accepts

'sides' as the meaning; Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 60.

Maṇḍūka is the name of 'frog' in the *Rigveda*¹ and later,² the feminine Maṇḍūkī also occurring.³ The famous frog hymn of the *Rigveda*⁴ compares with Brahmins the frogs croaking

¹ vii. 103, 1; x. 166, 5.

² *Av. vii. 112, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, v. 4, 4, 3; 7, 11, 1; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xiii. 1; xxi. 7; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 14, 2; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxiv. 36; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xii. 4, 16; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, ix. 1, 2, 20 *et seq.*; *Nirukta*, ix. 5.

³ *Rv. x. 16, 14; Av. xviii. 3, 60;*

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvii. 6; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iv. 6, 1, 2; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xvii. 17; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, ii. 10, 1; *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*, vi. 4, 1.

⁴ vii. 103. Cf. *Av. iv. 15, 12*, as explained by Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 223, where reference is made to frogs in the clefts of the earth (*Irīṇa*).

as they awake to activity at the beginning of the rains. It has been explained by Max Müller⁵ as a satire on the Brahmins. Geldner,⁶ agreeing with this view, thinks that it is directed by its Vasiṣṭha composer against rival Brahmins, probably the Viśvāmitras.⁷ The view, however, which interprets the hymn as a rain charm⁸ seems on the whole more likely. The frog, from its connexion with water, was considered to have cooling properties. Thus after the burning of the dead body the frog is invited to come to the spot where the cremation has taken place in order to cool it down.⁹ Similarly the frog is invoked in the Atharvaveda against the fire of fever.¹⁰

⁵ *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 494, 495.

⁶ *Rigveda, Kommentar*, 117.

⁷ Geldner, *loc. cit.*, very plausibly points out that the last Pāda of this Vasiṣṭha hymn is borrowed from the most important Viśvāmitra hymn (Rv. iii. 53, 7).

⁸ Yāska, *Nirukta*, ix. 5; Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17. 173-179. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic*

Mythology, p. 151; *Sanskrit Literature*, 121, 122.

⁹ Rv. x. 16, 14. See Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 11, 342-350; Lanman in Whitney's *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 850.

¹⁰ Av. vii. 116. See Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 565.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95.

1. Matsya, 'fish,' is mentioned only once in the Rigveda,¹ but frequently later.²

¹ x. 68, 8.

² Av. xi. 2, 25; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 9, 5; 14, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 21, 34; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 6, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 1, 1 (the famous fish of the deluge legend); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 4, 3; Kauṣītaki

Upaniṣad, i. 2; mahā-matsya, 'great fish,' Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 3, 18. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 3, 12 (cf. Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 7, 8; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 2, 23), a Matsya Sāmmada is personified as the king of the fishes.

2. Matsya appears to be the name of a people in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where they are ranged with the other enemies of Sudās, although it is possible to see merely the sense of 'fish' in that passage. In the list of Āśvamedhins, 'offerers of the horse sacrifice,' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² Dhvasan Dvaitavana is mentioned as a Matsya king (Mātsya). The Matsyas as a people occur also in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad³ in

¹ vii. 18, 6.

² xiii. 5, 4, 9.

³ iv. 1.

connexion with the *Vaśas*,⁴ and in the *Gopatha Brāhmaṇa*⁵ in connexion with *Śālvas*. In *Manu*⁶ the *Kurukṣetra*, the *Matsyas*, the *Pancālas*, and the *Śūrasenakas* comprise the land of the Brahmin *R̥ṣis* (*brahmars̥i-deśa*). There is no reason to doubt that the *Matsyas* occupied much the same territory as in Epic times, say *Alwar*, *Jaipur*, *Bharatpur*.⁷

⁴ This is the most probable reading, which results from a comparison with *Gopatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 2, 9, where *Śālva-Matsyeṣu* is followed by *savaṣa-Uśinareṣu* (misprinted *śavaṣa*-). See Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 367. The older view was *Satvan-Matsyeṣu*, Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, i, lxxvii, following Cowell; *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. *Satvant*.

⁵ i. 2, 9.

⁶ ii. 19; vii. 193.

⁷ See Vincent Smith, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 675.

Cf. von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 166; Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 211; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 127.

Madā-vatī, 'intoxicating,' is the name of a plant in the *Atharvaveda*.¹

¹ vi. 16, 2; cf. iv. 7, 4. Cf. Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 292;

Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 465; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

Madugha, 'honey-plant,'¹ is the name of a sweet herb in the *Atharvaveda*.² The spelling is somewhat uncertain, since many manuscripts read *Madhugha*.³

¹ The literal meaning is probably 'yielding honey,' the word being, according to the commentator, derived from *madhu-dugha*, a word actually occurring in the *Rigveda* (vi. 70, 1. 5).

² i. 34, 4; vi. 102, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 386, n.; 404; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharva-*

veda, 34, 35, 355; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 275; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 69.

³ These two forms probably stand by haplology for *ma[dhu]-dugha* and *madhu-[du]gha*. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 64, 1a.

Madgu, 'diver' (from the root *majj*,¹ 'dive'), is the name of some aquatic bird which is included in the list of victims at the *Aśvamedha* ('horse sacrifice') in the *Yajurveda Saṃhitās*,² and is occasionally mentioned elsewhere.³

¹ See Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 38c; 44a3a.

² *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, v. 5, 20, 1;

Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 3; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxiv. 22. 34.

³ *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, iv. 8, 1. 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Madya, 'intoxicating liquor,' is not mentioned until the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,¹ where it occurs in the compound *madya-pā*, 'drinking intoxicating liquor.'

¹ v. II, 5. The word is found in the Epic and often in the Dharmaśāstras, as well as in medical texts.

Madra denotes a people who are mentioned in the Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad;¹ **Kāpya Patañcala** was then living among them. Their name appears elsewhere in Vedic literature, only in that of a branch, the **Uttara Madras**, the 'northern Madras,' who are referred to in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² as living beyond the Himālaya (*pareṇa Himavantam*) in the neighbourhood of the **Uttara Kurus**, probably, as Zimmer³ conjectures, in the land of Kaśmīr. The Madras mentioned in the Upaniṣad were, like the **Kurus**, probably settled somewhere in **Kurukṣetra** in the **Madhyadeśa** or 'Middle Land.' Cf. **Madragāra**.

¹ iii. 3, 1; 7, 1.

² viii. 14, 3.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 102.

Madra-gāra Śauṅgāyani ('descendant of Śuṅga') is the name of a teacher, whose pupil was **Kāmbhoja Aupamanyava** in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ Zimmer² concludes, with probability, that these names point to a connexion of the Kambojas and the Madras.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 102.

Madhu denotes anything sweet used as food, and especially drink, 'mead,'¹ a sense often found in the Rīgveda.² More precisely it denotes either 'Soma,'³ or 'milk,'⁴ or less often

¹ The word is etymologically identical with Greek μέθυ, 'intoxicating drink,' and Anglo-Saxon *medu*, 'mead.'

² Used as an adjective, 'sweet,' in Rv. i. 90, 6, 8; 187, 2; iii. 1, 8; iv. 34, 2; 42, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 10, etc.; as a substantive, Rv. i. 154, 4; ii. 37, 5; iii. 39, 6; iv. 38,

10, etc.; Av. vi. 69, 1; ix. 1, 22; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 2, 4, 13, etc.

³ Rv. i. 19, 9; ii. 19, 2; 34, 5; 36, 4; iii. 43, 3; iv. 18, 13, etc.

⁴ Rv. i. 117, 6; 169, 4; 177, 3; iii. 8, 1; vii. 24, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vi. 2, etc.

'honey,'⁵ which, however, is the most definite sense in the later literature. Taboos against the use of honey are recorded.⁶

⁵ Rv. viii. 4, 8 (where the sense is made certain by the adjective *sāragha*, 'derived from the bee'); perhaps also iv. 45, 4; vii. 32, 2; viii. 24, 20, and, according to Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 239 *et seq.*, in many other passages; Av. ix. 1, 17, 19; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 10, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 9, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15; viii. 5, 20; Śatapatha Brāh-

maṇa, i. 6, 2, 1, 2; xi. 5, 4, 18; Bṛhadāraṇyaka, ii. 5, 1; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 9, 1, etc.

⁶ In the case of women, Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 55, 2; of students, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 4, 18.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 321; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Madhuka Paṅgya ('descendant of Pinga') is the name of a teacher mentioned in the Śatapatha¹ and the Kauṣītaki² Brāhmaṇas.

¹ xi. 7, 2, 8; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 17, 18 (Mādhyamdina=vi. 3, 8 Kāṇva).

² xvi. 9.

Madhu-kaśā,¹ or Madhoḥ Kaśā,² is the name in the Rigveda of the Aśvins' 'honey-whip,' by which they impart sweetness to the sacrifice. Roth³ ingeniously conjectures that the idea was derived from an instrument provided with thongs for whipping milk, a 'milk-whip.'

¹ Rv. i. 22, 3; 157, 4; Av. x. 7, 19; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxi. 10, 12.

² Av. ix. 1, 5.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Madhu-kṛt, 'honey-maker,' denotes 'bee' in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i, 5, 6, 5; iv. 2, 9, 6, etc.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 10, 1;

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 2, 1, 2; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 1, 2; vi. 9, 1, etc.

Madhu-chandas, the reputed author of the first ten hymns of the first Maṇḍala of the Rigveda, is mentioned as a Ṛṣi in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.² In the

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ he counts as the fifty-first son of Viśvā-mitra, and his Praūga (hymn at the morning service) is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴

³ vii. 17, 7; 18, 1; cf. Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 26, 1 *et seq.* Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 167.

⁴ xiii. 5, 1, 8.

Madhu-brāhmaṇa, 'the Brāhmaṇa of the Honey,' is the designation of a certain mystical doctrine in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ iv. 1, 5, 18; xiv. 1, 4, 13; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 5, 16. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 290.

Madhya-deśa, the 'Middle Country,' is, according to the Mānava Dharma Śāstra,¹ the land between the Himālaya in the north, the Vindhya in the south, Vinaśana in the west, and Prayāga (now Allahabad) in the east—that is, between the place where the Sarasvatī disappears in the desert, and the point of the confluence of the Yamunā (Jumna) and the Gaṅgā (Ganges). The same authority² defines Brahmarṣi-deśa as denoting the land of Kurukṣetra, the Matsyas, Pañcālas, and Śūrasenakas, and Brahmāvarta³ as meaning the particularly holy land between the Sarasvatī and the Dṛṣadvatī. The Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra⁴ defines Āryāvarta as the land east of Vinaśana; west of the Kālaka-vana, 'Black Forest,' or rather Kanakhala, near Hardvār; south of the Himālaya; and north of the Pāriyātra or the Pāripātra Mountains; adding that, in the opinion of others,⁵ it was confined to the country between the Yamunā and the Gaṅgā, while the Bhāllavins⁶ took it as the country between the boundary-river (or perhaps the Saras-

¹ ii. 21.

² ii. 19.

³ ii. 17. 19.

⁴ i. 2, 9; Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, i. 8.

⁵ Baudhāyana, i. 2, 10; Vasiṣṭha, i. 12. See on Kanakhala, Hultzsck, *Indian Antiquary*, 34, 179.

⁶ Baudhāyana, i. 2, 11. 12; Vasiṣṭha,

i. 14. 15, quoting in each case a verse of the Nidāna (what work is referred to is not certain; there is similar doubt as to the quotation in the Nidāna of the Bhāllavi Brāhmaṇa, according to the Bṛhaddevatā, v. 23, where see Macdonell's note, and cf. Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14, 3, n.).

vati)⁷ and the region where the sun rises. The Mānava Dharma Śāstra,⁸ in accord with the Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra,⁹ defines Āryāvarta as the region between the Vindhya and the Himālaya, the two ranges which seem to be the boundaries of the Āryan world in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad also.¹⁰

The term *Madhyadeśa* is not Vedic, but it is represented in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹¹ by the expression *madhyamā pratiṣṭhā diś*, 'the middle fixed region,' the inhabitants of which are stated to be the Kurus, the Pañcālas, the Vaśas, and the Uśīnaras. The latter two peoples practically disappear later on, the *Madhyadeśa* being the country of the Kuru-Pañcālas, the land where the Brāhmaṇas and the later Saṃhitās were produced, bounded on the east by the Kosala-Videhas, and on the west by the desert. The western tribes are mentioned with disapproval both in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹² and the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹³ while the tradition of the Brahminization of the Kosalas and the Videhas from the Kuru-Pañcāla country is preserved in the former Brāhmaṇa.¹⁴

⁷ The readings are doubtful, varying between *sindhur vidhāraṇi* or *vidharaṇi* and *sindhur vicaraṇi* or *visaraṇi*. The latter expression must refer to the Sarasvatī; the former may, but not necessarily. Conceivably the Sindhu (Indus) is meant; for it was a great boundary, with Āryan tribes to the east of it.

⁸ ii. 22.

⁹ i. 9.

¹⁰ ii. 13. Cf. Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Aranyaka*, 28, n. 1.

¹¹ viii. 14, 3. The Uśīnaras may be recognized as in the north, for the Buddhist texts give Usiragiri as the northern boundary of the middle country. See Hultzsch, *Indian Antiquary*, 34, 179.

¹² ix. 3, 1, 8.

¹³ iii. 44, 3; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 245.

¹⁴ i. 4, 1.

Cf. Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14, 2, 3; 146, 147, who points out that the Pāripātra Mountains are a part of

the Vindhya range in Mālvā, and who suggests that the western boundary was originally the Ādarśa Mountains; for the reading of the manuscripts, and of the scholiast Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita, in the Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, i. 8, is *prāg ādarśanāt*, not *adarśanāt* (corresponding with the Vinasana of Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, i. 2, 9), and the Mahābhāṣya on Pāṇini, ii. 4, 10, has *prāg ādarśāt*. See also for the Buddhist 'Middle Country' an article by Rhys Davids, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1904, 83 *et seq.*, with Fleet's corrections, *ibid.*, 1907, 657; and cf. Keith, *ibid.*, 1908, 1143; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 58, 59; *Indian Empire*, 1, 303, 304, where the extraordinary theory is adopted that the *Madhyadeśa* was peopled by a new race of immigrant Āryans, who, travelling viā Chitral and Gilgit, and bringing no women with them, married Dravidian women, and produced the so-called Āryo-Dravidians. It is quite impossible to find any support for this theory in

Vedic literature. To say, as is there said, that the 'Vedic hymns contain no reference to the route by which the Aryans entered India or to their earlier settlements on the Indus,' and that this is explained by the theory of the entry of the Vedic Indians via Chitral, is to

assert absurdities. The theory is based on the later dialects and their affinities (see Grierson, *Indian Empire*, I, 357 *et seq.*); it can probably not be regarded as at all valid for any period—at any rate, it is not cogent for the eighth century, B.C.

Madhyam-dina, 'mid-day,' is a frequent designation of time in the Rigveda,¹ the later Saṃhitās,² and the Brāhmaṇas.³ Cf. Ahan.

¹ iv. 28, 3; viii. 1, 29; 13, 13; 27, 19; x. 151, 5, etc.

² Av. ix. 6, 46; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 5, 4, etc.

³ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xv. 9, 16; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 3, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 3, 9; Chāndogya

Upaniṣad, ii. 9, 6; 14, 1, etc. The word is sometimes used as an abbreviation for the 'midday libation' (like *mittag* in German for 'midday meal') in Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 2, 5; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxix. 8.

Madhyama-vah occurs in one passage of the Rigveda¹ as an epithet of the chariot. The exact interpretation is doubtful. Roth² assigns to it the expression the sense of 'driving with a single horse between the shafts.' According to Sāyana's explanation, it means 'driving with middling speed.' It might mean 'driving in the middle'—that is, 'only half-way.'³

¹ ii. 29, 4.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 210.

The context seems to require the sense of 'keeping away' from the sacrifice.

Cf. *Pūrvavah*.

Madhyama-śi is found in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Roth² assigns to the word the meaning of *intercessor*, which Zimmer³ accepts, in the sense of 'mediator' or 'arbiter,' as a legal term, but which Roth may, as Lanman⁴ suggests, have intended to express 'adversary' or 'preventer' of the disease referred to in the hymn. Whitney⁵ thinks that it means 'mid-

¹ x. 97, 12=Av. iv. 9, 4=Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 86.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 180. Cf. *Dharma*.

⁴ In Whitney's Translation of the

Atharvaveda, 159. But see Roth, *Siebenzig Lieder*, 174, which Lanman may have overlooked, since he does not refer to it.

⁵ *Loc. cit.*

most man' or 'chief' as the one round whom his followers encamp.⁶ Geldner,⁷ however, thinks that a third king, who is 'neutral' between two enemies, is intended.

⁶ *Madhyama-śivan*, in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 408, is obscure. | 196 (where he seems to decide in favour of derivation from *śī*, not *śr*).

⁷ *Rigveda, Glossar*, 131; *Kommentar*,

Madhyama-stha,¹ **Madhyame-ṣṭha**,² in the later Saṃhitās denotes the chief in his relation to his followers (*śajātu*). Cf. **Madhyamaśī**.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxvii. 5. | *stheya*, 'position of chief,' Taittiriya

² Av. iii. 8, 2, and cf. *Madhyama-* | Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 5, 1.

Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 96.

Madhyā-varṣa, the 'middle of the rains,' is specially mentioned as a time of the year in the Kausītaki Brāhmaṇa¹ and in the Sūtras.²

¹ i. 3.

² Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 5, 5, 7, etc.

Manasa, occurring in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ seems clearly to be the name of a Ṛṣi, in accordance with Sāyaṇa's interpretation.

¹ v. 44, 10. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 139.

Manā is found in one passage of the Rigveda¹ in an enumeration of gifts, where it is described as 'golden' (*sacā manā hiranyayā*). It therefore seems to designate some ornament, or possibly a weight, and has accordingly been compared² with the Greek *μνᾶ* (Herodotus has *μνέα*), the Latin *mina*. All three words have been considered Semitic in origin, as borrowed from the Phœnicians³ in the case of Greece, from Carthage by way

¹ viii. 78, 2.

² As, e.g., by Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 50, 51; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 386; 17, 202, 203; Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*, i, xxii; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 278.

³ Or perhaps from Babylon via Asia Minor. The part played by the Phœnicians in Greek life is now reduced within narrow limits; in the case of the *mina*, probably their commercial activities may be considered as likely to have caused the adoption of the term.

of Etruria or Sicily in the case of Rome, and from Babylon in the case of India. The identification as regards Manā is very conjectural, depending merely on the probabilities of Babylonian borrowing⁴ seen—e.g., in the legend of the flood, and in the system of the Nakṣatras. On the other hand, Manā may very well be identical with the word *manā* which occurs several times in the Rigveda⁵ in the sense of 'desire' (from the root *man*, 'think'), and which may have in this one passage the concrete sense of 'desirable object.' It is to be noted that in Böhrtlingk's Dictionary a single word Manā appears, to which the only senses assigned are 'wish,' 'desire,' 'jealousy.'

⁴ See, e.g., for borrowing, Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 276; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 50, 43 et seq.; Bühler, *Indian Studies*, 3, 16 et seq.; *Indische Paläographie*, 17; Vincent Smith, *Indian Antiquary*, 34, 230. On the other side, cf. Max Müller, *India*, 133-138; Hopkins, *Religions of India*, 160; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 139 (as regards the flood legend);

Bloomfield, *Religions of India*, 133 et seq. (as regards the Ādityas).

⁵ i. 173, 2; iv. 33, 2; x. 6, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 19; 'jealousy'. Rv. ii. 33, 5; Kauśika Sūtra, cvii. 2. There are also the derivatives *manā-yu*, 'think of,' 'be zealous': Rv. i. 133, 4; ii. 26, 2; *manā-yu*, 'desirous': Rv. i. 92, 9; iv. 24, 7; *manā-vasu*, 'rich in devotion': Rv. v. 74, 1.

Manāvī, 'wife of Manu,' is mentioned in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.² See Manu.

¹ xxx. 1 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 462).

² i. 1, 4, 16.

Manu in the Rigveda¹ and later² has no claim to historical reality. He is simply the first man, father of the race, and its guide in all matters, sacrificial and other. Hence the views of the texts on inheritance are foisted on Manu and his youngest son, Nābhānediṣṭha.³ He also plays the part of the hero in the Vedic legend of the flood.⁴

¹ i. 80, 16; ii. 33, 13; viii. 63, 1; x. 100, 5, etc. See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 50.

² Av. xiv. 2, 41; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 1, 3; vii. 5, 15, 3; ii. 5, 9, 1; 6, 7, 1; iii. 3, 2, 1; v. 4, 10, 5; vi. 6, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, viii. 15; Śata-

patha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 14, etc.; Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 15, 2, etc.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 9, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 14, 1, 2.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 1, 1 et seq.; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 2.

Manu is called Vivasvan⁵ or Vaivasvata,⁶ 'son of Vivasvant' (the god); Sāvārṇi,⁶ 'descendant of Savarṇā' (the substitute of Saraṇyū in the legend of her wedding); and Sāmvaraṇi,⁷ 'descendant of Saṃvaraṇa.' The first name is, of course, mythical. The other two have been regarded as historical, Sāvārṇi being taken by Ludwig⁸ as a king of the Turvaśas, but this is very doubtful.

⁵ Rv. viii. 52, 1.

⁶ Av. viii. 10, 24; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 3, 3; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 7; Nirukta, xii. 10.

⁷ Rv. viii. 51, 1; Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 180, n., conjectures Sāvārṇi instead. Cf. Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 38.

⁸ Translation of the Rgveda, 3, 166.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 195; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 11, 240; Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 114 et seq.; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Muir, *Sanskrit texts*, 1², 161 et seq.; Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 25, 1vii et seq.; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 340 et seq.

Manor Avasarpaṇa is the name, in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ of the mountain on which the vessel of Manu rested. In the Epic the name is Naubandhana, but the view² that it is alluded to as Nāvaprabhramśana in the Atharvaveda³ is now abandoned.⁴

¹ i. 8, 1, 8.

² See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 139; Whitney, *Indische Studien*, 1, 162; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 30; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 676.

³ xix. 39, 8.

⁴ Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 961; Macdonell, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1907, 1107.

Manuṣya-rāja¹ and Manuṣya-rājan² denote in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas a 'king of men.' Cf. Rājan.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 30; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 15, 6; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxiv. 7.

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 10, 5; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 26, 4.

Manuṣya-viś,¹ Manuṣya-viśa,² and Manuṣya-viśā³ denote 'mankind,' 'the human race,' in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 9, 1.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 7, 7; vi. 1, 5, 3.

³ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 6; xxiii. 8.

Mantra (from the root *man*, 'think') denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² the 'hymn' as the product of the singer's creative thought. In the Brāhmaṇas³ the word is regularly used of the poetic and prose utterances of the Ṛṣis, including not merely the verse parts of the Saṃhitās, but also the prose formulæ that betray by their style their special and archaic character.⁴

¹ i. 31, 15; 40, 5; 67, 4; 74, 1; 152, 2; ii. 35, 2, etc.

² Av. xv. 2, 1; xix. 54, 3; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 4, 1; 5, 1, etc.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 14, 23; vi. 1; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxvi. 3, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 4, 6; xi. 2,

1, 6; Nirukta, vii. 1, etc.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 1, 3.

⁴ Bloomfield, *Vedic Concordance*, viii; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 298. Macdonell's *Vedic Grammar* covers the Mantra material of the Vedic Saṃhitās, prose as well as poetry.

Mantra-kṛt in the Rigveda¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² denotes a poet as a 'maker of Mantras.'

¹ ix. 114, 2.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 1; Pañca-

viṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 24; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iv. 1, 1.

Mantha in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a drink in which solid ingredients are mixed with a fluid by stirring, usually parched barley-meal (Saktu) with milk.³ All sorts of mixed beverages of this type are mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.⁴

¹ x. 86, 15.

² Av. ii. 29, 6; v. 29, 7; x. 6, 2; xviii. 4, 42; xx. 127, 9; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 5, 1, etc.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 2, 1, 2;

Suśruta, i, 233, 12, in St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *ib ad fin.*

⁴ xii. 8.

Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 268, 269; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 108.

Manthā in one passage of the Rigveda¹ seems to mean a 'churn.' So the root *math* denotes to 'churn' in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.² In one passage of the Atharvaveda³ the word is used to denote a drink like Mantha.

¹ i. 28, 4.

² ii. 2, 10, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 2, 6; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 6, 1. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 161.

³ xx. 127, 9. Scheftelowitz in Khila, v. 10, 3, reads *manthām* with Pluti, following the Kaśmīr MS., but misquoting the Atharvan text.

Manthāvala is the name of an animal in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ a sort of snake according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary. Sāyaṇa² understands it to be a kind of animal which hangs head downwards from the branches of trees, meaning, presumably, the flying fox.³ Cf. Mānthāla, Mānthilava.

¹ iii. 26, 3.

² P. 291 (ed. Aufrecht). Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 86.

³ This is the probable meaning of the word according to Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.

Manthin in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes Soma juice mixed with meal (Saktu) by stirring.

iii. 32, 2; ix. 46, 4. Tilak's conjecture that the planets are referred to here is absurd. See *Orion*, 162; Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, xciv.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 6, 3; vi. 4, 10, 1; vii. 2, 7, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vii. 18; viii. 57; xiii. 57; xviii. 19; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 6, etc.

Mandīra is perhaps the name of a man whose cattle, according to a Mantra in the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xiii. 3, 21), did not drink the water of the Gaṅgā (Ganges). See Maṅgīra.

1. Mandhātr occurs in several passages of the Rigveda,¹ in all of which Roth² takes the word as merely an adjective used substantively, 'the pious man.' In one passage³ the word, being applied to Agni, is thus used, but in another⁴ *Mandhātrvat* being parallel with *Āṅgirasvat*, 'like Āṅgiras,' is naturally to be understood as a proper name, which is probably also the sense of the word in the preceding hymn.⁵ A different Mandhātr⁶ may be meant in the first Maṇḍala,⁶ where he is mentioned as a protégé of the Aśvins, and evidently as a king. To equate these persons, and make a Rājarṣi out of Mandhātr, as Ludwig⁷ and Griffith do, is unnecessary and improbable.

¹ i. 112, 13; viii. 39, 8; 40, 12; x. 2, 2.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ Rv. x. 2, 2.

⁴ Rv. viii. 40, 12.

⁵ Rv. viii. 39, 8.

⁶ Rv. i. 112, 13.

⁷ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 107, where he attributes Rv. viii. 39-42 to him as a Nābhāka, 'descendant of Nabhāka.'

⁸ *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 147.

2. **Mandhātṛ Yauvanāśva** ('descendant of Yuvanāśva') is in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa¹ the name of an emperor who was instructed by Vicārin, son of Kabandha Ātharvaṇa.

¹ i. 2, 10 *et seq.* Cf. Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 111.

Manyā (plur.), 'nape of the neck,' occurs in a passage of the Atharvaveda¹ directed against a disease which Bloomfield² regards as scrofulous swellings on the neck. He compares the disease Manskunder, 'tumours of the neck' (which looks like a combination of the words *manyā* and *skandhyā*, 'pains of the neck and shoulders,' both occurring in verses 1 and 3 of the Atharvan hymn), mentioned by Wise.³

¹ vi. 25, 1.

² *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, October, 1887, xix; *American Journal of Philology*, 11, 327 *et seq.*; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 472.

³ *System of Hindu Medicine*, 316.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 202; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 298, 299.

Mamatā is, according to Sāyaṇa, in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ the wife of Ucathya and the mother of Dīrghatamas. But the word may be merely an abstract noun meaning 'self-interest,' a sense which it often has in the later language. Oldenberg² finds a mention of Mamata (masc.) in a verse of the Rigveda³ as the name of a Bharadvāja.

¹ vi. 10, 2. Cf. Mahābhārata, i. 4179 *et seq.*

² *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 212.

³ vi. 50, 15, where the reading of the received text is *mama tasya*.

Maya is found once in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xxii. 19) in the sense of 'horse.'

Mayu occurs in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ The commentator on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ explains the word as meaning either an 'ape' (*kiṃpuruṣa*) or a 'forest peacock' (*āranya-mayūra*).

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 12, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 31.

The former sense is supported by another passage of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,² where the Mayu, being a substitute for the man, must be an ape. This sense also suits the word in the other passage³ where it occurs.

² viii. 47; *mayu āraṇya* in Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 10, 1.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 5, 2, 22.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 85; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, -46.

Mayūkha denotes, from the Rigveda onwards,¹ a 'peg,' especially as used for keeping a web stretched.² Cf. Otu.

¹ Rv. vii. 99, 3; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 1, 5; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 15, 9, etc.

² Rv. x. 130, 2 (in a metaphor); Av. x. 7, 42; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxvi. 6; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 5, 3, etc.

Mayūra, 'peacock,' occurs in the Rigveda in the compounds describing Indra's horses, *mayūra-roman*,¹ 'with hair like peacocks' feathers,' and *mayūra-śeṇya*,² 'with tails like those of peacocks.' The peacock also appears in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.³ The pea-hen, Mayūrī, is mentioned in the Rigveda⁴ and the Atharvaveda,⁵ in both cases with reference to the bird's efficacy against poison, a curious superstition to be compared with the modern dislike of peacocks' feathers.

¹ Rv. iii. 45, 1.

² Rv. viii. 1, 25.

³ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 23, 27.

⁴ i. 191, 14 (a late hymn).

⁵ vii. 56, 7.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 90.

Marīci in the plural denotes, according to Weber,¹ the 'particles of light' or 'shining motes' that fill the air, as opposed to rays of light (*raśmi*). This meaning adequately suits the passages in the early Vedic literature² where the

¹ *Indische Studien*, 9, 9, accepted by the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² Rv. x. 57, 12; 177, 1; Av. iv. 38, 5 (where *raśmi* and *marīci* are opposed); v. 21, 10; vi. 113, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 5, 5 (*marīci-ṇa*, 'drinking

atoms of light,' said of the gods); Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 9, 2 (where Sāyaṇa's version, *sarvatra - prasṛta - prabhā - dravya*, refers to the light as everywhere diffused), etc.

word occurs; but the sense of 'ray' is quite clearly found in the Upaniṣads,³ as well as the older sense.⁴

³ Praśna Upaniṣad, iv. 2. Cf. Taittiriya Upaniṣad, i. 1, 2; 2, 1; Maitrāyaṇi Upaniṣad, vi. 31.

⁴ Aitareya Upaniṣad, i. 2.

Maru, in the plural, is mentioned in the Taittiriya Āraṇyaka,¹ as the *utkara* ('mound of earth thrown up' from the excavation of the altar²) of Kurukṣetra. This seems to mean that the Maru deserts (the later Maru-sthala³) were so called because they stood to the 'altar,' Kurukṣetra, in the same relation as the waste earth of the *utkara* to the altar at the sacrifice.

¹ v. 1, 1.

² Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, xii. 25, 54.

³ Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 48, and Dhanvan.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 78.

Marutta Āvi-kṣita ('descendant of Avikṣit') Kāma-pri ('descendant of Kāmapra') is the name of a king who was anointed by Saṃvarta according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² account of the same king he is called Āyogava.

¹ viii. 21, 12.

² xiii. 5, 4, 6. Cf. also Śāṅkhāyana

Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 9, 14, 16; Maitrāyaṇi Upaniṣad, i. 4.

Marud-vṛdhā¹ is the name of a stream mentioned in the Nadistuti ('Praise of Rivers') in the Rigveda² along with the Asiknī (Akesines) and the Vitastā (Hydaspes). Roth³ considers that the Marudvṛdhā denotes the stream formed by the combined waters of these two rivers down to its junction with the Paruṣṇī (Ravi), a view accepted by Zimmer.⁴ On the other hand, Ludwig⁵ thinks that the Marudvṛdhā designates

¹ Literally, 'rejoicing in the Maruts'—i.e., 'swollen by the rainy winds.' The misspelling of the name as Marud-vṛddhā in Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 80, 88, is corrected in the Index and the Addenda of that work. On the accentuation of the name, see Vārttika 2 on Pāṇini, vi. 2, 106.

² x. 75, 5.

³ *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 138 et seq.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 11, 12.

⁵ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 200.

the stream formed by the junction of the Paruṣṇī with the combined waters of the Asiknī and Vitastā, a view which seems less likely.

1. Marka is found in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Roth² sees in the expression *sūro markaḥ* 'the eclipse of the sun.' Sāyaṇa³ thinks the meaning is 'purifying.'⁴

¹ x, 27, 20.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. He thinks, however, that if the word means 'eclipse,' it cannot be derived from the root *mṛc*, 'injure.'

³ As from the root *mṛj*, derivation from which is not phonetically justified.

⁴ Ludwig cites this passage, in his

essay on eclipses in the Rigveda (Proceedings of the Bohemian Academy, 1885), as a proof that the Vedic R̥ṣis knew of the moon as eclipsing the sun; but see Whitney's reply, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, lxi et seq., and Sūrya.

2. Marka is mentioned in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ and elsewhere² as the Purohita, along with Śaṇḍa, of the Asuras, while Bṛhaspati is, of course, the Purohita of the gods. Marka is mentioned elsewhere also.³ The name may quite possibly have Iranian affinities, as believed by Hillebrandt⁴ and by Hopkins.⁵ Hillebrandt⁶ also sees in a Gṛdhra mentioned in the Rigveda⁷ and elsewhere⁸ a prototype of Marka.

¹ vi. 4, 10, 1.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 6, 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 1, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 2, 1, 4.

³ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vii. 16, 17.

⁴ *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 442 et seq.

⁵ Cf. *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 49, n. 1.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, 1, 223 et seq.

⁷ v. 77, 1.

⁸ Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iv. 29; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 9, 19.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 279 et seq.

Markaṭa, 'ape,' is enumerated in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ It is classified in the same Saṃhitās² with man and the elephant as 'taking hold by the hand' (*hastādāna*) instead of 'taking hold by the mouth' (*mukhādāna*). The animal is mentioned several times elsewhere also.³ Cf. Puruṣa Hastin, Mayu.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 11, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 11; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 30.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 5, 7; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 7.

³ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 184; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iii. 11, 32, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 85.

1. *Marya* in the *Rigveda*¹ denotes a 'man' especially regarded as young and a lover, being constantly mentioned as in company with maidens (*yuvatī*).

¹ iii. 31, 7; 33, 10; iv. 20, 5; ix. 96, 20, etc.; *marya-śrī*, 'adorned as a lover,' ii. 10, 5. Cf. Nirukta, iii. 15; iv. 2.

2. *Marya*¹ in several passages of the *Rigveda*¹ denotes a 'stallion.'² It is once³ described as *pastyāvant*, 'a stalled horse'—that is, one carefully tended, and not allowed out to graze.

¹ vii. 56, 16; viii. 43, 25.

² This is, of course, only a specialized sense of 1. *Marya* as meaning a 'male' (cf. Lat. *mas*, *maritus*). The specialized meaning is somewhat analogous to the use of 'sire' in English.

³ Rv. ix. 97, 18. Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2, thinks Rv. i. 91, 13, may have the same sense.

Maryaka, occurring only once in the *Rigveda*,¹ seems to denote the bull which is described as separated from the cows.

¹ v. 2, 5. Cf. Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, I, 313.

Maryādā, 'boundary,' is found in the *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*¹ referring to the boundary between the *Kosalas* and the *Videhas*. Usually the word is metaphorically employed.²

¹ i. 4, 1, 17. Cf. xiii. 8, 4, 12.

² Rv. iv. 5, 13; x. 5, 6; Av. vi. 81, 2 (of an amulet). In the *Atharvaveda* passage Whitney, Translation of the

Atharvaveda, 392, suggests, owing to the very curious use of the word, the emendation *marya-dā*, 'giver of a son.'

Mala in one passage of the *Rigveda*¹ is used of the garments of the *Munis*. The St. Petersburg Dictionary takes it to mean a 'leathern garment,'² but Ludwig and Zimmer³ think it means only 'soiled' raiment, which, of course, suits the ordinary sense of the word ('dirt') in the *Atharvaveda*,⁴ and the character of the long-haired (*keśin*) hermit (*Muni*). Cf. Malaga.

¹ x. 136, 2.

² If this were correct, the word might be derived from *mlā* in the sense of 'to tan.' Cf. Carman, especially notes 6 and 7.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 262.

⁴ vi. 115, 3; vii. 89, 3; x. 5, 24, etc. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 333, n.

Mala-ga in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ denotes a cleanser of clothes, a 'washerwoman,' but the origin of the word is somewhat uncertain.²

¹ xii. 3, 21.

² It may, perhaps, have primarily meant 'concerned with dirt.' See the

St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *ga* 1, on the use of *ga* as forming compounds; and cf. *Mala*.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 262; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 188.

Malimlu in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā¹ denotes a 'robber,' specifically, according to the commentator Mahīdhara, a burglar or housebreaker. Cf. Tāyu, Taskara, Stena, and Deva-malimlu.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 3, 2, 6; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 78. 79; Av. xix. 49, 10.

Malimluca is the name of an intercalary month in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā.¹ See *Māsa*.

¹ xxxv. 10; xxxviii. 14. Cf. Weber, *Jyotiṣa*, 100, 102; *Naxatra*, 2, 350.

1. **Maśaka** denotes a 'biting fly' or 'mosquito,' being described in the Atharvaveda¹ as 'quickly (?) biting' (*trpra-daṃśin*), and as having a poisonous sting. The elephant is mentioned² as particularly subject to its stings. The insect is often referred to elsewhere.³ Cf. *Daṃśa*.

¹ vii. 56, 3.

² Av. iv. 36, 9.

³ Av. xi. 3, 5; at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice'), Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 29;

xxv. 3; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 3, 24 (Mādhyamdina=i. 3, 22 Kāṇva); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 9, 3; 10, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97.

2. **Maśaka Gārgya** ('descendant of Garga') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of **Sthiraka Gārgya**, in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ He is also mentioned in the Sūtras² of the Sāmaveda, and is the reputed author of an extant Kalpa Sūtra.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373, 382.

² Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vii. 9, 14; Anupada Sūtra, ix. 9.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 75, 76; 83, 84.

Maśarsāra is the name of a king, according to Ludwig,¹ of the **Nahuṣas**, in the **Rigveda**.²

¹ Translation of the **Rigveda**, 3, 206.

² i. 122, 15.

Maṣṇāra is the name of a locality, the scene of the victory of a **Kuru** king, in the **Aitareya Brāhmaṇa**.¹

¹ viii. 23, 3. Cf. **Bhāgavata Purāṇa**, | *der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesell-*
v. 13, 26 *et seq.*; **Leumann, Zeitschrift** | *schaft*, 48, 80, n. 2.

Masūra is the name of a kind of lentil (*Ervum hirsutum*) in the **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**¹ and the **Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad**.²

¹ xviii. 12.

² vi. 3, 22 (**Mādhyamīna** = vi. 3, |
13 **Kāṇva**).

Cf. **Weber, Indische Studien**, i. 355 :
Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 241.

Masūsa, occurring in the **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa** (iii. 8, 14, 6), is, according to the commentator, the name of a grain of the north country.

Mastu in the **Yajurveda Saṃhitā**¹ and the **Brāhmaṇas**² denotes 'sour curds.'

¹ **Taittirīya Saṃhitā**, vi. 1, 1, 4; |
Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxvi. 1.

² **Satapatha Brāhmaṇa**, i. 8, 1, 7; |
iii. 3, 3, 2, etc.

Maha-rtvij, 'great priest,' is the collective name of the four chief priests—**Adhvaryu**, **Brahman**, **Hotṛ**, and **Udgātṛ**—in the **Brāhmaṇas**.¹

¹ **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa**, iii. 8, 2, 4; |
Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 1, 4; |

Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xvi. 1, 7, |
etc.

Maha-rṣabha, a 'great bull,' is mentioned in the **Atharva-veda** (iv. 15, 1).

Maha-rṣi, a 'great Ṛṣi,' is mentioned in the **Taittirīya Āraṇyaka** (i. 9, 6). Cf. **Mahābrāhmaṇa**.

Mahā-kula, 'sprung from a great family,' is the designation of a bowl or cup (Camasa) in the Rigveda (i. 161, 1). The metaphorical use of this word shows that the high position of certain families was already recognized in the times of the Rigveda.

Mahā-kaushītaka, the 'Great Kaushītaka (Brāhmaṇa),' is the name of a Vedic text in the Rigveda Gṛhya Sūtras.¹

¹ Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 4; Cf. Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, Mahākaushītaki, the teacher, in Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10; vi. 1, etc. 29, 3, 4.

Mahāja, a 'great goat' (Aja) is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iii. 4, 1, 2).

Mahā-dhana in the Rigveda denotes either a 'great fight'¹ or a 'great prize'² as the result of a fight. In many cases the fight may mean merely the contest of the chariot race.

¹ Rv. i. 7, 5; 40, 8; 112, 17; vi. 59, 7, etc.

² ix. 86, 12.

Mahā-nagnī in the Atharvaveda¹ denotes a 'courtesan.' The masculine, Mahā-nagna,² 'paramour,' is probably secondarily derived from the feminine Mahānagnī.³

¹ xiv. 1, 36; xx. 136, 5 *et seq.*; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 27, 1.

lation of the Atharvaveda, 747; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 280, n. 1.

² Av. xx. 136, 11; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 24, 14. Cf. Whitney, Trans-

³ As *sa-patna*, 'rival,' is unmistakably formed from *sa-patnī*, 'co-wife.'

Mahā-nāga, a 'great snake,' is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 2, 7, 12), where it is plainly mythical.

Mahā-niraṣṭa, a 'great castrated' ox, is mentioned as the Dakṣiṇā, or 'sacrificial fee,' in the house of the Sūta at the Rājasūya ('royal consecration') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ Cf. Anadvāḥ and Go.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 9, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xv. 4, 9; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 5.

Mahā-patha in the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes the 'high road' between two villages.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 17, 8; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 6, 2. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 271, n.

Mahā-pura in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² denotes a great fortress.¹ Probably the only difference between the Pur and the Mahāpura was size.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 3, 1; Kāṇhaka Saṃhitā, xxiv. 10; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 8, 1. ² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 23, 2; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 7.

Mahā-brāhmaṇa, a 'great Brahmin,' is found in the Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 1, 19, 22) denoting a Brahmin of great consequence. Cf. Mahārṣi.

Mahābhīṣeka, 'great consecration,' is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ and described as a ceremony performed for great kings, a list of whom is given. It is equivalent to the Rājasūya.

¹ viii. 14, 4; 19, 2. Cf. Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 8. The list is Janamejaya Pārikṣita, whose friend was Tura Kāvāṣeya; Śāryāta Mānava and Cyavana Bhārgava; Satānika Sātrājita and Somaśuṣma Bhārgava; Ambariṣa and Parvata and Nārada; Yudhāmśraṇṣṭi Augrasainya and the same two

Rṣis; Viśvakarman Bhauvana and Kaśyapa; Sudās Paijavana and Vasiṣṭha; Marutta Āvikṣita and Saṃvarta; Āṅga Vairocana and Udamaya Ātreya; Bharata Dauṣṇanti and Dirghatamas Māmateya; Durmukha Pāṇcāla and Bṛhaduktha; Atyarāti Jānāptapi and Vasiṣṭha Sātyahavya.

Mahā-bhūta in the Nirukta (xiv. 5, 10) and the Aitareya Upaniṣad (iii. 2, 3) denotes the 'gross elements' (earth, water, fire, air, ether).

Mahā-matsya, a 'great fish,' is mentioned in the Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iv. 3, 18).

Mahā-meru, 'great Meru,' is the name of a mountain in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.¹

¹ i. 7, 1. 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 78; 3, 123.

Mahā-ratha, 'having a great car'—*i.e.*, 'a great chariot fighter,' is an epithet of the hero who is prayed for in the ritual of the *Aśvamedha* ('horse sacrifice') in the *Yajurveda Saṃhitās*.¹

¹ *Taittiriya Saṃhitā*, vii. 5, 18, 1; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxii. 22.

Mahā-rāja, a 'great king,' is frequently referred to in the *Brāhmaṇas*.¹ It seems to mean no more than a king, or rather perhaps a reigning and powerful king, as opposed to a mere prince, who would also be called **Rājan**.

¹ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 34, 9; *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, ii. 1, 19; *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, v. 5; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 6, 4, 21; ii. 5, 4, 9; *et seq.*; *Maitrāyaṇī Upaniṣad*, ii. 1, etc.

Mahā-rātra, 'advanced night,' is a phrase found in the *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*¹ and the *Sūtras*² to denote the latter part of the night, after midnight and before dawn.

¹ ii. 9; xi. 8.

² *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, vi 2, 1; xvii. 7, 1, etc.

Mahārṇava, a 'great ocean,' is a phrase not found before the late *Maitrāyaṇī Upaniṣad* (i. 4), where the drying up of 'great oceans' is one of the marvels enumerated. *Cf. Samudra*.

Mahā-vīra ('great hero') is the name in the later *Saṃhitās* and the *Brāhmaṇas*¹ of a large earthenware pot which could be placed on the fire, and which was especially employed at the introductory Soma ceremony called *Pravargya*.

¹ *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xix. 14; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xiv. 1, 2, 9, 17; 3, 1, 13; 4, 16; 2, 2, 13, 40; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, ix. 10, 1; *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, viii. 3, 7, etc.

Mahā-vṛkṣa, a 'great tree,' is mentioned sometimes in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa* (vii. 6, 15; xiv. 1, 12) and in the *Sūtras*.

Mahā-vṛṣa is the name of a tribe mentioned along with the *Mūjavants* in the *Atharvaveda*¹ as a locality to which fever is to be relegated. It is reasonable to suppose that they were

¹ v. 22, 4. 5. 8.

northerners, though Bloomfield² suggests that the name may be chosen more for its sound and sense (as 'of mighty strength' to resist the disease) than for its geographical position. In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad³ the place Raikvaparna is said to be in the Mahāvṛṣa country. The king of the Mahāvṛṣas in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa⁴ is said to be Hṛtsvāsaya. The Mahāvṛṣas are also known from a Mantra in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra.⁵

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 446.

³ iv. 2, 5.

⁴ iii. 40, 2.

⁵ ii. 5.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 70, 147; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 129; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 259, 260.

1. Mahā-śāla (lit., 'having a great house'), a 'great householder,' is an expression applied in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (v. 11, 1) to the Brahmins who were instructed by Aśvapati, no doubt to emphasize their importance. Cf. Mahābrāhmaṇa.

2. Mahā-śāla Jābāla is the name of a teacher twice mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, once as instructing Dhīra Śātaparṇeya,¹ and once as one of the Brahmins who received instruction from Aśvapati.² In the parallel passage of the Chāndogya Upaniṣad³ the name is Prācīnaśāla Aupamanyava.⁴ The word must be considered a proper name rather than an adjective (I. Mahāśāla), as it is taken in the St. Petersburg Dictionary.⁵

¹ x. 3, 3, 1.

² x. 6, 1, 1.

³ v. 11, 1.

⁴ Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, 393, n. 1.

⁵ In Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad, i. 1, 3, the word is used of Śaunaka, perhaps merely as an epithet. Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 161.

Mahā-suparṇa in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xii. 2, 3, 7) denotes a 'great bird' or 'great eagle.'

Mahā-suḥaya, a 'great (i.e., high-spirited) horse,' is the description in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ of the steed from

¹ vi. 2, 13. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ix. 7; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 1, 12; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1,

234, 235; Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 57, n. 3. Cf. Paṇḍita.

the Indus (*saindhava*) which tears away the peg of its hobble (*paḍbīṣa-śaṅkhu*).

Mahā-sūkta, m. plur., the 'composers of the long hymns' of the tenth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda¹ are mentioned in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka² and the Sūtras.³ Cf. **Kṣudra-sūkta**.

¹ x. 1-128.

² ii. 2, 2.

³ Aśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 2 ;
Sāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 115;
390; Roth, *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte
des Weda*, 27.

Mahāhna in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (ii. 9) denotes the 'advanced (time of the) day'—that is, 'afternoon.' Cf. **Mahā-rātra**.

Mahi-dāsa Aitareya ('descendant of Itara or Itarā') is the name of the sage from whom the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and Āraṇyaka take their names. He is several times referred to in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka,¹ but not as its author. He is credited with a life of 116 years in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad² and the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ ii. 1, 8 ; 3, 7.

² iii. 16, 7.

³ iv. 2, 11 (cf. *Journal of the American
Oriental Society*, 15, 246).
Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 16, 17.

Mahiṣa, the 'strong,' with¹ or without² **Mṛga**, 'wild beast,' denotes the 'buffalo' in the Rigveda and the later texts. The feminine, **Mahiṣī**, is found in the later Saṃhitās.³

¹ Rv. viii. 58, 15 ; ix. 92, 6 ; 96, 6 ;
x. 123, 4.

² Rv. v. 29, 7 ; vi. 67, 11 ; viii. 12, 8 ;
66, 10 ; ix. 87, 7 ; x. 28, 10 ; 189, 2 ;
Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 28, etc.

³ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 6 ; Maitrā-
yaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 8, 5 ; Śaḍviṃśa
Brāhmaṇa, v. 7, 11.

1. **Mahiṣī**. See **Mahiṣa**.

2. **Mahiṣī**, 'the powerful one,' the name of the first of the four wives (see **Pati**) of the king, is mentioned frequently in

the later literature.¹ Perhaps even in the Rigveda² the technical sense of 'first wife' is present.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 9, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xv. 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 5; Pañcaviṃśa Brāh-

maṇa, xix. 1, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 5, 3, 1; vii. 5, 1, 6, etc.

² v. 2, 2; 37, 3.

Mahaitareya is the title of a Vedic text according to the Gṛhya Sūtras of the Rgveda.¹

¹ Aśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 4; of a teacher, in Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10; vi. 1. Cf. Keith, *Aitareya*

Āraṇyaka, 39; Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 29, 3, 4.

Mahokṣa, a 'great bull,' is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iii. 4, 1, 2).

Māmsa, 'flesh.' The eating of flesh appears as something quite regular in the Vedic texts, which show no trace of the doctrine of Ahimsā, or abstaining from injury to animals. For example, the ritual offerings of flesh contemplate that the gods will eat it, and again the Brahmins ate the offerings.¹ Again, the slaying of a 'great ox' (*mahokṣa*) or a 'great goat' (*mahāja*) for a guest was regularly prescribed;² and the name **Atithigva** probably means 'slaying cows for guests.'³ The great sage **Yājñavalkya** was wont to eat the meat of milch cows and bullocks (*dhenv-anaduha*) if only it was *aṃsala* ('firm' or 'tender').⁴ The slaughter of a hundred bulls (*ukṣan*) was credited to one sacrificer, **Agastya**.⁵ The marriage ceremony was accompanied by the slaying of oxen, clearly for food.⁶

¹ So Agni is called 'eater of ox and cow' in Rv. viii. 43, 11 = Av. iii. 21, 6 = Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 3, 14, 7; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 280, 281; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 355.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 1, 2. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, ii. 15, 2.

³ Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 426; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, cxxiv. Cf. *atithinīr gāḥ*, 'cows fit for guests,' Rv. x. 68, 3.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 2, 21. The sense of *aṃsala* is given as *sthūla*, 'firm,' in the scholiast. Cf. Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vii. 2, 23-25. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 11, has 'tender.' 'Off the shoulder' (*aṃsa*) is also a possible version.

⁵ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 11, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxi. 14, 5.

⁶ Rv. x. 85, 13. Cf. Winternitz, *Das altindische Hochzeitsrituell*, 33.

That there was any general objection to the eating of flesh is most improbable. Sometimes it is forbidden, as when a man is performing a vow,⁷ or its use is disapproved, as in a passage of the Atharvaveda,⁸ where meat is classed with Surā, or intoxicating liquor, as a bad thing. Again, in the Rigveda⁹ the slaying of the cows is said to take place in the Aghās, a deliberate variation for Maghās; but this may be the outcome merely of a natural association of death with gloom, even when cows alone are the victims in question. The Brāhmaṇas also contain the doctrine of the eater in this world being eaten in the next,¹⁰ but this is not to be regarded as a moral or religious disapproval of eating flesh, though it no doubt contains the germ of such a view, which is also in harmony with the persuasion of the unity of existence, which becomes marked in the Brāhmaṇas. But Ahimsā as a developed and articulate doctrine would seem to have arisen from the acceptance of the doctrine of transmigration, which in its fundamentals is later than the Brāhmaṇa period.¹¹

On the other hand, it is to be noted that the cow was on the road to acquire special sanctity in the Rigveda,¹² as is shown by the name *aghnyā*,¹³ 'not to be slain,' applied to it in several passages. But this fact cannot be regarded as showing that

⁷ Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 1, 8. So a Brahmacārin is not to eat flesh. See Oldenberg, *op. cit.*, 468, n. 3. The blood of an animal is always a somewhat mysterious and dangerous substance; hence taboos on meat-eating, which in another form arise from fear of the spirits of the dead (*cf.* Oldenberg, *op. cit.*, 414, n. 1). See also Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 1, 29; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 588, n. 4.

⁸ vi. 70, 1. *Cf.* Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 493.

⁹ x. 85, 13. In the Atharvaveda, xiv. 1, 13, the ordinary word Maghās is found, and is, no doubt, really to be preferred. See Weber, *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1894, 807.

¹⁰ *Cf.* the story of Bhṛgu Vāruṇi in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 1, 1

et seq.; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 42-44; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 1, 2, with Keith's notes (*pp.* 202, 203).

¹¹ *Cf.* Deussen, *Philosophy of the Upanishads*, 317 *et seq.*; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 565.

¹² viii. 101, 15, 16; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 19, 20; Av. x. 10; xii. 4, 5; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 151.

¹³ Found sixteen times in the Rigveda, as opposed to three instances of Aghnya (masculine); Macdonell, *loc. cit.* The sense of 'hard to overcome,' preferred by the St. Petersburg Dictionary, to that of 'not to be killed,' is, however, quite possible. Weber, *op. cit.*, 17, 281, tries to derive the word from *ahanya*, 'bright-coloured like day,' a derivation that must be regarded as illegitimate.

meat eating generally was condemned. Apart from mythical considerations, such as the identification of the cow with earth or Aditi (which are, of course, much more than an effort of priestly ingenuity), the value of the cow for other purposes than eating was so great as to account adequately for its sanctity, the beginnings of which can in fact be traced back to Indo-Irañian times.¹⁴ Moreover, the ritual of the cremation of the dead required the slaughter of a cow as an essential part, the flesh being used to envelope the dead body.¹⁵

The usual food of the Vedic Indian, as far as flesh was concerned, can be gathered from the list of sacrificial victims: what man ate he presented to the gods—that is, the sheep, the goat, and the ox. The horse sacrifice was an infrequent exception: it is probably not to be regarded as a trace of the use of horseflesh as food, though the possibility of such being the case cannot be overlooked in view of the widespread use of horseflesh as food in different countries and times. It is, however, more likely that the aim of this sacrifice was to impart magic strength, the speed and vigour of the horse, to the god and his worshippers, as Oldenberg¹⁶ argues.

¹⁴ Cf. Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 68.

¹⁵ Rv. x. 16, 7. See Oldenberg, *op. cit.*, 576.

¹⁶ *Religion des Veda*, 356, n. 4. As to meat-eating in Buddhist times, cf. the death of the Buddha from a meal of pork, Fleet, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1906, 881, 882; Oldenberg, *Buddha*,⁵ 231, n. 2 (*contra* Neumann,

Die Reden des Gotamo Buddho, 1, xix). As to meat-eating in the Epic, see Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 119, 120; *Great Epic of India*, 377-379; and see for modern instances Jolly, *Deutsche Rundschau*, July, 1884, 118; Bühler, *Report*, 23.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 316; Hopkins, *Religions of India*, 156, 189.

Mamsaudana denotes in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ a dish consisting of 'meat cooked with rice.'

¹ xi. 5, 7, 5; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 18; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 8.

Mākṣavya, 'descendant of Makṣu,' is the patronymic of a teacher in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.¹

¹ iii. 1, 1, which is discussed in the preface to the Rigveda Prātiśākhya. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 391, 2, 212.

Māgadha. See Magadha.

Māgadha-deśīya, 'belonging to the district of Magadha,' is the description in the Sūtras¹ of a Brahmin of Magadha.

¹ Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 4, 22; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 6, 28.

Mācala, mentioned in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa,¹ apparently denotes some sort of dog found in Vidarbha.

¹ ii. 440. Cf. *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 103, n. 3.

Māṭharī, 'female descendant of Maṭhara,' occurs in the curious name, **Kāśyapī-bālākyā-māṭharī-putra**, of a teacher in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 31 Mādhyam̐dina).

Māṇṭi is the name of a teacher, a pupil of **Gautama**, in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyam̐dina=ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva).

Māṇḍavī, 'female descendant of Maṇḍu,' occurs in the name of a teacher, **Vātsī-māṇḍavī-putra**, in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30 Mādhyam̐dina).

Māṇḍavya, 'descendant of Maṇḍu,' is mentioned as a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,² and in the Sūtras.³ He is also mentioned as a pupil of **Kautsa** in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.⁴

¹ x. 6, 5, 9.

² vii. 2.

³ Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 4; Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10; vi. 1.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien* 1, 482 (in the Epic a friend of **Janaka** is so named).

⁴ vi. 5, 4 Kāṇva.

Māṇḍūkāyani, 'descendant of Māṇḍūka,' is mentioned as a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ x. 6, 5, 9; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 5, 4 Kāṇva.

Māṇḍūkāyuni-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Māṇḍūka,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of **Māṇḍūkīputra** in the last **Varṣa** (list of teachers) of the **Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad**.¹

¹ vi. 4, 32 (*Mādhyamīna* = vi. 5, 2 *Kāṇva*).

Māṇḍūkī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Māṇḍūka,' is mentioned as a teacher, a pupil of **Śāṇḍilīputra**, in the last **Varṣa** (list of teachers) in the **Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad**.¹

¹ vi. 4, 32 (*Mādhyamīna* = vi. 5, 2 *Kāṇva*).

Māṇḍūkeya, 'descendant of Māṇḍūka,' is the patronymic of several teachers in the *Rigveda* *Āraṇyakas*—viz., **Śūravīra**,¹ **Hrasva**,² **Dirgha**,³ **Madhyama Prātibodhīputra**.⁴ The **Māṇḍūkeyas** also occur as a school in the *Āraṇyakas*⁵: a special form of the text of the *Rigveda* evidently appertained to them.⁶

¹ *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, iii. 1, 1; *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, vii. 2. 8. 9. 10.

² *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, vii. 12; viii. 11.

³ *Ibid.*, vii. 2.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vii. 13.

⁵ *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, iii. 1, 1; *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, vii. 2.

⁶ Cf. the *Māṇḍūkeyīya adhyāya* of the *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, iii. 2, 6; *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, viii. 11; Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rigveda*, 12; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1907, 227; *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 239; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 391.

Mātariśvan is mentioned in a *Vālakhilya* hymn of the *Rigveda*¹ as a sacrificer along with **Medhya** and **Prṣadhra**. He seems to be mentioned also in one other passage, possibly in two.² In the *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*³ a patron, **Prṣadhra Medhya Mātariśvan** or **Mātariśva** is created by a misunderstanding of the *Rigvedic* text.

¹ *Rv.* viii. 52, 2.

² *Rv.* x. 48, 2; 105, 6. The former reference is much more probable than the latter.

³ xvi. 11, 26; Weber, *Episches im*

vedischen Ritual, 39, 40. The manuscripts vary between **Mātariśvan** and **Mātariśva**.

Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 163.

Mātur-bhrātra is a curiously formed compound, occurring once in the *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*¹ as a designation of the 'maternal uncle,' who in the *Sūtra* period bears the name of *Mātula*. Thus little is heard of the maternal uncle in the Vedic period: it is not till the Epic² that traces appear of his prominence as compared with the paternal uncle (*pitṛvya*). This fact is significant for the 'patriarchal' character of the early Indian family organization.³

¹ i. 6, 12.

² Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 141.

³ Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Ver-*

wandtschaftsnamen, 484, 586-588. Cf. also Rivers, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1907, 629 et seq.

Mātula,¹ 'maternal uncle,' is found only in the *Sūtras*² and later.

¹ This peculiarly formed word was presumably a dialectic form which made its way into the written speech.

² *Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra*, i. 24, 4. etc.

Mātr is the regular word for 'mother' from the *Rigveda* onwards,¹ being a formation probably developed under the influence of an onomatopœtic word *mā*,² used like *Ambā*³ and *Nanā*.⁴

The relations of wife and husband, as well as of mother and children, are treated under *Patī*. It remains only to add that details are given in the *Sūtras*⁵ of the respectful attention paid to a mother, and of the ceremonies in which she is concerned. The mother also appears interested in the fate of her children as in the story of the sale of *Śunaḥśepa* for adoption by *Viśvāmitra* in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*.⁶

¹ i. 24, 1; vii. 101, 3, etc.; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xiii. 21, etc.; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 6, etc.

² Böhtlingk and Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., note.

³ Cf. *ambe ambike ambaliḥ*, *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxiii. 18, with variations in *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, vii. 4, 19, 1; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 12, 20; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 9, 6, 3; also

ambā ambāyavī, ambayā, in the *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*, i. 3.

⁴ Rv. ix. 112, 3 (*Upalaprakṣiṇī*). See von Schroeder, *Mysterium und Mimus*, 412.

⁵ Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 460, 476, 477.

⁶ vii. 18 seq. Cf. also Leist, *Altarisches Jus Gentium*, 104; Jolly, *Die Adoption in Indien*, 16, 17.

In the household the mother ranked after the father (see *Pitr*). Occasionally *mātarā* is used for 'parents,' as are also *pitārā* and *mātarā pitārā*⁷ and *mātā-pitaraḥ*.⁸

⁷ Rv. iii. 33, 3; vii. 2, 5, etc. For *mātarā pitārā*, see Rv. iv. 6, 7; Vāja-saneyi Saṃhitā, ix. 19.

⁸ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 3, 10, 1; vi. 3, 11, 3.

Mātr-vadha, 'matricide,' is mentioned as a very grave crime in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad (iii. 1), but as one that can be expiated by the knowledge of the truth.

Mātr-han, 'mother-killer,' 'matricide,' occurs in a Vedic quotation mentioned by the commentator on Pāṇini.¹

¹ Kāśikā Vṛtti on Pāṇini, iii. 2, 88: *mātrhā śaptamaṇṇ narakam pravieṣet*.

Mātrā in the Upaniṣads¹ denotes a mora, the length of a short vowel.

¹ Taittirīya Upaniṣad, i. 2, 1; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 1, 5; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 15.

1. *Mātsya*, 'prince of the Matsya people.' See *Matsya*.

2. *Mātsya* occurs in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa¹ as the name of a Ṛṣi skilled in sacrifice. Possibly,² but not probably, he may also be meant in the Atharvaveda.³

¹ i. 5, 2, 1, where he serves Yajñeṣu and Śatadyumna.

² Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharva-veda*, 681.

³ xix. 39, 9.

Cf. Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 306.

Māthava, 'descendant of Mathu,' is the patronymic of Videgha, perhaps 'king of Videha,' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ i. 4, 1, 10. 17. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xli, 104, n. 1; 26, xxix.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 170.

Mādhuki, 'descendant of **Madhuka**, is the patronymic of a teacher mentioned with disapproval in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ ii. 1, 4, 27. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 434.

Mādhyamdināyana, 'descendant of **Madhyamdina**, is the patronymic of a teacher mentioned in the Kāṇva recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iv. 6, 2).

Mādhyama ('relating to the middle') is a term applied in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Aitareya Āraṇyaka² to denote the 'authors of the middle books' (ii.-vii.) of the Rigveda.

¹ xii. 3.

² ii. 2, 2.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 115,

389; Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 2;

Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10,

etc.

1. **Māna** as a measure of weight is said to be the equivalent of the **Kṛṣṇala** or **Raktikā**—that is, the berry of the *Guñjā* (*Abrus precatorius*). It occurs in compounds in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 2, 6, 3; | 7, 7; 7, 6, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 4, 10, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, | v. 4, 3, 24; 5, 5, 16, etc.

2. **Māna** is the name of a man occurring in several passages of the Rigveda. In one place¹ express mention is made of his son (*sūnu*), by whom, despite Bergaigne's view to the contrary,² **Agastya** must be meant. In another passage,³ apparently the same meaning applies to **Māna**—that is, Agastya as 'a **Māna**.' In a third passage⁴ the expression *sūnave Mānena* has been held by Sieg⁵ to be an inversion of *Mānasya sūnunā*, 'by the son of **Māna**'—i.e., Agastya; but it seems more likely⁶ that either *sūnor Māna* is the fuller form of Agastya's name ('pride

¹ Rv. i. 189, 8.

² *Religion Védique*, 2, 394. Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 173; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 221, n. 5; *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 110; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rg-*

veda, 107; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 135.

³ vii. 33, 13. Cf. verse 10.

⁴ i. 117, 11.

⁵ *Loc. cit.*

⁶ Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, *loc. cit.*

of the son,' with reference to his high ancestry), or that the son⁷ of Māna (= Agastya) is alluded to as interested in Viśpalā.

The Mānas—that is, the descendants of Māna, are in several passages alluded to as singers.⁸ Cf. Mānya, Māndārya.

⁷ Bergaigne, *loc. cit.*; Pischel, *loc. cit.*
Cf. Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary,
s.v., where *sūnoḥ* is taken as dependent
on *vājam*.

⁸ Rv. i. 169, 8; 171, 5; 182, 8; 184, 5.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-
veda, 3, 116, 117, who thinks the Mānas
were settled on the Sindhu (Indus).
See Rv. i. 186, 5.

Mānava, 'descendant of Manu,'¹ is the patronymic of Nābhā-nediṣṭha and of Śāryāta.²

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 14, 2.

² *Ibid.*, iv. 32, 7. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 2 (Śāryāta).

Mānavī, 'descendant of Manu,' is the patronymic of the mythical Idā ('oblation') in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ and of a woman named Parśu in the Rigveda.²

¹ i. 8, 1, 26; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 7, 3.

² x. 86, 23.

Mānu-tantavya, 'descendant of Manutantu,' is the patronymic of Aikādaśākṣa in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (v. 30, 15). The Saumapau Mānutantavyau, 'two Saumāpas, descendants of Manutantu,' are mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 5, 3, 2).

Mānthāla is the form in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (ii. 5, 8, 4) of the next name.

Mānthālava,¹ Mānthīlava² are the names in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās of a victim at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice'). What it was is unknown: the commentator Mahīdhara³ thinks it was a kind of mouse; Sāyaṇa explains it as a 'water-cock'

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 19,
where there is a variant Mātālava;
Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 38.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 18, 1.

³ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

(*jala-kukkuta*). Possibly, if Sāyaṇa's⁴ version of the parallel word *Manthāvala* is to be trusted, the 'flying fox' may be meant.⁵

⁴ On *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, *loc. cit.* Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 86.

⁵ Böhtlingk, *Dictionary*, s.v., and also s.v. *māndhāla*.

Māndārya Mānya, 'descendant of *Māna*,' is the name of a Ṛṣi in the *Rigveda*.¹ It seems most probable that *Agastya* himself is meant.²

¹ i. 165, 15 = i. 166, 15 = i. 167, 11 = i. 168, 10.

² Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 135; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 394; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen*

Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 42, 221; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 107; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 183 *et seq.*, 206.

Mānya, 'descendant of *Māna*,' is the patronymic of *Māndārya* in several passages of the *Rigveda*,¹ being also found alone in others.² It probably denotes *Agastya*.

¹ See *Māndārya*, n. 1.

² i. 165, 14; 177, 5; 184, 4.

Cf. Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 107.

Mānyamāna occurs with the word *Devaka* in the *Rigveda*.¹ The word seems to be a patronymic from *Manyamāna*, meaning 'son of the proud one.'² Roth³ renders the two words 'the godling, the proudling (hast thou smitten).'

¹ viii. 18, 20.

² Sāyaṇa takes *Manyamāna* as a proper name.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 264.

Māmateya, 'descendant of *Mamatā*,' is the metronymic of *Dirghatamas* in the *Rigveda*¹ and the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*.²

¹ i. 147, 3; 152, 6; 158, 6.

² viii. 23, 1; Śāṅkhāyana *Āraṇ-*

yaka, ii. 17. For *Mamatā*, cf. *Bṛhad-devatā*, iii. 56; iv. 11.

Māyava, 'descendant of *Mayu* or *Māyu*,' is the patronymic of a patron in the *Rigveda*,¹ perhaps of *Rāma*, as Ludwig² thinks.

¹ x. 93, 15.

² Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 166.

Māya in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 4, 3, 11) corresponds to Asuravidyā, 'magic.'

Māyu denotes the 'lowing' of a cow and the 'bleating' of a sheep or goat in the Rigveda,¹ as well as the 'chattering' of a monkey in the Atharvaveda.²

¹ i. 164, 28 (cow); vii. 103, 2 (cow); | cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 85, 86;
x. 95, 3 (ewe); Nirukta, ii. 9. | St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *Māyu*).

² vi. 38, 4; xix. 49, 4 (called *ṣuruṣa*);

Māruta, 'descendant of Marut,' is the patronymic of Dyutāna and of Nitāna.

Mārutāśva, 'descendant of Marutāśva,' is, according to Ludwig,¹ the patronymic of a patron in the Rigveda.² The word may, however, be merely an adjective 'having wind-swift horses.'

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 155. It may be a patronymic of *Cyavatāna*.

² v. 33, 9.

Mārgaveya is the patronymic or metronymic of Rāma in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 27, 3, 4), where he is mentioned as a Śyāparṇa.

Mārgāra is the name of one of the victims at the Paruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ The sense of the word is apparently 'hunter, or possibly 'fisherman,'² as a patronymic from *mṛgāri*, 'enemy of wild beasts.'

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 16; Tait-

² Cf. Sāyaṇa on Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 12, 1. | maṇa, *loc. cit.*

1. Mālya, 'garland,' is found in the Upaniṣads.¹

¹ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 2, 6; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 4, etc.

2. Mālya, 'descendant of Māla,' is the patronymic of Ārya in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 4, 11).

Māṣa is the name of a kind of bean (*Phaseolus radiatus*) in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² It is still one of the most valuable of similar plants in India. The seeds³ were pounded (*piṣṭa*) according to the Atharvaveda.⁴ These beans ripened in the winter (*hemanta*).⁵ In the ritual the human head for the sacrifice is bought for twenty-one Māṣas⁶: it does not appear that the word here means a weight of metal, as it often does later.⁷ A taboo on beans is found in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.⁸

¹ vi. 140, 2; xii. 2, 53.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 8, 1; vii. 2, 10, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 7; xxxii. 7; xxxvii. 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 12; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 1, 10; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 22 (Mādhyamdina=vi. 3, 13 (Kāṇva)).

³ Later described as marked with black and grey spots. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ xii. 2, 53. *Ibid.*, xii. 2, 4, an offering of crushed beans (*māṣāṇya*) is mentioned.

⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 2, 10, 2.

⁶ *Ibid.*, v. 1, 8, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xx. 8.

⁷ Weber, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 18, 267. According to Manu, viii. 134, one Māṣa is equivalent to five (erroneously stated as four above, vol. i., p. 185) Kṛṣṇalas. Cf. also St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2.

⁸ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxii. 7; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 4, 10. Cf. von Schroeder, *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 15, 187-212; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 587, 588. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 240.

Mās denotes rarely 'moon,'¹ and often 'month' in the Rigveda² and later.³ See Māsa.

¹ Rv. x. 12, 7. Cf. also the compound *sūryā-māsā*, 'sun and moon,' viii. 94, 2; x. 64, 3; 68, 10; 92, 12; 93, 5, which may, however, be formed from *māsa*. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 220, n. 20.

² Rv. i. 25, 8; iv. 18, 4; v. 45, 7-11; vii. 91, 2, etc.

³ Av. viii. 10, 19; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 2, 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iv. 4, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 9, 1, etc.

Māsa denotes a 'month,' a period of time repeatedly mentioned in the Rigveda and later.

The characteristic days (or rather nights) of the month were those of the new moon, Amā-vasyā, 'home-staying (night),' and 'of the full moon,' Paurṇamāsī. Two hymns of the Atharvaveda¹ celebrate these days respectively. A personification of the phases of the moon is seen in the four names Sinivālī,²

¹ vii. 79 and 80. Cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 1, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 5, 13, etc.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 8, 1;

iii. 4, 9, 1; Rv. ii. 32, 6; Av. ii. 26, 2; vi. 11, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 55, 56; xxxiv. 10; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 8; Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 6.

the day before new moon; Kuhū,³ also called Guṅgū,⁴ the new moon day; Anumati,⁵ the day before full moon; and Rākā,⁶ the day of new moon. The importance of the new and full moon days is seen in the Darśa-pūrṇamāsau, or festivals of the new and full moon days respectively.

One special day in the month, the Ekāṣṭakā, or eighth day after full moon, was important. In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁷ there are stated to be in the year twelve such, mentioned between the twelve days of full moon and the twelve days of new moon. But one Ekāṣṭakā is referred to in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās and elsewhere⁸ as of quite special importance. This was, in the accordant opinion of most commentators, the eighth day after the full moon of Māgha. It marked the end of the year, or the beginning of the new year. Though the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa⁹ places the winter solstice in the new moon of Māgha, the latter date probably means the new moon preceding full moon in Māgha,¹⁰ not the new moon following

³ Av. vii. 47; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 8, 1; iii. 4, 9, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 8, etc.

⁴ Rv. ii. 32, 8, where Sāyaṇa identifies it with Kuhū.

⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 8, 1; iii. 4, 9, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxix. 60; xxxiv. 8, 9; Śaṅkha Saṃhitā, v. 6.

⁶ Rv. ii. 32, 4; v. 42, 12; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 8, 1; iii. 4, 9, 1. Cf. Nirukta, xi. 31; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 228 et seq.; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 189.

⁷ x. 3, 11. Cf. Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 2, 2, 23; Av. xv. 16, 2.

⁸ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 8, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 9, 1. Cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 8, 4; iv. 3, 11, 3; v. 7, 2, 2; Av. iii. 10; viii. 9, 10; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxix. 10; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 13, 21, etc. See Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 1, 2, with the commentary; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*, with Sāyaṇa's notes; Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 341, 342; *Indische Studien*, 17, 219 et seq.

⁹ xix. 23.

¹⁰ So Vināyaka on Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*; Anartīya on Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 19, 1; Weber, *op. cit.*, 2, 345, 346, 353, 354. Weber accepts the scholiasts' view that Māgha is here regarded as beginning with the day after full moon in Taiṣa; but it is simpler to suppose the meaning to be that Māgha is regarded as commencing with, not after, the new moon and ending with the day before new moon. Several passages in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (ii. 12; iii. 1; xxvi. 18; xxx. 3; see Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 36, 37) and Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, i. 3; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 1, 1, 7, point to the full moon being the middle of the month, and the new moon being regarded as either the beginning or the end. Hopkins (n. 11) thinks Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, v. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 2, 2, 18, point to the commencement of the month with the full moon. If this could be accepted, then the Aṣṭakā would fall a week before the winter solstice in Māgha.

full moon; but it is perhaps possible to account adequately for the importance of the Ekāṣṭakā as being the first Aṣṭakā after the beginning of the new year.

It is not certain exactly how the month was reckoned, whether from the day after new moon to new moon—the system known as *amānta*, or from the day after full moon to full moon—the *pūrṇimānta* system, which later, at any rate, was followed in North India, while the other system prevailed in the south. Jacobi¹¹ argues that the year began in the full moon of Phālguna, and that only by the full moon's conjunction with the Nakṣatra could the month be known. Oldenberg¹² points to the fact that the new moon is far more distinctively an epoch than the full moon; that the Greek, Roman, and Jewish years began with the new moon; and that the Vedic evidence is the division of the month into the former (*pūrva*) and latter (*āpara*) halves, the first being the bright (*śukla*), the second the dark (*kṛṣṇa*) period. Thibaut¹³ considers that to assume the existence of the *pūrṇimānta* system for the Veda is unnecessary, though possible. Weber¹⁰ assumes that it occurs in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa as held by the scholiasts. But it would probably be a mistake to press that passage, or to assume that the *amānta* system was rigidly accepted in the Veda: it seems at least as probable that the month was vaguely regarded as beginning with the new moon day, so that new moon preceded full moon, which was in the middle, not the end or the beginning of the month.

That a month regularly had 30 days is established by the conclusive evidence of numerous passages in which the year is given 12 months and 360 days. This month is known from the earliest records, being both referred to directly and alluded to¹⁴

¹¹ *Zeitschrift der Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 229, n. 1; 50, 81. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 24, 20.

¹² *Ibid.*, 48, 633, n. 1; 49, 476, 477. This is the Epic rule, Hopkins, *loc. cit.*

¹³ *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 87. None of the evidence is absolutely con-

clusive one way or the other. It is perfectly possible that the usage of families or districts differed. Cf. Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 12.

¹⁴ Rv. i. 164, 11. 14. 48; x. 189, 3; 190, 2; Av. iv. 35, 4; x. 7, 6; 8, 23; xiii. 3, 8, etc.

It is the regular month of the Brāhmaṇas,¹⁵ and must be regarded as the month which the Vedic Indian recognized. No other month is mentioned as such in the Brāhmaṇa literature; it is only in the Sūtras that months of different length occur. The Sāmaveda Sūtras¹⁶ refer to (1) years with 324 days—*i.e.*, periodic years with 12 months of 27 days each; (2) years with 351 days—*i.e.*, periodic years with 12 months of 27 days each, plus another month of 27 days; (3) years with 354 days—*i.e.*, 6 months of 30 days, and 6 with 29 days, in other words, lunar synodic years; (4) years with 360 days, or ordinary civil (*sāvāna*) years; (5) years with 378 days, which, as Thibaut¹⁷ clearly shows, are third years, in which, after two years of 360 days each, 18 days were added to bring about correspondence between the civil year and the solar year of 366 days. But even the Sāmasūtras do not mention the year of 366 days, which is first known to the Jyotiṣa¹⁸ and to Garga.¹⁹

That the Vedic period was acquainted with the year of 354 days cannot be affirmed with certainty. Zimmer,²⁰ indeed, thinks that it is proved by the fact that pregnancy is estimated at ten months, or sometimes a year.²¹ But Weber²² may be right in holding that the month is the periodic month of 27 days, for the period is otherwise too long if a year is taken. On the other hand, the period of ten months quite well suits the period of gestation, if birth takes place in the tenth month, so that in this sense the month of 30 days may well be meant.

¹⁵ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 10, 8; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 12; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvi. 2, 3; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 1; Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxvi. 10; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 5, 22. See also Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 288; Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 8.

¹⁶ Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 8, 1 *et seq.*; Nidāna Sūtra, v. 11. 12; Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 281-288.

¹⁷ *Op. cit.*, 8, 9.

¹⁸ verse 28.

¹⁹ Cited in the commentary on the Jyotiṣa, 10.

²⁰ *Altindisches Leben*, 365, 366.

²¹ Ten months is the period according to Rv. v. 78, 7-9; x. 184, 3; Av. i. 11, 6; iii. 23, 2; v. 25, 13; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 2, 4, 5 (*ibid.*, ix. 5, 1, 63, a six months' embryo is alone able to live). A year is mentioned in Pāñcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, x. 1, 9 (ten months in vi. 1, 3); Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxiii. 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 3, 8; xi. 5, 4, 6-11; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 22.

²² *Naxatra*, 2, 313, n. 1.

The year of 12 months of 30 days each being admittedly quite unscientific, Zimmer²³ is strongly of opinion that it was only used with a recognition of the fact that intercalation took place, and that the year formed part of a greater complex, normally the five year Yuga or cycle. This system is well known from the Jyotiṣa : it consists of 62 months of $29\frac{1}{31}$ days each = 1,830 days (two of these months being intercalary, one in the middle and one at the end), or 61 months of 30 days, or 60 months of $30\frac{1}{2}$ days, the unit being clearly a solar year of 366 days. It is not an ideal system, since the year is too long;²⁴ but it is one which cannot be claimed even for the Brāhmaṇa period, during which no decision as to the true length of the year seems to have been arrived at. The references to it seen by Zimmer in the Rigveda²⁵ are not even reasonably plausible, while the *pañcaka yuga*, cited by him from the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,²⁶ occurs only in a quotation in a commentary, and has no authority for the text itself.

On the other hand, there was undoubtedly some attempt to bring the year of 360 days—a synodic lunar year—roughly into connexion with reality. A Sāmasūtra²⁷ treats it as a solar year, stating that the sun perambulates each Naxatra in $13\frac{1}{3}$ days, while others again evidently interpolated 18 days every third year, in order to arrive at some equality. But Vedic literature, from the Rigveda²⁸ downwards,²⁹ teems with the assertion of the difficulty of ascertaining the month. The length is variously given as 30 days,³⁰ 35 days,³¹ or

²³ *Op. cit.*, 369, 370.

²⁴ The Yuga is too long by nearly four days. The true year has 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. Cf. Thibaut, *op. cit.*, 24, 25.

²⁵ i. 164, 14; iii. 55, 18. These passages are, of course, obscure, but to interpret them as referring to the ten half years of the Yuga is particularly gratuitous.

²⁶ xvii. 13, 17. See also Thibaut, *op. cit.*, 7, 8; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1, 91, and references. The most that can be said is that a tendency to accept five years as a convenient period for intercalation was arising, which ultimately appears

developed in the Jyotiṣa. But we cannot say that a year of 366 days is known until then.

²⁷ Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 8, has nothing of this, but Nidāna Sūtra, v. 12, 2, 5, is quite clear.

²⁸ i. 25, 8; perhaps 165, 15.

²⁹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 1, 5; vi. 2, 2, 29; xii. 2, 1, 8; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 12; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 13; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, x. 3, 2; xxiii. 2, 3; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, v. 4, 29; Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 336, n. 1.

³⁰ Av. xiii. 3, 8.

³¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 5, 4, 5.

36 days.³² The last number possibly indicates an intercalation after six years ($6 \times 6 = 36$, or for ritual purposes 35), but for this we have no special evidence. There are many references³³ to the year having 12 or 13 months.

The names of the months are, curiously enough, not at all ancient. The sacrificial texts of the Yajurveda give them in their clearest form where the Agnicayana, 'building of the fire-altar,' is described.³⁴ These names are the following: (1) Madhu, (2) Mādhava (spring months, *vāsantikāv ṛtū*); (3) Śukra, (4) Śuci (summer months, *graiṣmāv ṛtū*); (5) Nabha (or Nabhas),³⁵ (6) Nabhasya (rainy months, *vārsikāv ṛtū*); (7) Iṣa, (8) Ūrja (autumn months, *śāradāv ṛtū*); (9) Saha (or Sahas),³⁵ (10) Sahasya (winter months, *haimantikāv ṛtū*); (11) Tapa (or Tapas),³⁵ (12) Tapasya (cool months, *śaiśirāv ṛtū*).

There are similar lists in the descriptions of the Soma sacrifice³⁶ and of the horse sacrifice,³⁷ all of them agreeing in essentials. There are other lists of still more fanciful names,³⁸ but these have no claim at all to represent actual divisions in popular use. It is doubtful if the list given above is more than a matter of priestly invention. Weber points out that Madhu and Mādhava later appear as names of spring, and that these two are mentioned in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka³⁹ as if actually

³² *Ibid.*, ix. 1, 1, 43; 3. 3, 18. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, 167, n. 1. Shamasastri, *Gavām Ayana*, 122, interprets these passages in quite an impossible manner. There is no trace of a month of 35-36 days in the Epic: Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 24, 42.

³³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 7, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxi. 5; xxxiv. 9; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 10, 8; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, v. 8; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 3, 27; iii. 6, 4, 24; v. 4, 5, 23; vii. 2, 3, 9, etc.; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 10, 6.

³⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 11, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 10; xxxv. 9;

Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 8, 12; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 25; xiv. 6, 15, 16, 27; xv. 57.

³⁵ In Maitrāyaṇī, Kāṭhaka, and Vājasaneyi Saṃhitās. See notes 34, 36.

³⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 4, 14, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 3, 16; iv. 6, 7; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, iv. 7; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vii. 30 (where Iṣ and Ūrj appear as the names of the months).

³⁷ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii, 12, 13; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 31.

³⁸ See, e.g., Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 7, 9, 1; iv. 7, 11, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ix. 20; xviii. 28; xxii. 32; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxv. 10. Weber, 2, 349, 350.

³⁹ iv. 7, 2; v. 6, 16.

employed; but the evidence is very inadequate to show that the other names of the months given in the list were in ordinary use.⁴⁰

In some of these lists the intercalary month is mentioned. The name given to it in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā⁴¹ is Aṃhasasapati, while that given in the Taittirīya⁴² and Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitās⁴³ is Samsarpa. The Kāthaka Saṃhitā⁴⁴ gives it the name of Malimluca, which also occurs elsewhere, along with Samsarpa, in one of the lists of fanciful names.⁴⁵ The Atharvaveda⁴⁶ describes it as *sanisrasa*, 'slipping,' owing no doubt to its unstable condition.

The other method of naming the months is from the Nakṣatras. It is only beginning to be used in the Brāhmaṇas, but is found regularly in the Epic and later. The Jyotiṣa⁴⁷ mentions that Māgha and Tapa were identical: this is the fair interpretation of the passage, which also involves the identification of Madhu with Caitra, a result corresponding with the view frequently found in the Brāhmaṇas, that the full moon in Citrā, and not that in Phalgunī, is the beginning of the year.⁴⁸

In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁴⁹ are found two curious expressions, *yava* and *ayava*, for the light and dark halves of the month, which is clearly considered to begin with the light half. Possibly the words are derived, as Egging⁵⁰ thinks, from *yu*, 'ward off,' with reference to evil spirits. The word Parvan

⁴⁰ Cases like that of *nabhas*, used by Mallinātha on Meghadūta, i. 4, are merely scholastic.

⁴¹ vii. 30; xxii. 31.

⁴² i. 4, 14, 1.

⁴³ iii. 12, 13.

⁴⁴ xxxviii. 4.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, xxxv. 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 30.

⁴⁶ v. 6, 4.

⁴⁷ Verse 6 Yajus recension = verse 5 R̥c recension: Weber, 2, 354 *et seq.*

⁴⁸ Weber's theory (359) that Caitra was as the first spring month secondary to Phālguna is, of course, an error; for, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, Phālguna became the first month of spring *de facto*, while Caitra

became virtually the last month of the preceding season. The truth is that the six seasons are an arbitrary division of the year, and that either Phālguna or Caitra could be regarded as the beginning of spring without much impropriety. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 457; 10, 231, 232; Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 8, 71, 397, 398.

⁴⁹ viii. 4, 2, 12; 3, 18. See Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 26, 31. The Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 10, 3, has the words in the form of *yāva* and *ayāva*, which are explained in v. 3, 4, 5.

⁵⁰ *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, 69, n.

(‘joint’=division of time) probably⁵¹ denotes a half of the month, perhaps already in the Rigveda.⁵² More precisely the first half, the time of the waxing light, is called *pūrva-pakṣa*,⁵³ the second, that of the waning light, *apara-pakṣa*.⁵⁴ Either of these might be called a half-month (*ardha-māsa*).⁵⁵

⁵¹ The months and the half months are the *parvāṇi* of the sacrificial horse in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 1, 1. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 35; vi. 2, 2, 24; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 43; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 4, where the sense is left vague.

⁵² i. 94, 4. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 189.

⁵³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 9, 6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 25, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 7, 4, 7; viii. 4, 2, 11; Nirukta, v. 11; xi. 5, 6.

⁵⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 7, 4, 7;

viii. 4, 2, 11; xi. 1, 5, 3; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 1, 5; Nirukta, v. 11; xi. 6, etc.

⁵⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 5, 21; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 1, 1; ii. 8, 9, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 15, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 12, 7; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 28.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 364 et seq.; Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 7-9; Weber, *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1894, 37 et seq.; *Nakṣatra*, 2, *passim*.

Māsara is mentioned as a beverage in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ Its composition is described fully in the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra.² It seems to have been a mixture of rice and Śyāmāka with grass, parched barley, etc.

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 2, 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 14, 82; xx. 68; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 11, 4, etc.

² xix. 1, 20, 21; Mahidhara on Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 1, 14.

Cf. Griffith, *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, 172, n.

Māhaki, ‘descendant of Mahaka,’ is the patronymic of a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 382.

Māhā-camasya, ‘descendant of Mahācamasa,’ is the patronymic of a teacher to whom the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka¹ ascribes the addition of Mahas to the triad Bhūr Bhuvas Svar.²

¹ i. 5, 1.

² Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 180.

Māhā-rajana, ‘dyed with saffron’ (*mahā-rajana*), is applied to a garment (Vāsas) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 3, 10).

Māhā-rāja, 'the dignity of a great king' (*mahā-rāja*), is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 6, 5; 12, 4; 15, 3).

Māhitthi, 'descendant of Mahittha,' is the patronymic of a teacher mentioned several times in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ He is said to be a pupil of Vāmakakṣāyaṇa in the Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad.²

¹ vi. 2, 2, 10; viii. 6, 1, 16 *et seq.*; ix. 5, 1, 57; x. 6, 5, 9.

² vi. 5, 4 Kāṇva.

Māhina occurs in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ which celebrates Asamāti as a king. The word, used in the plural, may be a patronymic referring to the priests who praised Asamāti, or it may be an adjective of uncertain meaning.

¹ x. 60, 1. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 138.

Mitra denotes 'friend' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² According to the Taittirīya Saṃhitā³ a wife is a man's friend, and in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁴ the value of a friend is insisted upon. Treachery to a friend is probated.⁵

¹ Masculine: i. 58, 1; 67, 1; 75, 4; 156, 1; 170, 5; ii. 4, 1, 3, etc. The neuter does not with certainty occur in the sense of 'friend' in the Rv.

² Masculine: Av. v. 19, 15; xi. 9, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxvii. 4; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, x. 80. Neuter: Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 8, 1; Taittirīya Brāh-

maṇa, i. 7, 8, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 20, 17; viii. 27, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 4, 8; v. 3, 5, 13; xi. 4, 3, 20, etc.

³ vi. 2, 9, 2.

⁴ i. 5, 3, 17.

⁵ Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 1, 7.

Mitra-bhū Kāśyapa ('descendant of Kaśyapa') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Vibhaṇḍaka Kāśyapa, in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 374.

Mitra-bhūti Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is mentioned in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1) as a pupil of Kṛṣṇadatta Lauhitya.

Mitra-varcas Sthairakāyaṇa ('descendant of Sthiraka') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Supratīta Aulundya, in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Mitra-vinda Kāśyapa ('descendant of Kāśyapa') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Sunītha, in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Mitrātithi is mentioned in one hymn of the Rigveda¹ as the father of Kuruśravaṇa and the grandfather of Upamaśravas, all being evidently kings.

¹ x. 33, 7. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 165; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 150, 184; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 922, 923; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 384; Brhaddevatā, vii. 35, 36, with Macdonell's notes.

Mukṣijā is found in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where the sense seems clearly to be 'net' for catching animals. Cf. Padi.

¹ i. 125, 2; Nirukta, v. 19. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 244.

1. Muñja denotes a grass, the *Saccharum Muñja*, which is of luxuriant growth, attaining to a height of ten feet. It is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ along with other kinds of grasses as the lurking-place of venomous creatures. In the same text² the Muñja grass is spoken of as purifying, apparently being used as the material of a filter for Soma. The grass is often mentioned in the later Saṃhitās³ and the Brāhmaṇas.⁴ It is in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁵ said to be 'hollow' (*suśira*) and to be used for the plaited part of the throne (*Āsandī*).⁶

¹ i. 191, 3.

² i. 161, 8 (*muñja-nejana*, which Sāyaṇa explains as *apagata-tṛṇa*, 'with the grass removed').

³ Av. i. 2, 4; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 9, 5; 10, 5, etc.

⁴ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 7; Sata-

patha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 3, 16; vi. 6, 1, 23; 2, 15, 16, etc. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *mauñja*.

⁵ vi. 3, 1, 26.

⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 3, 6. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

2. Muñja Sāmaśravasa ('descendant of Sāmaśravas') is the name of a man, possibly a king, mentioned in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ iii. 5, 2.

² iv. 1 (*Indische Studien*, I. 39).

Muṇḍibha Audanya¹ or Audanyava² is the name of a man in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 5, 4. Apparently the word is a patronymic, 'son of Udaya' (so Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 341, n. 1), or

'son of Odana' (so St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.).

² Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 15, 3 ('descendant of Udayu').

Mudga, denoting a kind of bean (*Phaseolus Mungo*), occurs in a list of vegetables in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.¹ A 'soup of rice with beans' (*mudgaudana*) is mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka² and the Sūtras. Cf. perhaps Mudgala.

¹ xviii. 12.

² xii. 8.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 240.

Mudgala and Mudgalānī, 'Mudgala's wife,' both figure in a hopelessly obscure hymn of the Rīgveda,¹ variously interpreted by Pischel² and Geldner³ and von Bradke⁴ as telling of a real chariot race in which, despite difficulties, Mudgala won by his wife's aid. The Indian tradition is as variant as the interpretations of modern authorities. Ṣaḍguruśiṣya⁵ explains that Mudgala's oxen were stolen, that he pursued the thieves with the one old ox he had left, and that hurling his hammer (*dru-ghaṇa*) he caught the marauders. Yāska,⁶ on the other hand, says that Mudgala won a race with a *druḥghaṇa* and an ox instead of with two oxen. It is pretty clear that, as Roth⁷ observed, the tradition is merely a guess, and a bad one, at the meaning of an obscure hymn, and this view is

¹ x. 102.

² *Vedische Studien*, I, 124.

³ *Ibid.*, I, 138; 2, 1-22.

⁴ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 46, 445 et seq.

⁵ Macdonell's edition of the Sarvāṇukramaṇī, p. 158.

⁶ *Nirukta*, ix. 23, 24.

⁷ *Nirukta, Erläuterungen*, 129.

accepted by Oldenberg.⁸ Bloomfield⁹ has interpreted the legend as one of heavenly, not of human, events. Mudgala, probably a variant form of Mudgara,¹⁰ which in the later language means a hammer or a similar weapon, may be meant as a personification of the thunderbolt of Indra, rather than a real man.¹¹ Later¹² Mudgala is a mythical sage.

⁸ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 39, 78.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 48, 547.

¹⁰ According to Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 1, Indrasenā in x. 102, 2, is the name of Mudgalānj; but its sense, 'Indra's bolt,' rather indicates the mythical character of the passage.

¹¹ If the name means a real man, it

may be connected with Mudga, 'bean.' See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 240.

¹² Av. iv. 29, 6; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 12; Bṛhaddevatā, vi. 46; viii. 12. 90.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 166, 167; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 280; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 1911, 1005, n. 1.

Muni occurs in one hymn of the Rigveda¹ where it seems to denote an ascetic of magic powers with divine afflatus (*deveṣita*), the precursor of the strange ascetics of later India. This agrees with the fact that Aitaśa, the Muni, is in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² regarded by his son as deranged, a view not unjustified if the nonsense which passes as the Aitaśapralāpa,³ 'Chatter of Aitaśa,' was really his. The Rigveda⁴ calls Indra the 'friend of Munis,' and the Atharvaveda⁵ refers to a 'divine Muni' (*deva muni*), by whom a similar ascetic may be meant.

In the Upaniṣads⁶ the Muni is of a more restrained type: he is one who learns the nature of the Brahman, the Absolute, by study, or sacrifice, or penance, or fasting, or faith (*śraddhā*). It must not of course be thought that there is any absolute distinction between the older Muni and the later: in both cases the man is in a peculiar ecstatic condition, but the ideal of the Upaniṣads is less material than the earlier picture of the Muni, who is more of a 'medicine man' than a sage. Nor would it be wise to conclude from the comparative rareness

¹ x. 136, 2. 4. 5. In verse 1 he is described as 'long-haired.'

² vi. 33, 3.

³ See Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 98 et seq.

⁴ viii. 17, 14. Cf. vii. 56, 8; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 376.

⁵ vii. 74, 1. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 440; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 5, 2, 15, and Muni-marāṇa.

⁶ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 4, 1; iv. 4, 25; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 20.

of the mention of the Muni in the Vedic texts that he was an infrequent figure in Vedic times: he was probably not approved by the priests who followed the ritual, and whose views were essentially different from the ideals of a Muni, which were superior to earthly considerations, such as the desire for children and Dakṣiṇās.⁷

⁷ Cf. Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, | *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen*
iii. 4, 1. | *Gesellschaft*, 49, 480; *Buddha*,² 36.
Cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 406;

Muni-marāṇa, 'Saints' Death,' is the name of the place where, according to the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 4, 7), the Vaikhānasas were slain.

Mulālin (masc.) or Mulālī (fem.) is the name of some part of an edible lotus (perhaps the *Nymphaea esculenta*) in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ iv. 34, 5. Cf. Kauśika Sūtra, | Whitney, Translation of the Atharva-
lxvi. 10; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, | veda, 207.
138; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 70;

Muṣīvan denotes 'robber' in one passage of the Rigveda (i. 42, 3).

Muṣkara occurs in one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ possibly in the sense of a small animal or insect, as suggested by Roth,² who, however, thought the passage corrupt. Bloomfield³ suggests that the reading of the Paippalāda text *puṣkaram*, ('blue lotus') is the correct form.

¹ vi. 14, 2.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 463, 464.

Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 297.

Muṣṭi-han,¹ Muṣṭi-hatyā,² in the Rigveda and the Atharvaveda denote, respectively, the 'hand to hand fighter'—that is, the ordinary warrior as opposed to the charioteer, and the

¹ Rv. v. 58, 4; vi. 26, 2; viii. 20, 20; Av. v. 22, 4.

² Rv. i. 8, 2.

'fight' itself. So also in the Atharvaveda³ the charioteer (*rathin*) is opposed to the foot-soldier (*patti*), and in the Rigveda⁴ the chariots are opposed to the troops (*grāma*) of the infantry. The parallel of the Greek and other Āryan races shows that the Kṣatriyas were the fighters from chariots, while the ordinary host fought on foot.

³ vii. 62, 1.

⁴ i. 100, 10.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 297.

Musala denotes a 'pestle' in the later Saṃhitās¹ and in the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Av. x. 9, 26; xi. 3, 3; xii. 3, 13; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 8, 3, etc.

² Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 5, 2, 7; in the

Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 42. 44 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 235, 237), *musalin* means a 'man armed with a club.'

Muhūrta denotes a division of time, one-thirtieth of a day, or an hour of forty-eight minutes, in the Brāhmaṇas.¹ In the Rigveda² the sense of 'moment' only is found. Cf. Ahan.

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 1, 1 (for the names); 9, 7; 12, 9, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 4, 2, 18. 25. 27; 3, 20; xii. 3, 2, 5; x. 4, 4, 4, etc.

² iii. 33, 5; 53, 8. The sense of

'moment' is also common in the Brāhmaṇas.

Cf. *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 9, 139 et seq.; *Indische Streifen*, 1, 92 et seq.

Mūcīpa or **Mūvīpa** is the variant in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xv. 26, 6) of the Mūtibā of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa as the name of a barbarian tribe.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 67, n. 1.

Mūjavant is the name of a people who, along with the Mahāvṛṣas, the Gandhāris, and the Balhikas, are mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ as dwelling far away, and to whom fever is to be banished. Similarly in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās² the Mūjavants are chosen as a type of distant folk, beyond

¹ v. 22, 5. 7. 8. 14. Cf. Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 5.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8. 6, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, ix. 7; xxxvi. 14;

Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 4, 10. 20; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 61; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 2, 17.

which Rudra with his bow is entreated to depart. In the Rigveda³ Soma is described as Maujavata, 'coming from the Mūjavants,' or, as Yāska⁴ takes it, 'from Mount Mūjavant.' The Indian commentators⁵ agree with Yāska in taking Mūjavant as the name of a mountain, and though Hillebrandt⁶ is justified in saying that the identification of Mūjavant by Zimmer⁷ with one of the lower hills on the south-west of Kaśmīr lacks evidence, it is not reasonable to deny that Mūjavant was a hill from which the people took their name. Yāska⁸ suggests that Mūjavant is equivalent to Muñjavant, which actually occurs later, in the Epic,⁹ as the name of a mountain in the Himālaya.

³ x. 34, 1.

⁴ Nirukta, ix. 8.

⁵ Mahādhara on Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*; Sāyaṇa on Rv. i. 161, 8; Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra and Prayoga, cited by Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 63.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, i, 65.

⁷ *Altindisches Leben*, 29.

⁸ *Loc. cit.* Cf. Siddhānta Kaumudī on Pāṇini, iv. 4, 110, where instead of Maujavata in Rv. x. 34, 1, Mauñjavata is read.

⁹ Mahābhārata, x. 785; xiv. 180.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 198.

Mūta in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes a 'woven basket.' Mūtaka means a 'small basket.'²

¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvi. 14; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 10, 5; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 3, 8.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 2, 17.

Mūtiba appears in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ as the name of one of the barbarous peoples enumerated as nominally Viśvāmitra's outcast offspring. The Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² gives the name as Mūcīpa or Mūvīpa.

¹ vii. 18, 2.

² xv. 26, 6.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 358, 483.

Mūla, Mūlabarhaṇa. See Nakṣatra.

Mūs,¹ Mūṣikā,² are the names of 'mouse' occurring in the Rigveda¹ and the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.²

¹ Rv. i. 105, 8 = x. 33, 3; Nirukta, iv. 5.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 17; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 36.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 25; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 248.

1. Mṛga has the generic sense of 'wild beast' in the R̥gveda¹ and later.² Sometimes it is qualified by the epithet 'terrible' (*bhūma*),³ which indicates that a savage wild beast is meant. Elsewhere the buffalo is shown to be denoted by the epithet *mahiṣa*,⁴ 'powerful,' which later becomes the name of the buffalo. More particularly the word has the sense of an animal of the gazelle type.⁵ In some passages⁶ Roth⁷ sees the sense of 'bird.' See also Mṛga Hastin, *Puruṣa Hastin*.

¹ i. 173, 2; 191, 4; viii. 1, 20; 5, 36; x. 146, 6, etc.

² Av. iv. 3, 6; x. 1, 26; xii. 1, 48 (*sūhara*, 'boar'); xix. 38, 2; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, vi. 7, 10; xxiv. 11, 2; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 31, 2; viii. 23, 3, etc.

³ Rv. i. 154, 2; 190, 3; ii. 33, 11; 34, 1; x. 180, 2, etc.

⁴ Rv. viii. 69, 15; ix. 92, 6; x. 123, 4.

⁵ Rv. i. 38, 5; 105, 7; vi. 75, 11; ix. 32, 4; Av. v. 21, 4 (not a certain instance); *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, vi. 1, 3, 7; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 2, 5 6; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xi. 8, 4, 3, etc.

⁶ Rv. i. 182, 7; x. 136, 6, and perhaps i. 145, 5; vii. 87, 6.

⁷ *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., 12. Cf. *Pischel, Vedische Studien*, i. 99; 2, 122.

2. Mṛga in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*¹ denotes, according to Sāyaṇa's commentary, the constellation Mṛgaśīras. But it seems more probable² that Mṛga there really covers the whole of Orion, not merely the inconspicuous group of stars in the head of Orion that make up the Nakṣatra Mṛgaśīras, but also the star α in his shoulder, which is reckoned as Ārdra, and γ in his left shoulder. Tilak,³ however, makes Mṛga or Mṛgaśīras into a different group, consisting of the belt of Orion, with two stars in the knees and one in the left shoulder, which he deems to resemble a deer's head with an arrow through it, an implausible and unlikely theory. Cf. *Mṛgavyādha*.

¹ iii. 33, 5.

² See Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, xcii.

³ *Orion*, 99 et seq.

3. Mṛga Hastin, the 'anima' with a hand,' is mentioned in two passages of the R̥gveda,¹ in which Roth² recognizes that the elephant is meant, but concludes that the compound name

¹ i. 64, 7; iv. 16, 14.

² *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; *Nirukta, Erläuterungen*, 79.

is a proof of the newness of the elephant to the Vedic Indians.³ Later the adjective **Hastin** alone became the regular name of the animal (like **Mahiṣa** of the 'buffalo'). The elephant is also denoted in the Rigveda by the descriptive term **Mṛga Vāraṇa**,⁴ the 'wild or dangerous animal,' the adjective **vāraṇa** similarly becoming one of the names for 'elephant' in the later language. Pischel's view⁵ that the catching of elephants by the use of tame female elephants is already alluded to in the Rigveda⁶ seems very doubtful. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁷ elephants are described as 'black, white-toothed, adorned with gold.'

³ Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 99, 100, combats the view that the elephant was new to the Vedic Indian, because of the similar use of *mṛga mahiṣa* and *mṛga sūkara* (Av. xii. 1, 48) to denote the 'buffalo' and the 'boar' respectively. But **Mahiṣa** seems rather to bear out Roth's conclusion; while **Sūkara** appears alone in the Rigveda, and *mṛga sūkara*, 'wild hog,' seems to be used in one passage of the Av.

(xii. 1, 48) to distinguish it from **Varāha**, 'boar,' in the same verse.

⁴ Rv. viii. 33, 8; x. 40, 8.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 121-123; 317-319. Cf. Strabo, pp. 704, 705; Arrian, *Indica*, 13. 14 (from Megasthenes).

⁶ viii. 2, 6; x. 40, 8.

⁷ viii. 23, 3 (*hiraṇyena pavīṛtān kṣṇāṇ chukladato mṛgān*). See Pischel, *op. cit.*, 2, 122.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 80.

Mṛgaya occurs in several passages of the Rigveda¹ as defeated by Indra. That he was a human foe, as Ludwig² thinks, seems unlikely: more probably he was a demon, as **Mṛga** unquestionably is.³

¹ iv. 16, 13; viii. 3, 19; x. 49, 5.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 166.

³ Rv. i. 80, 7; v. 29, 4, etc.

Mṛgayu, 'hunter,' occurs in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas,² but not very often. The Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā³ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,⁴ however, in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') include a number of names which seem to be those of persons who make a livelihood by fishing or by hunting, such as the **Mārgāra**, 'hunter,'

¹ Av. x. 1, 26; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 27; xxx. 7, etc. Cf. *mṛgayu*, Rv. x. 40, 4.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 1, 1;

iii. 4, 3, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 9, 12, etc.

³ xxx.

⁴ iii. 4.

the Kaivarta or Kevarta, Pauñjiṣṭha, Dāśa, Maināla, 'fisherman,' and perhaps the Bainda and the Ānda,⁵ who seem to have been some sort of fishermen.

It is not probable that even in the earliest Vedic period hunting formed the main source of livelihood for any of the Vedic tribes: pastoral pursuits and agriculture (Kṛṣi) were, no doubt, the mainstay of their existence. But it would be unreasonable to suppose that not much hunting was done, both for recreation and for purposes of food, as well as for protection of flocks from wild beasts. The Rigveda is naturally our chief source of information in regard to hunting. The arrow was sometimes employed,⁶ but, as is usual with primitive man, the normal instruments of capture were nets and pitfalls. Birds were regularly caught in nets (Pāśa,⁷ Nidhā,⁸ Jāla⁹), the bird-catcher being called *nidhā-pati*,¹⁰ 'master of snares.' The net was fastened on pegs¹¹ (as is done with modern nets for catching birds). Another name of net is apparently Mukṣijā.

Pits were used for catching antelopes (R̥śya), and so were called *r̥śya-da*,¹² 'antelope-catching.' Elephants were captured as in Greek times, perhaps through the instrumentality of tame females (see *Mṛga Hastin*). Apparently the boar was captured in the chase, dogs being used,¹³ but the passage from which this view is deduced is of uncertain mythological content. There is also an obscure reference¹⁴ to the capture of the buffalo (Gaura), but it is not clear whether the reference is to shooting with an arrow or capturing by means of ropes, perhaps a lasso, or a net. The lion was captured in pitfalls,¹⁵ or was surrounded by the hunters and slain;¹⁶ one very obscure passage refers to the lion being caught by ambuscade, which perhaps merely alludes to the use of the hidden pit.¹⁷

The modes of catching fish are little known, for the only evidence available are the explanations of the various names

⁵ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 16; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 12, 1.

⁶ Rv. ii. 42, 2.

⁷ Pāśin, 'hunter,' Rv. iii. 45, 1.

⁸ Rv. ix. 83, 4; x. 73, 11.

⁹ Av. x. 1, 30.

¹⁰ Rv. ix. 83, 4.

¹¹ Av. viii. 8, 5.

¹² Rv. x. 39, 8.

¹³ Rv. x. 86, 4.

¹⁴ Rv. x. 51, 6.

¹⁵ Rv. x. 28, 10.

¹⁶ Rv. v. 15, 3.

¹⁷ Rv. v. 74, 4. Cf. Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, I, 542, n.

mentioned in the Yajurveda. Sāyaṇa¹⁸ says that Dhaivara is one who takes fish by netting a tank on either side; Dāśa and Śauṣkala do so by means of a fish-hook (*baḍīśa*); Baimda, Kaivarta, and Maināla by means of a net (*jāla*); Mārgāra catches fish in the water with his hands; Ānda by putting in pegs at a ford (apparently by building a sort of dam); Parṇaka by putting a poisoned leaf on the water. But none of these explanations can claim much authority.

¹⁸ On Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4. 12, 1. Cf. Weber, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 18, 281.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 243-245.

Mṛga-vyādha, 'the hunter,' is the name of Sirius in the legend of Prajāpati's daughter in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ Prajāpati (Orion) pursues his daughter (Rohiṇī), and is shot by the archer Sirius. The transference of the legend of Prajāpati to the sky is no doubt secondary, caused by the obvious similarity of the constellation in question to the idea of an archer.

¹ iii. 33, 5. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 205, n. 1, 208, n. 3; Tilak, *Orion*, 98 et seq.; Sūrya Siddhānta, viii. 10; ix. 12, preserves the name.

Mṛga-śiras, Mṛga-śirṣa. See Nakṣatra, 1. and 2. Mṛga.

Mṛgākṣhara in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (vii. 5, 21, 1) and Brāhmaṇa (iii. 9, 17, 3) denotes the 'lair of wild beasts.'

Mṛḍa is found only in compounds in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,¹ where it seems to denote a small weight of gold. It is uncertain whether the reading should not be Prḍa, as in the grammatical tradition.²

¹ *Upacāya-mṛḍaṇ hiraṇyam*, Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 1; *aṣṭā-mṛḍaṇ hiraṇyam*, ibid., xiii. 10; *aṣṭā - prūḍ - ḍhiraṇyam*, Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 1, 4, etc.

² See Pāṇini, iii. 1, 123, with the Vārttika; von Schroeder, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 164.

Mṛttikā, 'clay,' is mentioned in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹ Cf. Mṛḍ.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 13; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 34, 2; Chān-

dogya Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 4; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, x. 1, 8. 9.

Mṛtyu, 'death,' is repeatedly mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later² as a thing of terror. There are a hundred and one forms of death, the natural one by old age³ (*jarā*), and a hundred others, all to be avoided.⁴ To die before old age (*purā jarasah*)⁵ is to die before the allotted span (*purā āyusah*),⁶ the normal length of life being throughout Vedic literature spoken of as a hundred years.⁷ On the other hand, the evils of old age in the loss of physical strength were clearly realized:⁸ one of the feats of the Aśvins was to restore old Cyavāna to his former youth and powers, and another was the rejuvenation of Kali.⁹ The Atharvaveda¹⁰ is full of charms of all sorts to avert death and secure length of years (*āyusya*).

The modes of disposing of the dead were burial and cremation (see *Agnidagdha*). Both existed in the early Vedic period,¹¹ as in Greece;¹² but the former method was on the whole less favoured, and tended to be regarded with disapproval. The bones of the dead, whether burned or not, were marked by the erection of a tumulus (*Śmaśāna*): the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹³ preserves traces of strong differences of opinion as to the mode in which these tumuli should be constructed. There is little or no trace¹⁴ of the custom common in northern lands of sending the dead man to sea in a burning ship: the reference

¹ vii. 59, 12; x. 13, 4; 18, 1, 2; x. 48, 5; 60, 5. So *mṛtyu-bandhu*, 'akin to death,' Rv. viii. 18, 22; x. 95, 18.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 9, 4, where the world is said to be 'yoked with death' (*mṛtyu-saṃyuta*); Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 9, 6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 2; 14, 1, 2, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 5, 1, etc. So often the 'bonds of death' (*mṛtyu-pāśa*), Av. viii. 2, 2; 8, 10, 16; xvii. 1, 30; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 8, 2; Kāṭhaka Upaniṣad, i. 18, etc.

³ Av. ii. 13, 2; 28, 2.

⁴ Av. i. 30, 3; ii. 28, 1; iii. 11, 5; viii. 2, 27; xi. 6, 16, etc.

⁵ Rv. viii. 67, 20; Av. v. 30, 17; x. 2, 30; xiii. 3, 56.

⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 4, 1.

⁷ Rv. i. 64, 14; 89, 9; ii. 33, 2, etc. Cf. Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 384; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 193; *Festgruss an Roth*, 137.

⁸ Rv. i. 71, 10; 179, 1.

⁹ x. 39, 8. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 243.

¹⁰ See Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 62 *et seq.*

¹¹ See Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, clii; Winternitz, *Geschichte der indischen Literatur*, 1, 84, 85.

¹² See Lang, *Homer and his Age*, 82 *et seq.*; cf. Burrows, *Discoveries in Crete*, 209-213.

¹³ xiii. 8, 2, 1.

¹⁴ Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 410; Weinhold, *Altnordisches Leben*, 483 *et seq.*

to a ship¹⁵ seems to point to mythical perils after death, not to the mode of burial.

The life after death was to the Vedic Indian a repetition of the life in this world. He passed into the next world *sarva-tanuḥ sāṅgaḥ*, 'with whole body and all his members,'¹⁶ enjoying there the same pleasures as he had enjoyed on earth. Even in the Rigveda¹⁷ there are hints of evil awaiting evil-doers, but it is not until the Atharvaveda¹⁸ and the Brāhmaṇas¹⁹ that a hell of punishment is set out, and it is in the Brāhmaṇas²⁰ that good and evil deeds are said to produce happiness or hell hereafter. But there is no hint of extinction²¹ in the Rigveda as the fate of the wicked, as Roth²² inclined to think. The Vedic poet not being deeply moral, his verses do not convey, as would those of a man convinced of sin, warnings of future judgment.

¹⁵ Rv. x. 63, 10; 135, 4; Av. vii. 6, 3, and cf. Weber, *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1895, 856.

¹⁶ Av. v. 6, 11; xviii. 4, 64; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 6, 1, 1; xi. 1, 8, 6; xii. 8, 3, 31, and cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 3, 5, 2; 6, 3; 6, 6, 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 20, 5; 10, 11, 1.

¹⁷ Rv. ii. 29, 6; iii. 26, 8; iv. 5, 5; 25, 6; vii. 104, 3. II. 17; x. 152, 4.

¹⁸ ii. 14, 3; v. 19, 3; 30, 11; viii. 2, 24; xii. 4, 36; xviii. 3, 3. Cf. also v. 19; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 5.

¹⁹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 1,

1 et seq.; Weber, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 9, 240 et seq.; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 42-44 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 236 et seq.).

²⁰ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 2, 2, 27; x. 6, 3, 1; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xii. 3. etc.

²¹ Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 169.

²² *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 3, 329-347; Weber, *op. cit.*, 238 et seq.

Mṛd denotes 'clay' in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² (cf. Mṛttikā). A 'lump of clay' also occurs in the Brāhmaṇas,³ and a Mṛt-paca, 'potter,' in the Maitrāyaṇī Upaniṣad.⁴ A 'clay vessel,' Mṛtpātra,⁵ and vessels (pātra) made of clay (*mṛn-maya*),⁶ are mentioned, and the grave is called the 'house of clay.'⁷

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 7, 9, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 55.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 1, 13; 2, 34; 3, 3; 3, 1, 22, 32; 3, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Upaniṣad vi. 27, etc.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 4, 2, 1;

5, 2, 1; xiv. 2, 1, 8; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 4.

⁴ ii. 6; iii. 3.

⁵ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxi. 2.

⁶ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 1, 3, 4, etc.

⁷ Rv. vii. 89, 1 (*mṛn-maya gṛha*).

Mr̥dh in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'enemy.'

- ¹ i. 131, 6; 138, 2; 182, 4; ii. 22, 3; 23, 13; 28, 7; iii. 47, 2; v. 30, 7, etc. | xiii. 1, 5, 27; xviii. 2, 59; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 7, 4; 5, 3, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 37; xi. 18, 72, etc.

² Av. v. 20, 12; vi. 2, 2; viii. 5, 8;

Mr̥dhra-vāc. *See Dasyu and Dāsa.

Mekṣaṇa is the name in the Brāhmaṇas¹ of a wooden ladle used for stirring up the oblation (Caru).

- ¹ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 10, 4; iii. 7, 4, 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 2, 13, etc.

Mekhalā denotes 'girdle' in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.² The Brahmacārin wore a girdle.³

- ¹ Av. vi. 133, 1; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 3, 3, 5; vi. 2, 2, 7; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 4; xxiv. 9; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 6, 7, etc.

- ² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 1, 10; iv. 4, 5, 2; vi. 2, 2, 39, etc.

³ In the Gṛhya Sūtras the girdle of the Brahmin is of Muñja, that of the Kṣatriya of a bowstring, and that of the Vaiśya of wool or hemp. See Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 19, 12, etc.

Megha denotes 'cloud' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

- ¹ i. 181, 8.

- ² Av. iv. 15, 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 2, 5; xii. 3, 2, 6; mahā-megha, Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4; Śāukh-āyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 3; viii. 7. The verb *meghay*, 'to make cloudy weather,'

is found in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 5, 1, and *meghayantī* is the name of one of the seven Kṛttikās, Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 4, 1; Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 301, 368.

Methi is found in the Atharvaveda¹ denoting 'post.' The word is also found in the marriage ritual,² when the sense is, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, a post to support the pole of a chariot. In one passage of the Rigveda it is perhaps used of posts forming a palisade.³ In the Pañcaviṃśa

- ¹ viii. 5, 20.

- ² Av. xiv. 1, 40. Cf. Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 9, 4; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 8; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 29, 22; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 3, 21.

³ viii. 53, 5 (*mita-methībhiḥ* for *-medh-ābhiḥ*, conjectured by Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 109).

Brāhmaṇa⁴ it appears in the form of Methī to denote the post to which the sacrificial cow is tied. The word is very variously spelt, Medhi and Methī also being found.

⁴ xiii. 9, 17. Cf. Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 19, 1 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 23, 329).

Medha is a word of uncertain sense occurring in a Vālakhilya hymn of the Rigveda.¹ According to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, the proper name of a sacrificer may be meant.

¹ viii. 50, 10 (cf. viii. 49, 10), where, as a rule, the sense of 'sacrifice' is accepted as adequate.

Medhātithi,¹ Medhyātithi² ('having a guest at the sacrifice') appear to be the names of one and the same man, a descendant of Kaṇva and a famous Vedic Ṛṣi, to whom the authorship of various hymns³ is attributed in the Anukramaṇī (Index). To him Indra is said in the Rigveda⁴ to have come in the form of a ram: this myth is perpetuated in the Subrahmaṇyā formula⁵ recited by the priest while the Soma is being carried within the sacrificial enclosure, when Indra is hailed as 'ram of Medhātithi.' He appears also as a rival of Vatsa, whom he accused of low birth, but who convinced him of his error by undergoing a fire ordeal (cf. Divya).⁶ In the Atharvaveda⁷ he is mentioned with many other sages, and occurs elsewhere⁸ also as a sage.

¹ This is the form of the later texts and of Rv. viii. 8, 20, where he occurs with Kaṇva.

² This is the usual form in the Rv.: i. 36, 10. 11. 17; viii. 1, 30; 2, 40; 33, 4; 49, 9; 51, 1; ix. 43, 3.

³ i. 12-23; viii. 1-3; 22, 23; ix. 41-43. In the ascriptions Medhātithi and Medhyātithi are confused.

⁴ viii. 2, 40. Cf. i. 51, 1, where, however, there is no mention of Medhātithi.

⁵ Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 79; Śaṅkavimśa Brāhmaṇa, i. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 18; Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, i. 12, 3. Moreover, the

legend is alluded to in the Śāṭyāyanaka. See Sāyaṇa on Rv. i. 51, 1; viii. 2, 40, and Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, ccxl. On the explanation of the legend, cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 38 et seq.

⁶ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 6, 6.

⁷ iv. 29, 6.

⁸ As a Gṛhapati at the sacrifice of the Vibhindukīyas, Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 233 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 38); Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xv. 10, 1; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxviii. 2. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 102, 105; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 146.

Medhya is the name of a man, an ancient sacrificer, in a hymn of the Rigveda.¹ In the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² he is erroneously transmuted into Prṣadhra Medhya Mātariśvan, the patron of Praskaṇva Kāṇva.

¹ viii. 52, 2.

² xvi. 11, 26.

Cf. Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*,

39; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163.

Medhyātithi. See Medhātithi.

Menakā. See 2. Menā.

1. Menā in a few passages of the Rigveda denotes 'woman.'¹ The word is also used in the sense of the 'female' of an animal, either mare² or cow.³

¹ Rv. i. 62, 7; 95, 6; ii. 39, 2.

² Rv. i. 121, 2.

³ x. 111, 3.

Cf. Pischel, *Indische Studien*, 2, 316, 317.

2. Menā¹ or Menakā² is mentioned in the Rigveda³ and in the Brāhmaṇas⁴ as the daughter, or perhaps wife, of Vṛṣaṇaśva. The meaning of the legend connected with her is quite unknown. Cf. Maināka or Maināga.

¹ This is the ordinary form of the name.

² So Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, where the masculine form Mena is the epithet of Vṛṣaṇaśva.

³ Rv. i. 51, 13, where Sāyana tells the legend from the Śātyāyanaka. Cf. Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, ccxl.

⁴ Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, i. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 18; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 12, 3; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 3, 17.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 81, n.

Meṣa denotes 'ram' in the Rigveda¹ and later,² while Meṣī means 'sheep.'³ Both words are also used to denote the

¹ i. 43, 6; 116, 16; viii. 2, 40; x. 27, 17, etc.

² Av. vi. 49, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 59; xix. 90; xxiv. 30; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 12, 1; Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāh-

maṇa, i. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 18, etc.

³ Rv. i. 43, 6; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 59; xxiv. 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 4, 4, etc.

‘wool’⁴ of the sheep, especially as employed for the Soma filter. A wild (*āranya*) ram is mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.⁵

⁴ *Meṣa*, Rv. viii. 86, 11; *Meṣī*, ix. 8, 5; 86, 47; 107, 11.

⁵ xxiv. 30.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 66, 67.

Mehatnū is the name of a stream in the Nadīstuti (‘Praise of Rivers’) in the Rīgveda.¹ It must apparently have been a tributary of the Sindhu (Indus), entering that river before the Krumu (Kurum) and Gomatī (Gomal). It may conceivably have been a tributary of the Krumu.

¹ x. 75, 6. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 14; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5. 344.

Maitrāyaṇīya Brāhmaṇa is the name of a text mentioned in the Śulba Sūtra of Baudhāyana.¹

¹ Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxxii. 8. Cf. Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des* | *Baudhāyana*, 41, who cannot trace the citation in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.

Maitreya is the patronymic or metronymic¹ of Kauṣārava in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.² It is also applied to Glāva in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.³

¹ Patronymic from Mitrayu, according to Pāṇini, vi. 4, 174; vii. 3, 2; metronymic from Mitrā, according to the commentator on Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 12, 1.

² viii. 28, 18.

³ i. 12, 1; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 31 *et seq.*; Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 110.

Maitreyī is the name of one of the wives of Yājñavalkya according to the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 4, 1 *et seq.*; iv. 5, 2 *et seq.*).

Maināka, ‘descendant of Menakā,’ is the name of a mountain among the Himālayas in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.¹ There is a various reading Maināga.

¹ i. 31, 2. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 78; *Indian Literature*, 93.

Maināla occurs in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ It seems clearly to mean 'fisherman' from Mīna, 'fish,' as Sāyaṇa² and Mahīdhara³ explain it.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 16; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 12, 1.

² On Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

³ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

Maujavata. See Mūjavant.

Maudgalya, 'descendant of Mudgala,' is the patronymic of several persons, Nāka,¹ Śatabalākṣa,² and Lāṅgalāyana.³ A Brahmacārin of the name is mentioned in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa⁴ as disputing with Glāva Maitreya.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 5, 2, 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 4; Taittiriya Upaniṣad, i. 9, 1.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 8.

³ i. 1, 31; Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 110. Cf. also Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 35.

⁴ Nirukta, xi. 6.

Mauna, 'descendant of Muni,' is the patronymic of Aṇiṇ in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxiii. 5).

Mauṣikī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Mūṣikā,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Hārikarṇīputra in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Mādhyamīna recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30).

Mleccha occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ in the sense of a barbarian in speech. The Brahmin is there forbidden to use barbarian speech. The example² given of such speech is *he 'lavo*, explained by Sāyaṇa as *he 'rayaḥ*, 'ho, foes.' If this is correct—the Kāṇva recension has a different reading³—the barbarians referred to were Āryan speakers, though not speakers of Sanskrit, but of a Prākṛta form of speech.⁴ Cf. Vāc.

¹ iii. 2, 1, 24.

² iii. 2, 1, 23.

³ See Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 31, n. 3

⁴ Weber, *Indian Literature*, 180; cf. Keith, *Aitareya Brāhmyaka*, 179, 180, 196.

Y.

Yakṣa is found several times in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² in passages in which Ludwig³ sees the meaning of a feast or holy practice in accordance with the native commentators. It is, however, very doubtful whether this sense ever occurs.⁴

¹ i. 190, 4; iv. 3, 13; v. 70, 4; vii. 56, 16; 61, 5; x. 88, 13.

² viii. 9, 25; x. 2, 32; 7, 38; 8, 43; xi. 2, 24, etc.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 262.

⁴ Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., and Geldner's full discussion, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 126-143.

Yakṣu is mentioned, once in the singular and once in the plural, in the hymn of the Rigveda¹ which celebrates Sudās' battle with the ten kings. Who they were and what part they played in that conflict is quite uncertain. They seem, from the wording of the text, to have taken part in two conflicts, as Zimmer² says—one on the Paruṣṇī (Ravi), and one on the Yamunā (Jumna)—with the aid of the Ajas and Śigrus, under the leadership of Bheda. It is, however, at least possible that in the former passage Yadu should be read for Yakṣu, or, at any rate, Yakṣu be deemed a contemptuous substitute of the name of a possibly un-Āryan or unimportant tribe (as their allies, the Ajas and Śigrus, clearly were) for the name of the certainly famous Yadus, as is suggested by Hopkins.³ Cf. Turvaśa.

¹ vii. 18, 6, 19.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 126, 127.

³ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 259 *et seq.* It is not clear,

however, whether Hopkins thinks that the Yadus are alluded to, but it seems probable.

Yakṣma in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² frequently denotes 'illness,' in general, perhaps as rendering the body emaciated. A hundred kinds of Yakṣma are referred to in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,³ and *a-yakṣma* in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā,⁴

¹ i. 122, 9; x. 85, 31; 97, 11, 12; 30, 6; viii. 7, 2; ix. 8, 3, 7, 10; xii. 2, 137, 4; 163, 1-6.

² ii. 10, 5, 6; iii. 31, 1; v. 4, 9;

i. 2; 4, 8; xix. 36, 1; 38, 1.

³ xii. 97.

⁴ xvii. 11.

denotes 'free from disease.' In the Yajurveda Samhitās⁵ an account is given of the origin of Yakṣma, which is distinguished as of three kinds—*Rāja-yakṣma*, 'royal Yakṣma,' *Pāpa-yakṣma*, 'evil Yakṣma,' and *Jāyēnya*, most probably 'syphilis.' The second of the series is elsewhere unknown, and can hardly be defined, for it merely means 'serious or deadly disease.' Cf. also *Ajñātayakṣma*.

⁵ Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 3, 5, 2; 5, 6, 5; Kāṭhaka Samhitā, xi. 3; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, ii. 2, 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 3, 9.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 375 et seq.; Grohmann, *Indische Studien*, 9, 400; Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 60; Jolly, *Medicin*, 89.

Yajata occurs in a hymn of the Rigveda,¹ where he is apparently a Ṛṣi or a sacrificer.

¹ v. 44, 10. 11. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 138.

Yajur-veda, the 'Veda of the sacrificial utterance' (Yajus), is mentioned frequently in the Brāhmaṇas¹ and Upaniṣads.²

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 12, 9, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 32, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 8, 3; xii. 3, 4, 9.

² Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 3, 5; Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 3, 8; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 5, 5; ii. 4,

10; iv. 1, 2; 5, 11; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 3, 7; iii. 2, 1, 2; 15, 7; vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 7, 2; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 2, 6, etc.

Yajus is repeatedly distinguished from the Ṛc and the Sāman in Vedic literature.¹ The Yajus is the utterance accompanying the sacrifice, and may have the form of verse or prose, the term covering both.

¹ Rv. x. 90, 9; Av. v. 26, 1; ix. 6, 2; Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 5, 3, 1; 9, 4; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, i. 30; iv. 1; xix. 28; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 29, 21; viii. 13, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 7; vi. 5, 1, 2; 3, 4, etc. In the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 33, there is a reference to the *śuklāni Yajūṃsi*, 'white or pure Yajus,' as promulgated by Vājasaneyi Yājñavalkya, whence the Vājasaneyi Samhitā is popularly known as the 'White

Yajurveda.' The theory that this is due to the fact that in the Vājasaneyi the Mantra parts of the text are not accompanied by Brāhmaṇa passages is, though accepted by Weber, *Indian Literature*, 103, 104; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xxvii, and others, now to be abandoned. In the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, v. 10, the expression *śukra-yajūṃsi* seems to refer to books iv. and v. of that text. Cf. also Winternitz, *Geschichte der indischen Literatur*, 1, 149, n.

Yajña-gāthā denotes a verse (Gāthā) containing a maxim as to the sacrifice of any kind or sort,¹ or, as it is expressed in the Mahābhārata,² a 'verse sung regarding the sacrifice' (gāthā yajña-gītā).

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 43, 5; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 8, 26; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 12, 6; 9, 6, etc.

² xii. 791. 2316.

Yajña-vacas Rājastambāyana, 'descendant of Rājastamba,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Tura Kāvaṣeya, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ He is also mentioned in the Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā.²

¹ x. 4, 2, 1; 6, 5, 9; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 5, 4 Kāṇva.

² iii. 10, 3; iv. 8, 2.

Yajña-sena is the name of a teacher with the patronymic Caitra or Caitriyāyana mentioned in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā. v. 3, 8, 1 (Caitriyāyana); Kāṇhaka Saṃhitā, xxi. 4 (Caitra).

Yajñeṣu is the name of a man in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.¹ He was made to prosper by his priest Mātsya, who knew the exact moment of sacrificing.

¹ i. 5, 2, 1. Cf. Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 306.

Yajñopavīta denotes the 'wearing of the Brahminical thread over the left shoulder at the sacrifice,' and is mentioned as early as the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.¹ Tilak,² however, urges that it was not originally a thread that was worn, but a garment of cloth (Vāsas) or of deerskin (Ajina). This seems quite probable.

¹ iii. 10, 9, 12. Cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 11, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 2, 1; 6, 1, 12; and *Prācināvīta*.

² *Orion*, 145 *et seq.*, quoting Taittirīya Aranyaka, ii. 1, and the view of the Mīmāṃsists, Jaiminiyanyāyamālā-

vistara, iii. 4, 1. This view is not prejudiced by the quite implausible conjectures as to Orion's belt with which it is combined. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 361, 424.

Yati is the name of an ancient clan which is connected with the Bhrgus in two passages of the Rigveda,¹ where the Yatis certainly seem to be real persons. In another hymn,² however, they already appear as almost mythical. In the Yajurveda Samhitās,³ and elsewhere,⁴ the Yatis are a race whom Indra, in an evil moment, gave over to the hyænas (Sālāvṛka): exactly what is referred to is uncertain. Yati is mentioned with Bhrgu in a verse of the Sāmaveda.⁴

¹ viii. 3, 9; 6, 18; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 465, n.

² x. 72, 7.

³ Taittiriya Samhitā, ii. 4, 9, 2; vi. 2, 7, 5; Kāṭhaka Samhitā, viii. 5; xi. 10; xxv. 6; xxxvi. 7; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, viii. 1, 4; xiii. 4, 16; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 28, 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 3, etc.; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 437 et seq.

⁴ ii. 304. In the parallel passage, Av. ii. 5, 3, the reading *Yatir* is found, possibly an error for *Yatin*, or merely a blunder. Cf. Muir, *op. cit.*, 5, 49, n. 92; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 44; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vi. 3, 1.

Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 146.

Yadu is the name of a tribe and of the king of the tribe. They are mentioned repeatedly in the Rigveda,¹ normally in conjunction with Turvaśa. They seem to have taken part in the great battle against Sudās:² the Yadu and the Turvaśa kings seem to have escaped with their lives, while the Anu and the Druhyu kings perished. This is at least the most natural explanation of several passages,³ though these passages possibly refer to a successful raid across the Sarayu, and a defeat of two princes, Arṇa and Citraratha.⁴ That Turvaśa was the Yadu king, as Hopkins⁵ holds, is most improbable.

¹ i. 36, 18; 54, 6; 174, 9; iv. 30, 17; v. 31, 8; vi. 45, 1; viii. 4, 7; 7, 18; 9, 14; 10, 5; 45, 27; ix. 61, 2; x. 49, 8; plural, i. 108, 8. See Turvaśa, and Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 258 et seq.

² Whether Yadu should be read in Rv. vii. 18, 6, or not, the Yatus seem to be meant. Cf. Yakṣu.

³ Rv. i. 174, 9; iv. 30, 17; v. 31, 8; vi. 20, 12.

⁴ Rv. iv. 30, 18.

⁵ *Loc. cit.*

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 122, 124; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 205; 5, 142; Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 37.

Yantr in the Rigveda¹ and in the Sūtras² denotes a 'driver' of horses or 'charioteer.'

¹ i. 162, 19; x. 22, 5.

² Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 6, 29, etc.

Yama denotes 'twins,' the birth of which is frequently alluded to in Vedic literature.¹ Twins of different sex seem to be indicated by the expression *yamau mithunau*.² There are traces of the belief—widely spread among negro and other races—that twins are uncanny and of evil omen,³ but there are also vestiges of the opposite opinion, that twins are lucky.⁴

¹ Rv. i. 66, 4; 164, 15; ii. 39, 2; iii. 39, 3; v. 57, 4; vi. 59, 2; x. 13, 2; 117, 9; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xvi. 4, 10, etc.

² *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, xiii. 4; *Nirukta*, xii. 10.

³ Av. iii. 28; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 9, 8; *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*,

xxv. 4, 35; *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, iii. 4, 14, etc. Cf. *Yamasū*; *Yuktāśva*.

⁴ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, vii. 1, 1, 3; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xxiv. 12, 3; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, v. 3, 1, 8, and cf. Rv. iii. 39, 3.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 298-300; *Naxatra*, 2, 314, n.

Yama-nakṣatra. See Nakṣatra.

Yama-sū, a 'bearer of twins,' is one of the victims at the *Puruṣamedha* ('human sacrifice') in the *Yajurveda*.¹

¹ *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxx. 15; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 4, 11, 1.

Yamunā, 'twin,' the name of a river, so called as running parallel with the Ganges, is mentioned thrice in the *Rigveda*,¹ and not rarely later. According to the *Rigveda*,² the *Trtsus* and *Sudās* won a great victory against their foes on the Yamunā; there is no reason³ whatever to accept Hopkins'⁴ view that the Yamunā here was another name of the *Paruṣṇī* (Ravi). In the *Atharvaveda*⁵ the salve (*Āñjana*) of the Yamunā (*Yāmuna*) is mentioned along with that of *Triakakud* (*Traikakuda*) as of value. In the *Aitareya*⁶ and the *Śatapatha*⁷ *Brāhmaṇas* the *Bharatas* are famed as victorious on the Yamunā. Other *Brāhmaṇas*⁸

¹ v. 52, 17; vii. 18, 19; x. 75, 5.

² vii. 18, 19. See *Bharata* and *Kuru*.

³ The *Trtsus*' territory lay between the Yamunā and the *Sarasvatī* on the east and the west respectively.

⁴ *India, Old and New*, 52.

⁵ iv. 9, 10.

⁶ viii. 23.

⁷ xiii. 5, 4, 11.

⁸ *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, ix. 4, 11 (cf. *Pārāvata*); xxv. 10, 24; 13, 4; *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xiii. 29, 25, 33; *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xxiv. 6, 10, 39; *Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, x. 19, 9, 10; *Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xii. 6, 28, etc.

also mention this river. In the Mantrapāṭha⁹ the Sālvās are spoken of as dwelling on its banks.

⁹ ii. 11, 12.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 5;

Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 323.

Yayāti is mentioned twice in the Rigveda,¹ once as an ancient sacrificer, and once as Nahuṣya, 'descendant of Nahuṣa,' apparently a king. There is no trace whatever of his connexion with Pūru, as in the Epic,² the tradition of which must be deemed to be inaccurate.

¹ i. 31, 17; x. 63, 1.

² Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the

Rigveda, 3, 147; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts* 12, 232.

1. Yava in the Rigveda¹ appears to be a generic term for any sort of 'grain,' and not merely 'barley.' The latter sense is probably found in the Atharvaveda,² and is regular later. The barley harvest came after spring,³ in the summer.⁴ That barley was cultivated in the period of the Rigveda⁵ is not certain, but on the whole very probable.⁶

¹ i. 23, 15; 66, 3; 117, 21; 135, 8; 176, 2; ii. 5, 6; 14, 11; v. 85, 3; vii. 3, 4; viii. 2, 3; 22, 6; 63, 9; 78, 10, etc.

² ii. 8, 3; vi. 30, 1; 50, 1, 2; 91, 1; 141, 2; 142, 1, 2; viii. 7, 20; ix. 1, 22; 6, 14; xii. 1, 42; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 10, 3; 4, 10, 5; vii. 2, 10, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 10; xxvi. 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 26; xviii. 12; xxiii. 30; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 4, 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 20; ii. 5, 2, 1; iii. 6, 1, 9, 10; iv. 2, 1, 11; xii. 7, 2, 9; Chāndogya Upaniṣad,

iii. 14, 3, etc.; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iv. 12.

³ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iv. 13.

⁴ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vii. 2, 10, 2.

⁵ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 86, n.

⁶ Sowing (*vap*) grain is referred to in Rv. i. 117, 21; ripening of grain in 135, 8; ploughing (*kr̥ṣ*) in i. 176, 2. Grain rejoicing in rain is alluded to in ii. 5, 6. See *Kṛṣi*.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 282; Kuhn, *Indische Studien*, 1, 355, 356; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 238, 239.

2. Yava. See Māsa.

Yavasa in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'grass' on which animals feed, and which is burned by the forest fire.³

¹ i. 38, 5; 91, 13; iii. 45, 3; iv. 41, 10; 42, 5; vii. 18, 10; 87, 2; 93, 2; 102, 1, etc.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxi. 43, etc.

³ Cf. Agni, *yavasād*, in Rv. i. 94, 11. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 47; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 87.

Yavāgū means 'barley-gruel,'¹ but is also used of weak decoctions of other kinds of grain.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 5, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 2; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 8, 8; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iv. 13, etc.

² Of Jartila and Gavindhuka, Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 3, 2.

Yavāśir is used in the Rigveda¹ as an epithet of Soma, meaning 'mixed with grain.'

¹ i. 187, 9; ii. 22, 1; iii. 42, 7; | *Mythologie*, 1, 227; Zimmer, *Altindisches* viii. 94, 4. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische* | *Leben*, 279.

Yavāṣa. See Yevāṣa.

Yavya in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (i. 7, 2, 46) denotes 'month' (lit., 'containing a first half,' see 2. Yava).

Yavyāvatī is the name of a river in the Rigveda¹ and in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.² Hillebrandt³ thinks that the river is one in Iran, the Djob (Zhobe), near the Iryāb (Haliāb), but there is no reason to accept this identification.

¹ vi. 27, 6.

² xxv. 7, 2.

³ *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 268, n. 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 18,

19; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 204; Kaegi, *Rigveda*, n. 338; Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 168, n. 1.

Yaśasvin Jayanta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Kṛṣṇarāta Triveda Lauhitya in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1).

Yaṣṭi, 'staff,' is mentioned in the latest parts of the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 2, 17 | Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 7; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad of veṇu, 'bamboo'); Bṛhadāraṇyaka | iv. 19, etc.

Yaska is the name of a man. The Yaskas, descendants of Girikṣit (*Gairikṣitāḥ*) are mentioned in the *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*.¹ Cf. Yaska.

¹ xiii. 12. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 475 *et seq.*; 8, 245 *et seq.*; *Indian Literature*, 41, n. 30.

Yājña-tura, 'descendant of Yajñatura,' is the patronymic of 2. Ṛṣabha in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*.¹

¹ xii. 8, 3, 7; xiii. 5, 4, 15; *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xvi. 9, 8. 10.

Yājña-valkya, 'descendant of Yajñavalkya,' is repeatedly mentioned in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*¹ as an authority on questions of ritual. He is, however, also given as an authority on questions of philosophy in the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*,² but Oldenberg³ is, no doubt, right in thinking that no possible importance can be attached to the mention of Yājñavalkya in the latter capacity. He is said to have been a pupil of Uddālaka Āruṇi,⁴ whom he opposed successfully in a dispute.⁵ His two wives, Maitreyī and Kātyāyanī, are mentioned in the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*,⁶ which concludes⁷ with a passage ascribing to Yājñavalkya Vājasaneyā the 'white Yajus' (*śuklāni yajūṃṣi*). It is remarkable that Yājñavalkya is never mentioned in any other Vedic text outside the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa* except the *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*,⁸ where, however, both references are merely transcripts from the *Śatapatha*.⁹ It has

¹ i. 1, 1, 9; 3, 1, 21. 26; 9, 3, 16; ii. 3, 1, 21; 4, 3, 2; 5, 1, 2 (where he is said to be in contradiction with the *Rigveda*); iii. 1, 1, 4; 2, 21; 3, 10; 8, 2, 24 (cursed by a Caraka teacher); iv. 2, 1, 7; 6, 1, 10; 8, 7, etc. There are no references to Yājñavalkya in books v-ix, which, on the contrary, owe their doctrine to Tura Kāvaṇya and Śaṇḍilya; but the fame of Yājñavalkya revives in books x-xiv—e.g., xi. 3, 1, 2; 4, 2, 17; 3, 20; 6, 2, 1; 3, 1; xii. 4, 1, 10, etc.

² iii. 1, 2 *et seq.*; 2, 10 *et seq.*; 3, 1; 4, 1; 5, 1; 6, 1; 7, 1, etc.

³ *Buddha*,³ 34, n. 1.

⁴ vi. 4, 33 (*Mādhyamīdina* = vi. 5, 4 Kāṇva).

⁵ iii. 7, 1.

⁶ ii. 4, 1; iv. 5, 1 *et seq.*

⁷ vi. 4, 33 (*Mādhyamīdina* = vi. 5, 4 Kāṇva).

⁸ ix. 7; xiii. 1.

⁹ Weber, *Indian Literature*, 132, n. *; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1905, 374.

been supposed by Oldenberg¹⁰ and others that Yājñavalkya belonged to Videha, but despite the legend of Janaka's patronage of him, his association with Uddālaka, the Kuru-Pañcāla, renders this doubtful.

¹⁰ *Buddha*,³ 34, n. 1.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 120
et seq.; *Indische Studien*, I, 173; 13, 265-

269; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*,
12, xxx et seq.; von-Schroeder, *Indiens
Literatur und Cultur*, 188.

Yājyā (scil. ṛc, 'verse') denotes the words uttered at the moment of offering the sacrifice, 'consecrating sacrificial formula,' in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 2, 1;
6, 10, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 20;
xx. 12, etc.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 8; 11, 10;

ii. 13, 2; 26, 3, 5, 6; 40, 8; iii. 32, 1;
Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 2, 19; iii. 4,
4, 2; vii. 2, 7, 11, etc.

Yātu-dhāna in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'sorcerer,' 'wizard,' or 'magician.' The sense of the Rigveda³ is clearly unfavourable to sorcery. The feminine, Yātudhānī, is also found in the Rigveda and later.⁴

¹ i. 35, 10; x. 87, 2, 3, 7, 10; 120, 4.

² Av. i. 7, 1; iv. 3, 4; vi. 13, 3;
32, 2; vii. 70, 2; xix. 46, 2; Kāthaka
Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 14; Vājasaneyi Saṃ-
hitā, xiii. 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,
vii. 4, 1, 29, etc

³ vii. 104, 15.

⁴ Rv. i. 191, 8; x. 118, 8; Av. i. 28,
24; ii. 14, 3; iv. 9, 9; 18, 17; xix. 37,
8, etc.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 26, 65
et seq.

Yātu-vid, denoting in the plural 'those who know sorcery,' designates the Atharvaveda in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ x. 5, 2, 20. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, xxii.; *Atharvaveda*,
1. 8, 9, 23.

Yādva, 'descendant of Yadu,' is used of the Yadu prince in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ while the largesse of the Yādvas² is alluded to elsewhere. In another passage a beast (*paśu*) of the Yadus or Yādvas is mentioned.³ Cf. Yadu.

¹ vii. 19, 8.

² Rv. viii. 6, 46. Cf. Ludwig, *Trans-
lation of the Rigveda*, 5, 142.

³ Rv. viii. 1, 31.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 3;
Episches im vedischen Ritual, 37.

Yāna denotes 'vehicle' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ iv. 43, 6.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 3, 7; | Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 10; Chān-
dogya Upaniṣad, viii. 12, 3, etc.

Yāma, used in the plural, denotes in one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ according to Roth,² the planets among which the sun (*bhaga*) wanders. But both Bloomfield³ and Whitney⁴ accept the sense—the regular one in the later language—of 'night watches.'

¹ vi. 21, 2.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *id.*

³ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 30.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda,
396.

Yāman denotes in the Rigveda¹ a 'march' or 'expedition' in war.

¹ iv. 24, 2; vii. 66, 5; 85, 1; ix. 64, 10; x. 78, 6; 80, 5.

Yāyāvara¹ denotes a person of no fixed abode in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.²

¹ Literally, 'wandering about,' from
the intensive of *yā*, 'to go.'

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 1, 7;
Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xix. 12.

Yāva. See Māsa.

Yāska ('descendant of Yaska') is mentioned in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a contemporary of Āsurāyaṇa and a teacher of Bhāradvāja. Whether Yāska, author of the Nirukta,² was the same person, it is, of course, impossible to say.

¹ ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27 (Mādhyam̐dina
= ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva). Cf. Weber,
Indian Literature, 128.

² R̥gveda Prātisākhya, xvii. 25;

Weber, *op. cit.*, 25, 26, etc.; *Indische
Studien*, 1, 17, 103; 3, 396; 8, 243, etc.;
Indian Literature, 41, n. 30.

Yu, appearing in the dual in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iii. 7, 4, 10), seems to mean 'yoke animals.'

Yukta in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (vi. 7, 4, 8; xii. 4, 1, 2) denotes a 'yoke' of oxen. Cf. 1. **Yuga**.

Yuktāśva is the name of a man who is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as the seer of a Sāman, or chant. He is said to have exposed a pair of twins,² but Hopkins³ thinks that the reference is only to an exchange of children.

¹ xi. 8, 8.

² Cf. Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 314, n., whose view is that of Śāyaṇa on the passage. Cf. *Yama*.

³ *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 61, 62.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160.

1. **Yuga** in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'yoke.' Cf. **Ratha**.

¹ i. 115, 2; 184, 3; ii. 39, 4; iii. 53, 17; viii. 80, 7; x. 60, 8; 101, 3, etc.

² Av. iv. 1, 40; Śatapatha Brāh-

maṇa, iii. 5, 1, 24, 34; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 1, 3, etc.

2. **Yuga** in the Rigveda¹ frequently denotes a 'generation'; but the expression *daśame yuge* applied to Dīrghatamas in one passage² must mean 'tenth decade' of life.

There is no reference in the older Vedic texts to the five-year cycle (see *Samvatsara*). The quotation from the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa³ given in the St. Petersburg Dictionary, and by Zimmer⁴ and others, is merely a citation from a modern text in the commentary on that work.

Nor do the older Vedic texts know of any series of Yugas or ages such as are usual later. In the Atharvaveda⁵ there are mentioned in order a hundred years, an *ayuta* (10,000?), and then two, three, or four Yugas: the inference from this seems to be that a Yuga means more than an *ayuta*, but is not very

¹ *Yuge-yuge*, 'in every age,' i. 139, 8; iii. 26, 3; vi. 8, 5; 15, 8; 36, 5; ix. 94, 12; *uttarā yugāni*, 'future ages,' iii. 33, 8; x. 10, 10; *pūrvāṇi yugāni*, vii. 70, 4; *uttare yuge*, x. 72, 1, etc. In i. 92, 11; 103, 4; 115, 2; 124, 2; 144, 4, etc., the phrase 'generations of men' (*manuṣyā, mānuṣā, manuṣaḥ, janānām*) are referred to. See Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 45, 46.

² i. 158, 6. Wilson, Translation, 2, 104, n., suggests that *yuga* here means a lustrum of five years; but the tenth decade is far more likely, as Dīrghatamas is said to be 'aged' (*jūjurvān*).

³ xvii. 13, 17.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 368.

⁵ viii. 2, 21.

certain. Zimmer⁶ adduces a passage from the Rigveda,⁷ but the reference there, whatever it may be,⁸ is certainly not to the four ages (*cf.* also Triyuga).⁹ The Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa¹⁰ recognizes long periods of time—*e.g.*, one of 100,000 years.

To the four *āves*, Kali, Dvāpara, Tretā, and Kṛta, there is no certain reference in Vedic literature, though the names occur as the designations of throws at dice (see Akṣa). In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹¹ the names occur, but it is not clear that the ages are really meant. Haug¹² thought that the dice were meant: this view is at least as probable as the alternative explanation, which is accepted by Weber,¹³ Roth,¹⁴ Wilson,¹⁵ Max Müller,¹⁶ and Muir.¹⁷ Roth, indeed, believes that the verse is an interpolation; but in any case it must be remembered that the passage is from a late book of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. Four ages—Puṣya, Dvāpara, Khārvā, and Kṛta—are mentioned in the late Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹⁸ and the Dvāpara in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa.¹⁹

⁶ *Op. cit.*, 371.

⁷ viii. 101, 4 = Av. x. 8, 3.

⁸ *Cf.* Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 1, 1, with Keith's note; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 253.

⁹ In Rv. x. 72, 2, *devānāṃ pūrvye yuge*, 'in the earlier age of the gods,' occurs.

¹⁰ iii. 12, 9, 2. *Cf.* Muir, i², 42, n. 66.

¹¹ vii. 15, 4 (in the description of the merits of exertion): 'A man while lying is the Kali; moving himself, he is the Dvāpara; rising, he is the Tretā; walking, he becomes the Kṛta' (*Kaliḥ śayāno bhavati saṃjīhānas tu Dvāparaḥ | uttiṣṭhams Tretā bhavati, Kṛtaṃ saṃpad-yate caran ||*).

¹² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, 2, 464, criticized by Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 319.

¹³ *Indische Studien*, 1, 286; 9, 315 *et seq.*

¹⁴ *Indische Studien*, 1, 460.

¹⁵ *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1851, 99.

¹⁶ *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 412.

¹⁷ *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 48, n. 86.

¹⁸ v. 6.

¹⁹ i. 1, 28; Weber, *Indian Literature*, 151, n. 166; Windisch, *Buddha und Māra*, 151.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 367-371; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1, 91. A quite different theory of the Yugas is given by Shamasastri, *Gavām Ayana*, 141 *et seq.*, but his whole theory is quite impossible. Weber once (*Indian Literature*, 113, n. 127) found the mention of the quinquennial Yuga in Rv. iii. 55, 18, but that passage refers to the five or six seasons (see Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 382, n.), while i. 25, 8, merely alludes to the intercalary month. Weber also (*op. cit.*, 70, 247) considers that the Yugas are derived from the phases of the moon, but this idea was long since disposed of by Roth, *Die Lehre von den vier Weltaltern* (Tübingen, 1860).

Yuddha in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'battle.' The more usual word earlier³ is Yudh.

¹ x. 54, 2.

² Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 9, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 39, 1, 2; vi. 36, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 5, 6; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iii. 1, etc.

³ Rv. i. 53, 7; 59, 1; v. 25, 6; vi. 46, 11, etc.; Av. i. 24, 1; iv. 24, 7; vi. 66, 1; 103, 3, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 4, 16, etc.

Yudhām-śrauṣṭi Augra-sainya ('descendant of Ugrasena') is the name, in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ of a king who was anointed by **Parvata** and **Nārada**.

¹ viii. 21, 7. Cf. Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 8. The Paurāṇic form is Yuddha-muṣṭi.

Yudhyāmadhi is apparently the name of a king who was defeated by **Sudās**. The mention of him occurring only in the verses added at the end of the hymn celebrating the victory of **Sudās** over the ten kings¹ can claim little authenticity as a notice of **Sudās**.

¹ Rv. vii. 18, 24. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 173.

Yuvati is the ordinary expression for a 'young woman' or 'maiden' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 118, 5; ii. 35, 4; iii. 54, 14; iv. 18, 8; v. 2, 1, 2; ix. 86, 16; x. 30, 5.

² Av. xiv. 2, 61; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 1, 9; 2*, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 9, 6; 4, 3, 8, etc.

Yūtha is the word for 'herd' of cows in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 10, 2; 81, 7; iii. 55, 17; iv. 2, 18; 38, 5; v. 41, 19; ix. 71, 9, etc.

² Av. v. 20, 3; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 7, 2, 1, etc.

Cf. *yūthya*, 'of the herd,' viii. 56, 4; ix. 15, 4; x. 23, 4.

Yūpa in the Rigveda¹ and later² means a 'post,' usually that to which the sacrificial victim was tied. It also designates the post to which the door of the house was attached (**Durya**).³

¹ v. 2, 7 (of *Sunaśāpe*).

² Av. ix. 6, 22; xii. 1, 38; xiii. 1, 47; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 3, 4, 1; vii. 2, 1, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 17;

Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 10, 2, etc.

³ Rv. i. 51, 14. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 153.

Yūṣan, occurring in the description of the horse-sacrifice in the Rigveda¹ and the Yajurveda Saṃhitā,² denotes the 'broth' which was made from the flesh of the sacrificial animal, and was no doubt used as food. Vessels employed for holding it, Pātra and Āsecana, are mentioned. Another form of the word, found in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,³ is Yūs, which corresponds to the Latin *jus*.

¹ i. 162, 13.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 3, 11, 1. 4 ;
Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxv. 9

³ vi. 3, 11, 1. 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 271 ;
Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 316.

Yevāṣa is the name of a destructive insect in the Atharvaveda.¹ The form Yavāṣa is found in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā.² Cf. Vṛṣa.

¹ v. 23, 7. 8.

² xxx. 1 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 462).
The same form occurs in the Gaṇas,
humudādi and *prekṣādi* (Pāṇini, iv. 2,
So). Cf. Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 8, 1,

where Yavāṣa should be read ; Kapi-
sthala Saṃhitā, xlv. 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98 ;
St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Yoktra in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'thongs' used for yoking the chariot or cart.

¹ iii. 33, 13 ; v. 33, 2.

² Av. iii. 30, 6 ; vii. 78, 1 ; Taittirīya
Saṃhitā, i. 67, 4, 3, Taittirīya Brāh-

maṇa, iii. 3, 3, 3 ; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,
i. 3, 1, 13 ; vi. 4, 3, 7, etc.

Yoga denotes the yoke of oxen or horses drawing a car in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.²

¹ vi. 91, 1 (yokes of six or eight) ;
Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xv. 2, etc. Cf. Sira.

² iv. 3, 11 (*ratha-yogāḥ*, 'chariot
teams').

Yojana occurs frequently in the Rigveda¹ and later² as a measure of distance,³ but there is no reference defining its real

¹ i. 123, 8 ; ii. 16, 3 ; x. 78, 7 ; 86, 20,
etc.

² Av. iv. 26, 1 ; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,
ii. 9, 9 ; iii. 8, 4 ; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,
ii. 4, 2, 7, etc. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches
Leben*, 363, who finds in Rv. i. 123, 8,

yojana as a division of time equivalent
to the *Muhūrta*. But this is most
improbable.

³ That is, the distance driven in
one 'harnessing' (without unyoking),
a 'stage.'

length. Later it is reckoned at four Krośas, or about nine miles.⁴

⁴ Sometimes calculated at 8 krośas, or 18 miles. The estimate of 2½ miles is also found.

Yodha in the Rigveda¹ means 'fighter,' 'warrior,' 'soldier.'

¹ i. 143, 5; iii. 39, 4; vi. 25, 5; x. 78, 3.

Yośan, Yośanā, Yośā, Yośit, all denote 'young woman,' 'maiden,' as an object of affection, and as meet for wedlock.¹ So these terms are often opposed in the Brāhmaṇas to Vṛśan, 'male,' in the general sense of 'female,'² but they also occur in the sense of 'wife,'³ or 'daughter,'⁴ or merely 'girl.'⁵ See Strī.

¹ Yośan, Rv. iv. 5, 5; Yośanā, iii. 52, 3; 56, 5; 62, 8; vii. 95, 3, etc.; Yośā, i. 48, 5; 92, 11; iii. 33, 10; 38, 8, etc.; Av. xii. 3, 29; xiv. 1, 56, etc.; Yośit, Rv. ix. 28, 4; Av. vi. 101, 1, etc. Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*. 418.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 5, 15 (yośā), and often in the Brāhmaṇas.

³ Av. xii. 3, 29 (yośā).

⁴ So yośā in Rv. i. 117, 20. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 310.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 1, 7.

Yaugam-dhari, 'descendant of Yugamdhara,' is the name of a king of the Sālvas in the Mantrapāṭha (ii. 11, 12).

Yauvana, 'youth,' is found in the Atharvaveda (xviii. 4, 50), where it is opposed to 'old age.'

R.

Rakṣitr, 'protector,' 'guardian,' occurs in the Rigveda¹ and later,² usually in a metaphorical sense.

¹ i. 89, 1, 5; ii. 39, 6; guardian of Soma, vi. 7, 7; of the dogs of Yama, x. 14, 11, etc.

² Av. iii. 27, 1; xii. 3, 55; xix. 15, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 2, 5, etc.

Raghaṭ occurs once in the plural in the Atharvaveda,¹ where the Paippalāda recension reads *vaghaṭah*. Roth² once con-

¹ viii. 7, 24.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., 1a.

jectured *raghavah*, 'swift,' as the correct reading. Bloomfield,³ who in his translation explains the word as 'falcons,' in his notes inclines to think Roth's conjecture likely. Ludwig⁴ suggests 'bees' as the meaning. Possibly some kind of bird may be intended.⁵

³ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 580.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 504.

⁵ Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v. Cf.

Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 501.

Rajata as an adjective with Hiranya¹ designates 'silver,' and ornaments (Rukma),² dishes (Pātra),³ and coins (Niṣka)⁴ 'made of silver' are mentioned. The word is also used alone as a substantive to denote 'silver.'⁵

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 1, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, x. 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 4, 4, 7; xiii. 4, 2, 10; xiv. 1, 3, 4, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 3, 11.

³ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 9, 7; iii. 9, 6, 5.

⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1, 14.

⁵ Av. v. 28, 1; xiii. 4, 51; Aitareya

Brāhmaṇa, vii. 12, 2; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 17, 7; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 17, 3; Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 6.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 180; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 56; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 151, 152; Vincent Smith, *Indian Antiquary*, 34, 230.

Rajana Koṇeya, or Kauṇeya, is the name of a teacher mentioned in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ It is said in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā² that Kratuḥjit Jānaki successfully sacrificed for him when he desired to obtain eyesight. He is also mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,³ where the name of his son, Ugradeva Rājani, also occurs.⁴

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 8, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxvii. 2 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 474).

² xi. 1 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 474).

³ xiii. 4, 11. Cf. Hopkins, *Transac-*

tions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15, 58, n. 2.

⁴ He was a leper, and the Rajani is used against leprosy, Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 266.

Rajānī is found in one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ where it denotes some sort of plant, probably so called because of its

¹ i. 23, 1. Cf. Roth in Whitney's Translation of the Atharvaveda, 24;

Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 267.

power of 'colouring' (from *rañj*, 'to colour'). The species cannot be identified owing to the untrustworthiness of the later authorities who attempt its identification.

Rajayitri, a 'female dyer,' is included in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx, 12; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 7, 1.

1. *Rajas* denotes the region of the atmosphere between heaven and earth in the Rigveda¹ and later.² The atmosphere, like the sky (*Div*), is divided into three regions,³ but more normally into two, the 'earthly' (*pārthiva*)⁴ and the 'heavenly' (*divya* or *divaḥ*).⁵ In some passages⁶ the word refers in the plural to the dusty fields on earth.

¹ i. 56, 5; 62, 5; 84, 1; 124, 5; 168, 6; 187, 4; ii. 40, 3; vi. 62, 9, etc.

² Av. iv. 25, 2; vii. 25, 1; 41, 1; x. 3, 9; xiii. 2, 8, 43; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 4, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 44, etc.

³ Rv. iv. 53, 5; v. 69, 1; ix. 74, 6; x. 45, 3; 123, 8; Av. xiii. 1, 11, etc.

In Rv. i. 164, 6, six 'regions' are mentioned.

⁴ Rv. i. 81, 5; 90, 7; 154, 1; vi. 49, 3; viii. 88, 5; ix. 72, 8, etc.

⁵ Rv. iv. 53, 3; i. 110, 6. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 10; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁶ Rv. i. 166, 3; iii. 62, 16; x. 75, 7.

2. *Rajas* in one passage of the Yajurveda Saṃhitā¹ clearly means 'silver,' like *Rajata*. It is also taken in this sense in one passage of the Rigveda² by Zimmer,³ but this interpretation is doubtful.

¹ *Rajaḥ-śaya*, Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 8; *rajaśśaya*, Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 2, 11, 2 (Sāyaṇa on Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,

i. 23, 2); Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 2, 7; Kaṭhaka Saṃhitā, ii. 8.

² x. 105, 7.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 55, 56.

Rajasa occurs once in the Atharvaveda,¹ apparently as the name of a kind of 'fish.' Roth,² however, understood it as an adjective meaning 'impure.'

¹ x. 2, 25.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*,

621; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 624.

Raji occurs in the Rigveda¹ seemingly as the name of a king, or perhaps demon, slain by Indra for Piṭhīnas.

¹ vi. 26, 6. Cf. Ludwig, Translation | Dictionary, s.v., where Roth compares of the Rigveda, 3, 156; St. Petersburg | a conjecture in Av. xx. 128, 13.

Rajjavya in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (vi. 7, 1, 28) denotes a 'cord' or 'rope.'

Rajju in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'rope.' In the Atharvaveda³ the serpent is called the 'toothed rope' (*rajju datvaṭī*).

¹ i. 162, 8 (*śīrṣaṇyā raśanā rajjuh*, referring to the horse presumably means the head harness). | maṇa, i. 3, 1, 14; x. 2, 3, 8; xi. 3, 1, 1, etc.

² Av. iii. 11, 8; vi. 121, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 7; Śatapatha Brāh- | ³ iv. 3, 2; xix. 47, 7, 8; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 368.

Rajju-dāla is the name of a tree (*Cordia myxa* or *latifolia*) in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xiii. 4, 4, 6. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 373, n. 2.

Rajju-sarja, 'rope-maker,' is one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 7; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 3, 1.

Raṇa denotes properly the 'joy' of battle, then 'battle,' 'combat' itself in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 61, 1, 9; 74, 3; 119, 3; vi. 16, 15, etc.

² Av. v. 2, 4, etc.

Ratna in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a precious object, not specifically a 'jewel,' as in post-Vedic literature.

¹ i. 20, 7; 35, 8; 41, 6; 125, 1; | ² Av. v. 1, 7; vii. 14, 4; Śatapatha 140, 11; 141, 10; ii. 38, 1, etc. | Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 1.

Ratni, 'ell,' occurring in the Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (iv. 4) is a corruption of **Aratni**.

Ratnin, 'receiving gifts,' is the term applied to those people of the royal entourage in whose houses the Ratna-havis, a

special rite, was performed in the course of the Rājasūya or 'royal consecration.' The list given in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa² consists of the Brahman (*i.e.*, the Purohita), the Rājanya, the Mahiṣī (the first wife of the king), the Vāvāta (the favourite wife of the king), the Parivrkti (the discarded wife), the Senānī, 'commander of the army'; the Sūta, 'charioteer'; the Grāmaṇī, 'village headman'; the Kṣattr, 'chamberlain'; the Saṃgrahītr, 'charioteer' or 'treasurer'; the Bhāgadugha, 'collector of taxes' or 'divider of food'; and the Akṣāvāpa, 'superintendent of dicing' or 'thrower of dice.' In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ the order is Senānī; Purohita; Mahiṣī; Sūta; Grāmaṇī; Kṣattr; Saṃgrahītr; Bhāgadugha; Akṣāvāpa; Go-nikartana, 'slayer of cows' or 'hunter'; and Pālāgala, 'courier'; the 'discarded wife' being mentioned as forbidden to stay at home⁴ on the day of the ceremony of offering a pap for Nirṛti in her house. In the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā⁵ the list is Brahman (*i.e.*, Purohita); Rājan; Mahiṣī; Parivrkti; Senānī; Saṃgrahītr; Kṣattr; Sūta; Vaiśyagrāmaṇī; Bhāgadugha; Takṣa-Rathakārau, 'carpenter and chariot-maker'; Akṣāvāpa; and Go-vikarta. The Kāthaka Saṃhitā⁶ substitutes Go-vyacha for Govikarta, and omits Takṣa-Rathakārau.

It will be seen that the list is essentially that of the royal household, and of the king's servants in the administration of the country, though the exact sense of Saṃgrahītr, Bhāgadugha, Sūta, Grāmaṇī, Kṣattr, is open to reasonable doubt, mainly as to whether public officers or private servants⁷ are meant, for the names are of uncertain significance. A briefer list of eight Vīras, 'heroes,' as among the friends of the king,

¹ i. 8, 9, 1 *et seq.*

² i. 7, 3, 1 *et seq.*

³ v. 3, 1, 1 *et seq.*

⁴ According to Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 3, 35, she goes to a Brahmin's house, where she shares his inviolability and exemption from jurisdiction.

⁵ ii. 6, 5; iv. 3, 8.

⁶ xv. 4.

⁷ Similarly Akṣāvāpa is either the

man who dices for the king—*i.e.*, a professional dicer who plays with the king or watches his play—or a public officer who superintends the gambling halls of the state and collects the revenue, as was regularly done later on. Early English history shows similar evolution of household officers into ministers of state.

is given in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa:⁸ brother, son, Purohita, Mahiṣī, Sūta, Grāmaṇī, Kṣattr, and Saṃgrahitr.

⁸ xix. 1, 4.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 200 ;
Über den Rājasūya, 4 ; Hopkins, *Journal*
of the American Oriental Society, 13, 128 ;

Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41,
58-65 ; Hopkins, *Transactions of the*
Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences,
15, 30, n. 2.

Ratha in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'chariot' as opposed to Anas, 'cart,' though the distinction is not absolute. Of differences in the structure of the two we have no information, except that the Kha, or nave hole, in the wheel of the chariot was greater than in that of the cart.³

The chariot has, as a rule, two wheels (Cakra), to which reference is frequently made.⁴ The wheel consisted of a rim (Pavi), a felly (Pradhi), spokes (Ara),⁵ and a nave (Nabhya). The rim and the felly together constitute the Nemi. The hole in the nave is called Kha: into it the end of the axle was inserted; but there is some uncertainty whether Āṇi denotes the extremity of the axle that was inserted in the nave, or the lynch-pin used to keep that extremity in the wheel. Sometimes a solid wheel was used.⁶

The axle (Akṣa) was, in some cases, made of Araṭu wood;⁷ round its ends the wheels revolved. To the axle was attached the body of the chariot (Kośa). This part is also denoted by the word Vandhura, which more precisely means the 'seat' of the chariot. The epithet tri-vandhura is used of the chariot of the Aśvins, seemingly to correspond with another of its epithets, tri-cakra: perhaps, as Weber⁸ thinks, a chariot with three seats and three wheels was a real form of vehicle; but Zimmer⁹ considers that the vehicle was purely mythical. Garta also denotes the seat of the warrior.

¹ i. 20, 3; iii. 15, 5; iv. 4, 10; 16, 20; 36, 2; 43, 25, etc.

² Av. v. 14, 5; x. 1, 8: Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 12, 3, etc.

³ viii. 91, 7, with Sāyaṇa's note; *Vedische Studien*, 2, 333.

⁴ Cf. Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 16, 5; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 16, 7; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 4.

⁵ Cf. Rv. i. 32, 15; 141, 9; v. 13, 6;

58, 5; viii. 20, 14; 77, 3; x. 78, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, x. 4, etc.

⁶ Cf. Pradhi.

⁷ Rv. viii. 46, 27; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 247, n.

⁸ *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1898, 564; Virchow, *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 5, 200. Cf. note 21.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, viii.

At right angles to the axle was the pole of the chariot (Īṣā, Prauga). Normally there was, it seems, one pole, on either side of which the horses were harnessed, a yoke (Yuga) being laid across their necks; the pole was passed through the hole in the yoke (called Kha¹⁰ or Tardman¹¹), the yoke and the pole then being tied together.¹²

The horses were tied by the neck (*grīvā*), where the yoke was placed, and also at the shoulder, presumably by traces fastened to a bar of wood at right angles to the pole, or fastened to the ends of the pole, if that is to be regarded, as it probably should, as of triangular shape, wide at the foot and coming to a point at the tip.¹³ The traces seem to be denoted by *Raśmi* and *Raśanā*. These words also denote the 'reins,' which were fastened to the bit (perhaps *śīprā*) in the horse's mouth. The driver controlled the horses by reins, and urged them on with a whip (*Kaśā*).¹⁴ The girths of the horse were called *Kakṣyā*.¹⁵

The normal number of horses seems to have been two, but three or four¹⁶ were often used. It is uncertain whether, in these cases, the extra horse was attached in front or at the side; possibly both modes were in use. Even five steeds could be employed.¹⁷ Horses were normally used for chariots, but the ass (*gardabha*)¹⁸ or mule (*aśvatari*)¹⁹ are also mentioned. The ox was employed for drawing carts, and in fact derived its

¹⁰ This seems to be the sense of Rv. viii. 91, 7; but it has also been taken as the opening in the yoke through which the ox's head passed (the Homeric *ζεῦγλη*). See Cowell's note on Wilson's translation; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 237, n.

¹¹ Av. xiv. 1, 40.

¹² Rv. iii. 6, 6; v. 56, 4; x. 60, 8.

¹³ Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 249, thinks that *vāṇī* in Rv. i. 119, 5, denotes the two bars of wood to which the traces were fastened. This is also the view of Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., Böhtlingk's Lexicon, and Grassmann. The word may mean 'two voices' (Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 162).

¹⁴ Rv. v. 83, 3; vi. 75, 6.

¹⁵ Rv. x. 10, 13; *kakṣya-prā*, 'filling

out the girths' (i.e., 'well fed'), is an epithet of Indra's horses, i. 10, 3.

¹⁶ Three horses are mentioned in Rv. x. 33, 5, and *Praṣṭi* in Rv. i. 39, 6; viii. 7, 28, etc., may have the sense of 'third horse.' See also Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 4, 11; 2, 4, 9, etc.; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xvi. 13, 12. For four horses, cf. Rv. ii. 18, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 3, 17; 1, 4, 11; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 21, n. 1.

¹⁷ *Rathaḥ pañcavāhi*, Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xv. 2; *Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā*, ii. 6, 3. In the parallel passage the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, i. 8, 7, 2, has *praṣṭivāhi*.

¹⁸ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, iv. 9, 4.

¹⁹ *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, iv. 2, 1; v. 13, 2; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, iv. 9, 1.

name, Anadvāh, from this use. Sometimes a poor man had to be content with a single steed, which then ran between two shafts.²⁰

In the chariot the driver stood on the right, while the warrior was on the left, as indicated by his name, Savyeṣṭha or Savyaṣṭhā.²¹ He could also sit when he wanted, for the chariot had seats, and an archer would naturally prefer to sit while shooting his arrows.

The dimensions of the chariot are given in the Śulba Sūtra²² of Āpastamba at 188 Aṅgulis (finger-breadths) for the pole, 104 for the axle, and 86 for the yoke. The material used in its construction was wood, except for the rim of the wheel.²³

Many other parts of the chariot are mentioned, their names being often obscure in meaning: see Aṅka, Nyāṅka, Uddhi, Pakṣas, Pātalya, Bhurij, Rathopastha, Rathavāhana.

²⁰ Rv. x. 101, 11; 131, 3, and vi. 15, 19; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 13, 12; xxi. 13, 8, etc.

²¹ This is the case in Av. viii. 8, 23, with Savyaṣṭhā, and in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 7, 9, 1, *savyeṣṭha-sāvathi* occurs as a compound where the sense is certainly 'the warrior and the charioteer.' See also Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 8, and Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 62, n. 1. The Greek notices speak of two warriors and a charioteer. Cf. the Aśvins' car with its three seats. See von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 435.

²² vi. 5 (Bürk, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 344, 345).

²³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 3, 16. The chariot used at the bridal procession was made of Śalmali wood, Rv. x. 85, 20.

For the chariot in the Epic, see Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 235-262; and cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 338, 339; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 245-252; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 38, n. 1.

Ratha-kāra, 'chariot-maker,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ as one of those who are to be subject to the king, seeming to stand generally as an example of the industrial population. He is also referred to in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās² and in the Brāhmaṇas:³ in all these passages, as well as probably in the Atharvaveda also, the Rathakāra already forms a caste. The

¹ iii. 5, 6.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 13; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 17; xxx. 6.

³ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 8; iii. 4, 2, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 2, 17.

later system⁴ regards the Rathakāra as the offspring of a Māhiṣya (the son of a Kṣatriya husband and a Vaiśya wife) and a Karaṇī (the daughter of a Vaiśya husband and a Śūdra wife), but it is unreasonable to suppose that such an origin is historically accurate. The Rathakāras must rather be deemed to have been a functional caste. Hillebrandt⁵ suggests that the Anu tribe formed the basis of the Rathakāra caste, referring to their worship of the Rbhus, who are, of course, the chariot-makers *par excellence*. But there is little ground for this view.

⁴ Yājñavalkya, i. 95. On the special position, in the later ritual, of the Rathakāra as a caste below the Vaiśya, but superior to the Śūdra, cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 12, 13, and cf.

Varṇa; see also Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 209, 210.

⁵ *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 152, 153. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 196 et seq.

Ratha-gr̥tsa in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xv. 15) and the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 48, 9) denotes a 'skilled charioteer.'¹

¹ Cf. Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 3, 1; °kr̥tsna, Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 8, 10; °kr̥tsa, Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 9.

Ratha-cakra, 'chariot wheel,' is often mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas.¹ See *Ratha* and *Cakra*.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 43, 4; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 6, 8; Śata- patha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 3, 12; v. 1, 5, 2; xi. 8, 1, 11, etc.

Ratha-carṣaṇa occurs once in the R̥gveda,¹ where the sense is doubtful. Roth² thought that some part of the chariot was meant, but the sense is perhaps only the 'pathway of the chariot.'³

¹ viii. 5, 19.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ Cf. also the citation and explana-

tion in Durga's commentary on the Nirukta, v. 12.

Ratha-jūti in the Atharvaveda (xix. 44, 3) is either an adjective meaning 'driving swiftly in a chariot,'¹ or a proper name, as Roth in the St. Petersburg Dictionary suggests.

¹ 'Of chariot-swiftness' according to Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 967. Cf. his note on the passage.

Ratha-nābhi, the 'nave of the chariot-wheel,' is mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ and in the Upaniṣads.²

¹ xxxiv. 5.

² Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 5 5 ;
Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4 ; Kauṣītaki

Upaniṣad, iii. 8 ; Chāndogya Upaniṣad,
vii. 15, 1, etc.

Ratha-prota Dārbhya ('descendant of Darbha') is mentioned in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (ii. 1, 3) perhaps as a king, but possibly as a priest.

Ratha-proṣṭha occurs as the name of a princely family in the Rīgveda (x. 60, 5). See Subandhu.

Ratha-mukha in the later Saṃhitās¹ denotes the fore-part of a chariot. Cf. Rathaśirṣa.

¹ Av. viii. 8, 23 ; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 8, 2 ; v. 4, 9, 3, etc.

Ratharvī is the name of a snake in the Atharvaveda (x. 4, 5).

Ratha-vāhana is the name in the Rīgveda¹ and later² for a movable stand to hold the chariot. According to Roth,³ it corresponds to the Greek βωμός, on which the chariot rested when out of use. The word Rathavāhana-vāha is employed in the sense of the two horses that draw the stand.⁴ Weber⁵ thinks it was used to convey the war chariot to the scene of action.

¹ vi. 75, 8.

² Av. iii. 17, 3 = Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 5, 5 = Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 11 = Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 12 = Vāsiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, ii. 34, 35. See also Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxi. 10 ; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 9, 6 ; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 3, 23 et seq.

³ Festgruss an Böhtlingk, 95 et seq. ; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 116.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 20, 1 ;

Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 4, 3 ; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xv. 9 ; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 1.

⁵ Über den Vajapeya, 27, n. 2, followed by Geldner, Vedische Studien, 2, 275. Weber, however, admits that the Ratha-vāhana may at times have served as a mere stand, like the Homeric βωμός, while Geldner expresses the opinion that it never has that sense. The use of the term Rathavāhanavāha shows that the stand was movable.

Rathaviti Dārbhya ('descendant of Darbha') is mentioned once in the Rigveda¹ as residing in places abounding in kine (*gomatīr amu*) far away among the hills, possibly the Himālayas, and as the patron of the singer of the hymn. Later the tradition² makes him the king, whose daughter Śyāsvāśva won for his wife by his father's and the Maruts' aid.

¹ v. 61, 17. 19.

² See Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*,
50 et seq., 62, n. 2, and the criticism

in Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 353, 354;
Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*,
32, 359, 362.

Ratha-śīrṣa, the 'head of the chariot'—that is, its fore-part—is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (ix. 4. 1, 13).

Ratha-saṅga in the Rigveda (ix. 53, 2) denotes the hostile encounter of chariots.

Rathākṣa in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā¹ denotes the 'axle of the chariot.' Its length is given by the scholiast on the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra² as 104 Aṅgulas ('finger-breadths'), which agrees with the statement in the Āpastamba Śulba Sūtra.³ See **Ratha.**

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 6, 4, 1;
Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxix. 8.

² viii. 8, 6.

³ vi. 5 (Bürk, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 344, 345).

Rathāhnya in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xii. 2, 3, 12) denotes a 'day's journey by chariot.'

Rathin and Rathī in the Rigveda¹ and later² denote 'one who goes in a chariot,' an expression which includes both the driver and the warrior who accompanied him.

¹ Rathin, i. 122, 8; v. 83, 3; vi. 47, 31; viii. 4, 9; x. 40, 5; 51, 6; Rathī, i. 25, 3; ii. 39, 2; iii. 3, 6; v. 87, 8; vii. 39, 1, etc.

² Rathin, Av. iv. 34, 4; vii. 62, 1;

73, 1; xi. 10, 24; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 2, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 26; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 7, 3, 7, etc.; Rathī, Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 7, 15, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 296.

Rathītara ('good charioteer') is the name of a teacher mentioned in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra¹ and the Bṛhad-devatā.²

¹ xxii. 11.

² i. 26; iii. 40; vii. 145 (ed. Macdonell).

Rathe-ṣṭhā, 'standing on the chariot,' denotes in the Rigveda¹ the warrior who fights from the chariot, 'car-fighter.'

¹ i. 173, 4, 5; ii. 17, 3; vi. 21, 1; | ix. 97, 49; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 32, 22, 5; 29, 1; viii. 4, 13; 33, 14; | Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 296

Rathopastha, 'lap of the chariot,' in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² seems to denote the 'bottom' or lower part on which the driver and the fighter stand.

¹ viii. 8, 23.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 10, 2; | Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 238, n.
Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 3, 12, etc.

Randhra seems, in the phrase Ukṣṇo Randhra occurring in one passage of the Rigveda (viii. 7, 26), to be the name of a place, but the sense is very doubtful. In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 9, 13) Ukṣṇo randhra is the name of a man.

Rabhi, occurring once in the Rigveda (viii. 5, 29), designates some part of the chariot. The term perhaps means 'supporting shaft.'

Rambha seems to mean a 'staff' or 'support' in one passage of the Rigveda (viii. 45, 20). In another place (ii. 15, 9) a man is described as Rambhin, apparently as carrying a staff to support himself in old age; Sāyaṇa explains this word as 'door-keeper' (like one of the senses of *daṇḍin*, 'staff-bearer,' in later Sanskrit).

Rambhīṇī occurs in one passage of the Rigveda¹ as being on the shoulders of the Maruts. A 'spear' seems to be meant, perhaps conceived as clinging (*rambh* = *rabh*, 'clasp') to the shoulders of a man.

¹ i. 168, 3. Cf. i. 167, 3, and see Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 283.

Rayi is the common word for 'wealth' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² Special mention is often made of wealth in 'heroes' (*vīra*)—i.e., in 'good sons,'³ in horses,⁴ in cattle,⁵ etc.

¹ i. 73, 1; 159, 4; ii. 21, 6; iii. 1, 19; iv. 2, 7; 34, 10; 36, 9; vi. 6, 7; 31, 1, etc.

² Av. iii. 14, 1; vi. 33, 3; vii. 80, 2; Taittiriya Saṁhitā, vii. 1, 72; Vāja-

saneyi Saṁhitā, ix. 22; xiv. 22; xxvii. 6, etc.

³ Rv. ii. 11, 13; 30, 11; iv. 51, 10, etc.

⁴ Rv. v. 41, 5; viii. 6, 9, etc.

⁵ Rv. v. 4, 11, etc.

Raśanā means generally 'cord' or 'rope.' In the Rigveda the word often refers to various fastenings of a horse. In one passage¹ the expression *śīrṣanyā raśanā*, 'head rope,' perhaps means not so much 'reins' as 'headstall.' In others² the sense of 'traces' seems certain, though sometimes³ 'reins' or 'traces' may equally well be intended. Elsewhere the more general sense of 'rope' for stening is meant.⁴

¹ i. 162, 8. Cf. Rajju.

² Rv. i. 163, 2, 5; x. 79, 7.

³ Rv. iv. 1, 9; ix. 87, 1; x. 18, 14. Cf. Taittiriya Saṁhitā, i. 6, 4, 3.

⁴ Rv. ii. 28, 5; Av. viii. 78, 1; x. 9, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṁhitā, xxi. 46; xxii. 2;

xxviii. 33; Taittiriya Saṁhitā, vi. 6, 4, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 6, 3, 10, etc. Cf. the use of *Raśanā* as equivalent to 'finger' in Rv. x. 4, 6.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 249.

1. **Raśmi** is not rarely found in the sense of 'rope'¹ generally; but more usually it denotes either the 'reins' or the 'traces'² of a chariot, either sense being equally good in most passages.

¹ Rv. i. 28, 4; iv. 22, 8; viii. 25, 18, etc.; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 19, 3, etc.

² Rv. viii. 7, 8; x. 130, 7, etc.; Taittiriya Saṁhitā, i. 6, 4, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṁhitā, xxiii. 14; Taittiriya

Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 4, 2, etc. In Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 37, 1, the two inner (*antarau*) reins or traces of the chariot are mentioned.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 249.

2. **Raśmi** in the Rigveda¹ and later² regularly denotes a 'ray' of the sun.

¹ i. 35, 7; iv. 52, 7; vii. 36, 1; 77, 3, etc.

² Av. ii. 32, 1; xii. 1, 15; Taittiriya

Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 1, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 2, 3, 14, etc.

Rasā is found in three passages of the Rigveda,¹ clearly as the name of a real stream in the extreme north-west of the Vedic territory. Elsewhere² it is the name of a mythic stream at the ends of the earth, which as well as the atmosphere it encompasses. It is reasonable to assume that, as in the case of the Sarasvatī, the literal is the older sense, and to see in the river a genuine stream, perhaps originally the Araxes or Jaxartes, because the Vendidad mentions the Rañhā, the Avestan form of Rasā. But the word seems originally to allude merely to the 'sap' or 'flavour' of the waters,³ and so could be applied to every river, like Sarasvatī.

¹ i. 112, 12; v. 53, 9; x. 75, 6. In v. 53, 9, the phrase *rasānitabhā* is found. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 202, is inclined to regard *anitabhā* as an epithet of Rasā, perhaps for *amitabhā*, 'of unmeasured splendour,' but this is hardly probable. It seems better to take *Anitabhā* as the name of an otherwise unknown river. Cf. Max Müller, *India*, 166, 173, n.

² Rv. v. 41, 15; ix. 41, 6; x. 108, 1. 2 (cf. Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 348; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 100 et seq.); 121, 4.

³ Rv. iv. 43, 6; viii. 72, 13.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 15, 16; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 323; Brunnhofer, *Iran und Turan*, 86; Weber, *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1898, 567-569.

Rasāsīr as an epithet of Soma in the Rigveda¹ means 'mixed with juice'—i.e., with milk.

¹ iii. 48, 1, where Sāyaṇa explains *rasa* as 'milk.' Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 211, n. 5.

Raha-sū, 'bearing in secret,' is a term applied in one passage of the Rigveda (ii. 29, 1) to an unmarried mother. Cf. Pati and Dharma.

Rahasyu Deva-malimluc is the name, in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 4, 7), of a mythical person who at Munimaraṇa slew the saintly Vaikhānases.

Rahū-gaṇa is the name of a family mentioned in the plural in one passage of the Rigveda.¹ According to Ludwig,² they were connected with the Gotamas, as is shown by the name Gotama Rāhūgaṇa.

¹ i. 78, 5.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 110.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 236, n. 1.

Rākā in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the full moon day as a personification. Cf. Candramās.

¹ ii. 32, 4; v. 42, 12.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 8, 1; iii. 4, 9, 1, 6; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 8;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 37, 2, 6; 47, 4, etc.; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 13, 1, etc.

Rāja-karṭṛ,¹ or Rāja-kṛt,² 'king-maker,' is the term applied in the Atharvaveda and the Brāhmaṇas to those who, 'not themselves kings,'³ aid in the consecration of the king. In the Śatapatha² the persons meant and specified are the Sūta, 'charioteer,' and the Grāmaṇī, 'village chief,' probably a representative chief from the village nearest to the place of consecration, as Eggeling⁴ suggests. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ according to the commentator's explanation, the father, brother, etc., are meant; in the Atharvaveda,² also, the meaning of the expression is not stated in the text.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 17, 5.

² Av. iii. 5, 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 1, 7; xiii. 2, 2, 18.

³ Loc. cit.

⁴ *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 60, n.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 199 et seq.

Rāja kula, a 'kingly family,' is mentioned in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 28, 4), where, it is to be noted, such a family is ranked after, not before, a Brāhmaṇa Kula, a 'Brahmin family.'

1. Rājan, 'king,' is a term repeatedly occurring in the Rigveda¹ and the later literature.² It is quite clear that the normal, though not universal form of government, in early India was that by kings, as might be expected in view of the fact that the Āryan Indians were invaders in a hostile territory: a situation which, as in the case of the Āryan invaders of Greece and of the German invaders of England, resulted almost necessarily in strengthening the monarchic element of the constitution.³ The mere patriarchal organization of society is not sufficient, as Zimmer⁴ assumes, to explain the Vedic kingship.

¹ iii. 43, 5; v. 54, 7, etc.

² Av. iv. 22, 3, 5; viii. 7, 16, etc.

³ Cf. Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England*, 59 et seq.

⁴ *Allindisches Leben*, 162.

Tenure of Monarchy.—Zimmer⁵ is of opinion that while the Vedic monarchy was sometimes hereditary, as is indeed shown by several cases where the descent can be traced,⁶ yet in others the monarchy was elective, though it is not clear whether the selection by the people was between the members of the royal family only or extended to members of all the noble clans. It must, however, be admitted that the evidence for the elective monarchy is not strong. As Geldner⁷ argues, all the passages cited⁸ can be regarded not as choice by the cantons (Viś), but as acceptance by the subjects (viś): this seems the more probable sense. Of course this is no proof that the monarchy was not sometimes elective: the practice of selecting one member of the family to the exclusion of another less well qualified is exemplified by the legend in Yāska⁹ of the Kuru brothers, Devāpi and Śantanu, the value of which, as evidence of contemporary views, is not seriously affected by the legend itself being of dubious character and validity.

Royal power was clearly insecure: there are several references to kings being expelled from their realms, and their efforts to recover their sovereignty,¹⁰ and the Atharvaveda contains spells in the interest of royalty.¹¹

The King in War.—Naturally the Vedic texts, after the Rigveda, contain few notices of the warlike adventures that no doubt formed a very considerable proportion of the royal functions. But the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa¹² contains the statement that the Kuru-Pañcāla kings, who, like the Brahmins of

⁵ *Op. cit.*, 162 et seq. So Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 188; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 336.

⁶ E.g., Vadhyraśva, Divodāsa, Pijavana, Sudās; or Purukutsa, Trasadasyu, Mitrāthithi, Kuruśravaṇa, Upamaśravas, etc.; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 386. So a 'kingdom of ten generations' (Daśa-puruṣaṃrājya) is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 9, 3, 3; and cf. v. 4, 2, 8; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 12, 17.

⁷ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 303.

⁸ Rv. x. 124, 8; 173; Av. i. 9; iii. 4; iv. 22.

⁹ Nirukta, ii. 10.

¹⁰ The technical term is *apa-ruddha*. Cf. Av. iii. 3, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 1; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xii. 12, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 9, 3, 3, etc.; Kauśika Sūtra, xvi. 30; Caland, *Altindisches Zauberritual*, 37 et seq.

¹¹ Especially iii. 3. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 111 et seq.

¹² i. 8, 4, 1.

those tribes, stand as representatives of good form, used to make their raids in the dewy season. The word Udāja, too, with its variant Nirāja, records that kings took a share of the booty of war. The Rigveda¹³ has many references to Vedic wars: it is clear that the Kṣatriyas were at least as intent on fulfilling their duty of war as the Brahmins on sacrificing and their other functions. Moreover, beside offensive war, defence was a chief duty of the king: he is emphatically the 'protector of the tribe' (*gopā janasya*), or, as is said in the Rājasūya ('royal consecration'), 'protector of the Brahmin.'¹⁴ His Purohita was expected to use his spells and charms to secure the success of his king's arms. The king no doubt fought in person: so Pratardana met death in war according to the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad;¹⁵ and in the Rājasūya the king is invoked as 'sacker of cities' (*purāṇ bhetā*).

The King in Peace.—In return for his warlike services the king received the obedience¹⁶—sometimes forced¹⁷—of the people, and in particular their contributions for the maintenance of royalty. The king is regularly¹⁸ regarded as 'devouring

¹³ E.g., the Dāsarājña, Rv. vii. 18. 33. 83, and cf. Rv. iii. 33. 53.

¹⁴ Rv. iii. 43. 5. References to attacks on aborigines are common in the Rigveda—e.g., ii. 12, 11; iv. 26, 3; vi. 26, 5; 33, 4, etc. For later references to war, cf. Kāthaka Samhitā, ix. 17; x. 3; xxviii. 2; Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 4, 8, 3; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, v. 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 4, 2 et seq.; and Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 187, 215. In the Rājasūya the protection of the Brahmin is compensated with the 'eating' of the Viś, the latter interesting the king more than the older duty of protection. See Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 12. 17.

¹⁵ iii. 1.

¹⁶ See, e.g., Janaka's offer of the Videhas as slaves to Yājñavalkya, Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 4, 30, and see *ibid.*, ii. 1, 20; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, i. 6, 10, etc.; Rv. i. 67, 1; iv. 50, 8.

¹⁷ Rv. ix. 7, 5. Cf. vii. 6, 5, etc.; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 18, 2.

¹⁸ See Bali, and cf. Rv. i. 65, 4; Av. iv. 22, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 29; viii. 12. 17; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iv. 12; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 17; iv. 2, 1, 3. 17; v. 3, 3, 12; 4, 2, 3; x. 6, 2, 1; xiii. 2, 9, 6, 8, etc.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 93, n.; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 246; Pischel and Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 1, xvi; Winternitz, *Geschichte der indischen Literatur*, 1, 173, 174; Keith, *Aitareya Aranyaka*, 161. It is to this form of taxation that the share of village (*grāma*), horses (*āśveṣu*), and kine (*goṣu*) of Av. iv. 22, 2, is to be referred. It is significant that the village and cattle are put on the same footing, as tending to refute the argument that the king was supreme landowner. See n. 31 below. For the rate of taxation, which later was one-sixth, cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 85, 86; India, *Old and New*, 238 et seq.; 333; Mrs. Rhys Davids, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1901, 860.

the people,' but this phrase must not be explained as meaning that he necessarily oppressed them. It obviously has its origin in a custom by which the king and his retinue were fed by the people's contributions, a plan with many parallels. It is also probable that the king could assign the royal right of maintenance to a Kṣatriya, thus developing a nobility supported by the people. Taxation would not normally fall on Kṣatriya or Brahmin; the texts contain emphatic assertions of the exemption of the goods of the latter from the royal bounty.¹⁹ In the people, however, lay the strength of the king.²⁰ See also Bali.

In return the king performed the duties of judge. Himself immune from punishment (*a-dandya*), he wields the rod of punishment (*Daṇḍa*).²¹ It is probable that criminal justice remained largely in his actual administration, for the Sūtras²² preserve clear traces of the personal exercise of royal criminal jurisdiction. Possibly the jurisdiction could be exercised by a royal officer, or even by a delegate, for a Rājanya is mentioned as an overseer (*adhyakṣa*) of the punishment of a Śūdra in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā.²³ In civil justice it may be that the king played a much less prominent part, save as a court of final appeal, but evidence is lacking on this head. The Madhyamaśi of the Rīgveda was probably not a royal, but a private judge or arbitrator. A wide criminal jurisdiction is, however, to some extent supported²⁴ by the frequent mention of Varuṇa's spies, for Varuṇa is the divine counterpart of the human king.²⁵ Possibly such spies could be used in war also.²⁶

There is no reference in early Vedic literature to the exercise of legislative activity by the king, though later it is an essential

¹⁹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 6, 2, 18; 7, 1, 13. See also Brāhmaṇa (above, 2, 83) for the claim of the Brahmins to serve only king Soma, not the temporal king.

²⁰ Cf., e.g., Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 8; iii. 11, 8; iv. 4, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 4, 11; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 5.

²¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 4, 7.

²² E.g., Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xii. 43 *et seq.*

²³ xxvii. 4. Cf. Kṣatriya, n. 18.

²⁴ Cf. Rv. i. 25, 13; iv. 4, 3; vi. 67, 5; vii. 61, 3; 87, 3; x. 10, 8 (= Av. xviii. 1, 9); Av. iv. 16, 4.

²⁵ See Foy, *Die königliche Gewalt*, 80 *et seq.*

²⁶ Cf. Rv. viii. 47, 11; Foy, *op. cit.*, 84. The reference is not certain.

part of his duties.²⁷ Nor can we say exactly what executive functions devolved on the king.

In all his acts the king was regularly advised by his *Purohita*; he also had the advantage of the advice of the royal ministers and attendants (see *Ratnin*). The local administration was entrusted to the *Grāmaṇī*, or village chief, who may have been selected or appointed by the king. The outward signs of the king's rank were his palace²⁸ and his brilliant dress.²⁹

The King as Landowner.—The position of the king with regard to the land is somewhat obscure. The Greek notices,³⁰ in which, unhappily, it would be dangerous to put much trust, since they were collected by observers who were probably little used to accurate investigations of such matters, and whose statements were based on inadequate information, vary in their statements. In part they speak of rent being paid, and declare that only the king and no private person could own land, while in part they refer to the taxation of land. Hopkins³¹ is strongly of opinion that the payments made were paid for protection—*i.e.*, in modern terminology as a tax, but that the king was recognized as the owner of all the land, while yet the individual or the joint family also owned the land. As against Baden-Powell,³² who asserted that the idea of the king as a landowner was later, he urges for the Vedic period that the king, as we have seen, is described as devouring the people, and that, according to the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*,³³ the *Vaiśya* can be devoured at will and maltreated (but, unlike the *Śūdra*, not killed); and for the period of the legal *Sūtras* and *Śāstras* he cites *Bṛhaspati* and *Nārada* as clearly recognizing the king's overlordship, besides a passage of the *Mānava Dharma Śāstra*³⁴ which describes the king as 'lord of all,' a phrase which

²⁷ See Foy, *op. cit.*, chap. iii.

²⁸ Cf. Varuṇa's palace, *Rv.* ii. 41, 5; vii. 88, 5. The throne, *Āsandī*, is used to form the name of Janamejaya's royal city, *Āsandivant*. Cf. also *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, v. 4, 4, 1 *et seq.*; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, viii. 12, 3-5.

²⁹ See, *e.g.*, *Rv.* i. 85, 8; viii. 5, 38; x. 78, 1, etc. So the king is the great lord of riches (*dhana-patir dhanānām*), *Av.* iv. 22, 3, and in the *Aitareya*

Brāhmaṇa, vii. 31, he is likened to the *Nyagrodha* tree.

³⁰ See Diodorus, ii. 40; Arrian, *Indica*, 11; Strabo, p. 703, and Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 87 *et seq.*

³¹ *India, Old and New*, 221 *et seq.*

³² *Village Communities in India*, 145; *Indian Village Community*, 207 *et seq.*

³³ vii. 29, 3.

³⁴ viii. 39.

Bühler³⁵ was inclined to interpret as a proof of landowning. The evidence is, however, inadequate to prove what is sought. It is not denied that gradually the king came to be vaguely conceived—as the English king still is—as lord of all the land in a proprietorial sense, but it is far more probable that such an idea was only a gradual development than that it was primitive. The power of devouring the people is a political power, not a right of ownership; precisely the same feature can be traced in South Africa,³⁶ where the chief can deprive a man arbitrarily of his land, though the land is really owned by the native. The matter is ultimately to some extent one of terminology, but the parallel cases are in favour of distinguishing between the political rights of the crown, which can be transferred by way of a grant, and the rights of ownership. Hopkins³⁷ thinks that the gifts of land to priests, which seems to be the first sign of land transactions in the Brāhmaṇas, was an actual gift of land; it may have been so in many cases, but it may easily also have been the grant of a superiority: the Epic grants are hardly decisive one way or the other.

For the relations of the king with the assembly, see Sabhā; for his consecration, see Rājasūya. A-rāja-tā, 'lack of a king,' means 'anarchy.'³⁸

³⁵ In his note on Manu, *loc. cit.*, *Sacred Books of the East*, 25, 259.

³⁶ See Keith, *Journal of the African Society*, 6, 202 *et seq.* The evidence, so far as it goes, of other Aryan peoples does not support the theory of original kingly ownership. Such ownership did not exist, as far as can be seen, in Anglo-Saxon times (*English Historical Review*, viii. 1-7), nor in Homeric Greece (Lang, *Homer and His Age*, 236 *et seq.*), nor at Rome.

³⁷ *Loc. cit.*

³⁸ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 9, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 14, 6; Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 74.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 162 *et seq.*; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 84 *et seq.*; Foy, *Die königliche Gewalt nach den Dharmasūtrén* (Leipzig, 1895); Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 46 *et seq.*; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1901, 860, 861.

2. Rājan in several passages¹ means no more than a 'noble of the ruling house,' or perhaps even merely a 'noble,' there being

¹ Cf. Rv. i. 40, 8; 108, 7; x. 42, 10; 97, 6; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 6, 8, 3; v. 7, 6, 4; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xl. 13; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 48; xxvi. 2; Av. xix. 62, 1, and possibly ii. 6, 4, etc.; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3,

236, 237. Possibly *rājñah* in Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 5, may be taken in this sense. The king there is said to be a non-Āryan, but the reading is corrupt, and Oertel's conjecture is not probable. Cf. Rājya, n. 2.

no decisive passage. Zimmer² sees traces in one passage of the Rigveda³ that in times of peace there was no king in some states, the members of the royal family holding equal rights. He compares this with the state of affairs in early Germany.⁴ But the passage merely shows that the nobles could be called Rājani, and is not decisive for the sense ascribed to it by Zimmer. Of course this state of affairs is perfectly possible, and is exemplified later in Buddhist times.⁵

² *Altindisches Leben*, 176, 177.

³ x. 97, 6. He also compares Av. i. 9; iii. 4; iv. 22, where the king is referred to as superior to the other royal personages.

⁴ The case of the Cherusci and

Arminius' attempt to make himself king, which his relatives, the royal family, foiled (see Tacitus, *Annals*, ii. 88).

⁵ Cf. Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 19.

Rājani, 'descendant of Rajana,' is the patronymic of Ugradeva in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 3, 17; xxiii. 16, 11) and the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (v. 4, 12).

Rājanya is the regular term in Vedic literature¹ for a man of the royal family, probably including also those who were not actually members of that family, but were nobles, though it may have been originally restricted to members of the royal family. This, however, does not appear clearly from any passage; the term may originally have applied to all the nobles irrespective of kingly power. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² the Rājanya is different from the Rājaputra, who is literally a son of the king. The functions and place of the Rājanya are described under Kṣatriya, which expression later normally takes the place of Rājanya as a designation for the ruling class. His high place is shown by the fact that in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā³ he is ranked with the learned Brahmin and the

¹ Only once in the Rv. in the late Puruṣa-sūkta, x. 90, 12; but often in the Av.: v. 17, 9; 18, 2; vi. 38, 4; x. 10, 18; xii. 4, 32 *et seq.*; xv. 8, 1; xix. 32, 8; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 13, 1; 5. 4, 4; 10, 1; v. 1, 10, 3, etc. Even in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,

where, on the whole, the later use of Kṣatriya prevails, the Rājanya is often mentioned. See Eggeling's index, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 561.

² Cf. xiii. 4, 2, 17, with xiii. 1, 6, 2.

³ ii. 5, 4, 4.

Grāmaṇī (who was a Vaiśya) as having reached the height of prosperity (*gata-śrī*).

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 258 *et seq.*; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 191. It is quite likely that the noble families not related to the royal family

were families of minor princes whose rule was merged in that of the king on the formation of a powerful tribe, as was the case in Germany.

Rājanya-bandhu denotes a Rājanya, but usually with a depreciating sense. Thus in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ Janaka is called by the Brahmins, whom he defeated in disputation, 'a fellow of a Rājanya'; the same description is applied to Pravāhaṇa Jaivali in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad² for a similar reason. On the other hand, in one passage³ where reference is made to men eating apart from women, princes are said to do so most of all: the term Rājanyabandhu cannot here be deemed to be contemptuous, unless, indeed, it is the expression of Brahmin contempt for princes, such as clearly appears in the treatment of Nagnajit in another passage.⁴ Again, in a passage⁵ in which the four castes are mentioned, the Vaiśya precedes the Rājanyabandhu, a curious inversion of the order of the second and third castes.⁶

¹ xi. 6, 2, 5.

² vi. 1, 5.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 5, 2, 10, where *cf.* Eggeling's note, *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, 370, n. 1. A similar case is apparently i. 2, 4, 2,

where any special contempt cannot be meant.

⁴ viii. 1, 4, 10. *Cf.* Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 515.

⁵ i. 1, 4, 12.

⁶ Eggeling, *op. cit.*, 12, 28.

Rājanya-rṣi, 'royal sage,' is a term applied to Sindhuksīt in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ The story about him is, however, purely mythical.

¹ xii. 12, 6. *Cf.* Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 235, n. 3, and see Varṇa (p. 261).

Rāja-pati, 'lord of kings,' is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 4, 3, 9) as an epithet of Soma. It is not used elsewhere as a title of imperial temporal supremacy: see Rājya.

Rāja-pitr is one of the titles given to the king in the rite of the Rājasūya ('royal consecration') according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 12, 5; 17, 5). It probably designates the king as 'father of a king,' and indicates the hereditary character of the monarchy. Possibly the later plan¹ of associating the king's son in the monarchy prevailed in earlier times also.

¹ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 139. The sense of 'having a king as father' is also possible.

Rāja-putra, 'king's son,' 'prince,' seems to be capable of being interpreted literally in every passage of the older literature¹ in which it is found, though it may also be capable of a wider interpretation.² Later the Rājaputra degenerates into a mere 'landowner.'³

¹ Rv. x. 40, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 17, 6 (of Viśvāmitra, but probably in a mythical sense); Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xix. 1, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiv. 8; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 5, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 2, 5; 5, 2, 5, etc.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 1, may

be cited as identifying the Rājanya and the Rājaputra.

³ Jolly, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 50, 514, who points out that in the Rājatarāṅgiṇī, vii. 360, traces of the older position of the Rāja-putra are seen.

Rāja-puruṣa denotes a 'royal servant' in the Nirukta (ii. 3). Cf. Pūruṣa.

Rāja-bhrātṛ, the 'brother of the king,' is mentioned as one of the eight Vīras, or supporters of the monarchy, in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ He is also alluded to elsewhere.²

¹ xix. 1, 4. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 30, n. 2.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 13, 18, etc.

Rāja-mātra is found in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxvii. 6) and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xvii. 5, 3, 4; 15, 3), where it seems to include 'the whole class of persons (who could be called) Rājan'—i.e., the Rājaputras and the Rājanyas.

Rāja-yakṣma, 'royal sickness,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and several times later on.² Zimmer³ identifies it with consumption: this identification seems certain, being supported by the later view of the disease.⁴ Bloomfield⁵ suggests 'king's evil,' or syphilis, as the sense, but this is not probable.

¹ i. 161, 1.

² Av. xi. 3, 39; xii. 5; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 5, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xi. 3; xxvii. 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 7.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 375 *et seq.*

⁴ Cf. Wise, *System of Hindu Medicine*,

321 *et seq.*; Jolly, *Medicin*, 88, 89, n. 2, who takes Rājanyakṣma as denoting the worst of diseases, not the disease cured by the king. Cf. Rājāsava.

⁵ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 697. But contrast *ibid.*, 415.

Rāja-sūya is the name in the Atharvaveda¹ and the later literature² of the ceremony of the 'royal consecration.' The rite is described at great length in the Sūtras,³ but its main features are clearly outlined in the Brāhmaṇas,⁴ while the verses used in the ceremony are preserved in the Saṃhitās of the Yajurveda.⁵ Besides much mere priestly elaboration, the ritual contains traces of popular ceremonial. For example, the king is clothed in the ceremonial garments of his rank, and provided with bow and arrow as emblems of sovereignty. He is formally anointed; he performs a mimic cow raid against a relative of his;⁶ or engages in a sham fight with a Rājanya.⁷ A game of dice is played in which he is made to be the victim;⁸ he symbolically ascends the quarters of the sky as an indication of his universal rule; and steps on a tiger skin, thus gaining the strength and the pre-eminence of the tiger.

¹ iv. 8, 1; xi. 7, 7.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 2, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 1, 12, etc.

³ See Weber, *Über die Königsweihung, den Rājasūya*; Hillebrandt, *Rituallitteratur*, 144-147; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 472, 491. The relation of the Śunahśepa episode formed part of the ritual. That this points to human sacrifice having once formed part of the ritual of the Rājasūya as supposed by Hillebrandt, *loc. cit.*; Weber, 47; and Oldenberg, 366, n. 1, seems very doubtful.

Cf. Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1907, 844, 845.

⁴ Especially Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 3, 1 *et seq.* See also Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 1 *et seq.*; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 1, 1 *et seq.*

⁵ See Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xv; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 6; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x.

⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 3, 1 *et seq.*

⁷ Cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 15 with commentary; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 100, n. 1.

⁸ See 2. Akṣa (p. 3).

A list of the consecrated kings is given in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,⁹ where the royal inauguration is called the 'great unction' (*mahābhiṣeka*) connected with Indra. It corresponds generally with a list of Aśvamedhins, 'performers of the horse sacrifice,' given in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁰ and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra.¹¹

⁹ viii. 21-23. Cf. Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 8.

¹⁰ xiii. 5, 4.

¹¹ xvi. 9.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, xxiv, xxv.

Rāja-stambāyana, 'descendant of Rājastamba,' is the patronymic of Yajñavacas in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ x. 4, 2, 1 (oxytone), 6, 5, 9 (paroxytone). No stress need be laid

on the accents of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.

Rājādhirāja, 'king of kings,' later a title of paramount sovereignty, is only found in Vedic literature in the late Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (i. 31, 6) as a divine epithet.

Rājāsya ('king's horse') in the Atharvaveda (vi. 102, 2) seems merely to denote a powerful horse.

Rājñī, 'queen,' is found in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and in the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 6, 2; 4, 2, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 8, 3, 9; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 3, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 13; xv. 10.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 6, 2; iii. 11, 3, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 23, 2, etc.

Rājya in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² regularly denotes 'sovereign power,' from which, as the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ notes, the Brahmin is excluded.

In addition to Rājya, the texts give other expressions of sovereign power. Thus the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁴ contends

¹ iii. 4, 2; iv. 8, 1; xi. 6, 15; xii. 3, 31; xviii. 4, 31.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 3, 4; 6, 6, 5; vii. 5, 8, 3, etc.; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 23, etc.; Jaiminīya

Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 5, as emended by Roth, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, ccxliii.

³ v. 1, 1, 12.

⁴ v. 1, 1, 3.

that the Rājasūya sacrifice is that of a king, the Vājapeya that of a Samrāj or emperor, the status of the latter (Sāmrajya) being superior to that of the former (Rājya). The sitting on a throne (Āsandī) is given in the same text⁵ as one of the characteristics of the Samrāj. Elsewhere⁶ Svārājya, 'uncontrolled dominion,' is opposed to Rājya. In the ritual of the Rājasūya the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁷ gives a whole series of terms: Rājya, Sāmrajya, Bhaujya, Svārājya, Vairājya, Pārameṣṭhya, and Māhārājya, while Ādhipatya, 'supreme power,' is found elsewhere.⁸ But there is no reason to believe that these terms refer to essentially different forms of authority. A king might be called a Mahārāja or a Samrāj, without really being an overlord of kings; he would be so termed if he were an important sovereign, or by his own entourage out of compliment, as was Janaka of Videha.⁹ That a really great monarchy of the Aśoka or Gupta type ever existed in the Vedic period seems highly improbable.¹⁰

⁵ xii. 8, 3, 4.

⁶ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiv. 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 11, 5. Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 2, 2.

⁷ viii. 12, 4, 5. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 16, 3.

⁸ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xv. 3, 35; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 2, 6.

⁹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 1, 2, 6; 2, 2, 3, etc.

¹⁰ Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 30.

Rātrī is the most usual word in the Rigveda¹ and later² for night.' Cf. Māsa.

¹ i. 35, 1; 94, 7; 113, 1, etc.

² Av. i. 16, 1; v. 5, 1, etc.

Rāthītara, 'descendant of Rathītara,' is the patronymic of Satyavacas in the Taittirīya Upaniṣad (i. 9, 1), and occurs several times as the name of a teacher in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (vii. 4, etc.).

Rāthītārī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Rathītara,' is the name of a teacher in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, the pupil of Bhālukī-putra, according to the Kāṇva recension (vi. 5, 1), of the Krauñcīkī-putras according to the Mādhyamīdina (vi. 4, 32).

Rādha Gautama ('descendant of Gotama') is the name of two teachers in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373, 384.

Rādheya, 'descendant of Rādā,' is the metronymic of a teacher in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (vii. 6).

Cf. Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 372.

1. Rāma is the name of a man in the Rigveda.¹ Ludwig² thinks that he bore the patronymic Māyava,³ but this is doubtful.

¹ x. 93, 14.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 166.

³ Rv. x. 93, 15.

2. Rāma Aupa-tasvini ('descendant of Upatasvina') is the name of a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iv. 6, 1, 7).

3. Rāma Krātu-jāteya ('descendant of Kratu-jāta') Vaiyāghra-padya ('descendant of Vyāghrapad') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Śaṅga Śātyāyani Ātreya, who is mentioned in two Vamśas (lists of teachers) in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 40, 1; iv. 16, 1).

4. Rāma Mārga-veya is the name of a man of the priestly family of the Śyāparṇas in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ vii. 27, 3. *Cf.* Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 13, 345, n.; Muir *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 438.

Rāmakāyana. See Basta.

Rāmā in a few passages¹ seems to have the sense of a 'hetaera.'

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 8, 3; | Saṃhitā, xxii. 7. *Cf.* Weber, *Indische Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*, v. 8, 13; Kāṇhaka | *Studien*, 10, 74, 84.

Rāyo-vāja is the name of a seer of Sāmans or chants in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (viii. 1, 4; xiii. 4, 17; *cf.* xxiv. 1, 7).

Rāṣṭra in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'kingdom' or 'royal territory.'

¹ iv. 42, 1; vii. 34, 11; 84, 2; | Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 10, 3; iii. 5.
x. 109, 3; 124, 4, etc. | 7, 3; v. 7, 4, 4; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,

² Av. x. 3, 12; xii. 1, 8; xiii. 1, 35; | i. 2, 1, 13, etc.; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,
Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ix. 23; xx. 8; | iii. 3, 7; 7, 4; 8, 6; iv. 6, 3.

Rāṣṭra-gopa, 'protector of the realm,' is the epithet applied, in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 25), to the Purohita, whose special charge it was to preserve the king and realm from harm by his spells and rites.

Rāsabha in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes an 'ass.'

¹ i. 34, 9; 116, 2; 162, 21; iii. 53, 5; |
viii. 85, 7.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 5, 7; |
Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 1; Śata-
patha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 1 11; 3, 1, 23;
2, 3; 4, 4, 3, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 233;
Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 149, who
suggests 'mule' as a possible sense in
Rv. iii. 53, 5.

Rāsnā in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa denotes 'girdle' or 'band,' like Raśanā and Raśmi.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, i. 30; xi. 59; |
xxxviii. 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 1, 2,
2; iv. 1, 5, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, i. 2;
xvi. 5; xix. 6, etc.

² vi. 2, 2, 25; 5, 2, 11, 13. Cf.
rāsnāva, 'girdled,' iv. 1, 5, 19.

Rāhu, the demon that eclipses the sun, seems to be referred to in one passage of the Atharvaveda.¹ The reading here is somewhat uncertain, but Rāhu is probably meant.

¹ xix. 9, 10. Cf. Kauṣika Sūtra, 100; *Indische Studien*, i, 87; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 914.

Rāhū-gaṇa, 'descendant of Rāhū-gaṇa,' is the patronymic of Gotama in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ i. 4, 1, 10, 18; xi. 4, 3, 20. Cf. | *Vedische Studien*, 3, 151, 152; Weber,
also Sāyaṇa on Rv. i. 81, 3; Geldner, | *Indische Studien*, 2, 8.

Riktha is found in the Rigveda¹ and later² denoting 'inheritance.'¹

¹ iii. 31, 2, on which cf. Nirukta, iii. 5; Geldner, *Rigveda, Kommentar*, 49, 50; Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 239 et seq.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 18, 9 (of Sunahṣepa's double inheritance, which,

according to that text, is the learning of the Gāthins and the sovereignty of the Jahnus; but see Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 16, who thinks the real succession was to the two houses, the Āngirasa and the Kuṣika).

Ripu is a common word for 'foe,' 'enemy,' in the Rigveda.¹ It occurs in the Atharvaveda² also.

¹ i. 36, 16; 147, 3; 148, 5; ii. 23, 16; 27, 16; 34, 9, etc. ² xix. 49, 9.

Rukma in the Rigveda¹ denotes an ornament, probably of gold, usually worn on the breast. Being in several passages used of the sun, it probably had the form of a disk. In the Brāhmaṇas² it designates a gold plate. See also Rajata.

¹ i. 166, 10; iv. 10, 5; v. 53, 4; 56, 1, etc. So *rukma-vakṣas*, 'wearing golden ornaments on the breast,' ii. 34, 2, 8; v. 55, 1; 57, 5, etc.; *rukmin*, i. 66, 6; ix. 15, 5. Cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 2, 3; v. 1, 10, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 40, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 1, 20; v. 2, 1, 21; 4, 1, 13; Taittirīya Brāh-

maṇa, i. 8, 2, 3; 9, 1, etc. So *rukmin* in Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 21, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 260, 263; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 160, who suggests as a possible sense 'gold coin'; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 112, 299.

Rukma-pāśa¹ denotes the 'cord' on which 'the gold plate' is hung.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 7, 1, 7, 27; 3, 8; vii. 2, 1, 15, etc.

Rudra-bhūti Drāhyāyaṇa is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Trāta in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Ruma is mentioned in one hymn of the Rigveda (viii. 4, 2) with Ruśama, Śyāvaka, and Kṛpa as a favourite of Indra.

Ruru is one of the victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ A kind of deer is meant. The Rigveda² mentions 'deer-headed' (*ruru-śiṛṣan*) arrows, meaning such as have points made of deer's horn.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 19, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 27. 39; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 9.

² vi. 75, 15.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 83.

Ruśama is mentioned three times in the Rigveda¹ as a protégé of Indra. The Ruśamas occur in another passage of the Rigveda² with their generous king Ṛṇamcaya; they are also referred to, with their king Kaurama, in a passage of the Atharvaveda.³

¹ viii. 3, 13; 4, 2; 51, 9.

² v. 30, 12-15.

³ xx. 127, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 129; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda,

3, 154; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 409; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 214; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 690.

Ruśamā is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxv. 13, 3), where she is said to have run round Kurukṣetra, and so to have defeated Indra, who understood her challenge to refer to the earth proper. The story indicates the connexion of the Ruśamas with the Kurus.

Ruśatī in one passage of the Rigveda¹ denotes, according to Ludwig,² a maiden who was married to Śyāva. On the other hand, Roth³ treats the word as *ruśatī*, 'white,' and *ruśatim* seems clearly to be the reading of the text. It is doubtful what the meaning is, and whether Śyāva is a proper name at all.⁴

¹ i. 117, 8.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 150.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *ruśant*.

⁴ Cf. Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 110, who suggests that Kṣṇa may be a man's name.

Rekṇas in the Rigveda¹ denotes 'inherited property,' and then 'property' in general.

¹ i. 31, 14; 121, 5; 158, 1; 162, 2; vi. 20, 7; vii. 4, 7; 40, 2, etc.

Reṇu is the name of a son of Viśvāmitra in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 17, 7) and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xv. 26, 1).

1. Rebha in the Rigveda¹ denotes a 'singer' of praise, a 'panegyrist.'

¹ i. 127, 10; vi. 3, 6; 11, 3; vii. 63, 3; viii. 97, 11; ix. 7, 6, etc. Cf. Av. xx. 127, 4.

2. Rebha occurs in the Rigveda¹ as the name of a protégé of the Aśvins, who saved him from the waters and from imprisonment.¹

¹ i. 112, 5; 116, 24; 117, 4; 118, 6; 119, 6; x. 39, 9.

Revā, a name of the Narmadā (Nerbudda) river, otherwise occurring only in post-Vedic literature, is seen by Weber¹ in the word Revottaras, which is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² and is certainly a man's name.

¹ *Indian Literature*, 123 ('a native of the country south of the Revā'). Cf. *Indian Antiquary*, 30, 273, n. 17.

² xii. 8, 1, 17; 9, 3, 1.

Revatī. See Nakṣatra.

Revottaras is the name of Pāṭava Cākra Sthapati,¹ who was expelled, with Duṣṭarītu Paum̐sāyana, by the Śr̥ṇjayas, and who was in part instrumental in the restoration of his master to power, despite the opposition of Balhika Prātipīya, the Kuru king.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 9, 3, 1 *et seq.* Cf. xii. 8, 1, 17.

Reṣman in the Atharvaveda (vi. 102, 2; xv. 2, 1), the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (iii. 15, 2), and the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xxv. 2) denotes a 'whirlwind.'

Raikva is the name of a man who is mentioned several times in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (iv. 1, 3. 5. 8; 2, 2. 4).

Raikva-parṇa, masc. plur., is the name of a locality in the Mahāvṛṣa country according to the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.¹

¹ iv. 2, 5. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 130.

Raibhī, fem. plur., occurs in the Rigveda¹ and the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,² together with Gāthā and Nārāsaṃsī, as a form of literature. Later on³ the Raibhī verses are identified with certain verses of the Atharvaveda,⁴ but that this identification holds⁵ in the Rigveda and the Taittirīya Saṃhitā seems very doubtful.⁶

¹ x. 85, 6.

² vii. 5, 11, 2; Kāṭhaka, Aśvamedha, v. 2.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 32, 1; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 5, etc.

⁴ xx. 127, 4-6 = Khila, v. 9.

⁵ Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 689.

⁶ Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 238.

Raibhya, 'descendant of Rebha,' is the name of a teacher in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) in the Mādhyamīna recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26), where he is said to be a pupil of Pautimāṣyāyana and Kauṇḍin-yāyana.

Roga in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes 'disease' generally.

¹ i. 2, 4; ii. 3, 3; iii. 28, 5; vi. 44, 1; 120, 3; of the head (*śiṛṣaṇya*), ix. 8, 1. 21 *et seq.*

² Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 26, 2.

Ropaṇākā is the name of a bird mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda.² The 'thrush' seems to be meant;³ but Keśava, the commentator on the Kauṣika Sūtra,⁴ is inclined to understand the word to mean a sort of wood.

¹ i. 50, 12.

² i. 22, 4. Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 6, 22.

³ *Śārikā*, Sāyana on Rv., *loc. cit.* On Av. i. 22, 4, he explains it as *kāṣṭha-śuka*, perhaps a kind of parrot.

⁴ xxvi. 20.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 92; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 266; Caland, *Altindisches Zauberitual*, 76, n. 13; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 23.

Romaśā is mentioned in the Bṛhaddevatā¹ as the wife of king Bhāvayavya, and is credited with the authorship of a Rigvedic verse.² But in reality the word *romaśā* in that verse, which is the source of the legend, is merely an adjective meaning 'hairy.'

¹ iii. 156 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes.

² i. 126, 7.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 128.

1. Rohiṇī in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'red cow.'

¹ viii. 93, 13; 101, 13 (reading *rohinyāh* with Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.).

² Av. xiii. 1, 22; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 6, 2; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 2, 6; iv. 5, 8, 2, etc.

2. Rohiṇī. See Nakṣatra.

Rohit in some passages of the Rigveda¹ denotes, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, a 'red mare,' while later² it denotes a 'red doe.'

¹ i. 14, 12; 100, 16; v. 56, 5; vii. 42, 2.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 6, 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 11, 18; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 30, 37; Av.

iv. 4, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 33, 1 (cf. Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 178, n.).

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 82.

1. Rohita denotes a 'red horse' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 94, 10; 134, 9; ii. 10, 2; iii. 6, 6, etc.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 4, 3;

Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 3, 12, etc. So Rohita in Av. xiii. 1, 1 *et seq.*, represents the sun as a 'red horse.'

2. Rohita is a son of Hariścandra in the famous tale of Śunaḥsepa in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 14) and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xv. 18, 8).

Rohitaka occurs in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (iii. 9, 3) with a variant Rohitaka,¹ as the name of the tree *Andersonia Rohitaka*.

¹ So Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, i. 5, 8.

Rohitaka-kūla is in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ the name of a locality after which a Sāman or chant was called.

¹ xiv. 3, 12. Cf. xv. 11, 6; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vi. 11, 4.

Rohitaka. See Rohitaka.

1. Rauhiṇa is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² as a demon foe of Indra's. Hillebrandt³ is inclined to see in the word the name of a planet (*cf.* Rohiṇī), but without any clear reason.

¹ i. 103, 2; ii. 12, 12.

² xx. 128, 13.

³ *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 207.

2. Rauhiṇa ('born under the Nakṣatra Rohiṇī') Vāsiṣṭha ('descendant of Vasiṣṭha'), is the name of a man in the Taittiriya Āraṇyaka (i. 12, 5).

Rauhiṇāyana ('descendant of Rauhiṇa') is the patronymic of Priyavrata in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (x. 3, 5, 14). It is also in the first two Vamśas (lists of teachers) in the Mādhyama recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 5, 20; iv. 26) the name of a teacher, a pupil of Śaunaka and others.

L.

Lakṣa in the Rigveda¹ denotes the 'prize' at dicing.

¹ ii. 12, 4. *Cf.* Lüders, *Das Würfelspiel im alten Indien*, 4, n. 1; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 287.

Lakṣaṇa¹ or Lakṣman² denotes the 'mark' made on cattle by branding to distinguish ownership. According to the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,³ it was to be made under the Nakṣatra Revatī, clearly because of the property indicated in the name ('wealthy') of that Nakṣatra. See Aṣṭakarṇī.

¹ Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 6, 5.
Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 10;
Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 35; 13,
466.

² Av. vi. 141, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 9.

³ *Loc. cit.*

Lakṣmaṇya in one verse of the Rigveda¹ seems to be a patronymic of Dhvaṇya, 'son of Lakṣmaṇa.'

¹ v. 33, 10. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 155.

Lakṣman. See Lakṣaṇa.

Laba, 'quail' (*Perdix chinensis*) is one of the victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 5; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xxiv. 24. Cf. Nirukta, vii. 2, where Rv. x. 119 is called the Labasūkta; the Anukramaṇī

(Index), too, gives Aindra Laba as the author of that hymn. Cf. Bṛhaddevatā, viii. 40, with Macdonell's note. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 90.

Lambana is the reading in the Kāṇva recension (v. 10, 1) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad for Āḍambara, 'drum,' in the Mādhyamīna recension (v. 12, 1).

Lavaṇa, 'salt,' is never mentioned in the Rigveda, only once in the Atharvaveda,¹ and not after that until the latest part of the Brāhmaṇas,² where it is regarded as of extremely high value.³ This silence in the early period is somewhat surprising if the regions then occupied by the Indians were the Panjab and the Indus valley, where salt abounds; it would at first sight seem less curious if the home of the early Vedic Indian is taken to be Kurukṣetra.⁴ It is, however, quite conceivable that a necessary commodity might happen to be passed over without literary mention in a region where it is very common, to be referred to in a locality where it is not found, and subsequently becomes highly prized.

ii. 76, 1.

Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 17, 7 = nīya Upaniṣad, iii. 17, 3. Cf. also Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 13, 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 4, 12; Śatabrāhmaṇa, v. 2, 1, 16; and see Strabo, xv. 1, 30.

³ It seems to be placed above gold in value in Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 17, 7.

⁴ Cf. Map 19 in the Atlas of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, vol. 26, and see Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 21 et seq.; India, Old and New, 30 et seq.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 54, 55; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 318; Geiger, *Ostiranische Kultur*, 419; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 150.

Lavana in the Nirukta (ii. 2) denotes the 'mowing' or 'reaping' of corn.

Lākṣā occurs once in the Atharvaveda¹ as the name of a plant.

¹ v. 5, 7. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 229; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 387, 421.

Lāṅgala is the regular word for 'plough' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It is described in a series of passages³ as 'lance-pointed' (*ṣavīravat* or *ṣavīravam*), 'well-lying' (*suśīman*),⁴ and 'having a well-smoothed handle' (see Tsaru). See also Sīra.

¹ iv. 57, 4.

² Av. ii. 8, 4; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 6, 7, 4; Nirukta, vi. 26, etc.; *lāṅgaleṣā*, Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 4, 7.

³ Av. iii. 17, 3 = Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 5, 6 = Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 11 = Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 12 =

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 71 = Vāsiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, ii. 34, 35.

⁴ The texts have *suśvam*; Roth conjectures *suśīman*. See Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 116.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236.

Lāṅgalāyana, 'descendant of Lāṅgala,' is the patronymic of Brahman Maudgalya ('descendant of Mudgala') in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (v. 3, 8).

Lāja, masc. plur., in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² denotes 'fried or parched grain.'

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 2, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 13, 81; xxi. 42, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 2, 7.

10; 9, 1, 2; xiii. 2, 1, 5; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 269.

Lāji in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xxiii. 8) and the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 9, 4, 8) is a word of uncertain meaning: according to Sāyaṇa, it is a vocative of Lājīn, 'having parched grain'; according to Mahīdhara, it denotes a 'quantity of parched grain.'

Lātavya, 'descendant of Latu,' is the patronymic of Kūśāmba Svāyava in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ viii. 6, 8. Cf. Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iv. 7; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 25 (a Gotra is there mentioned).

Lāmakāyana, 'descendant of Lamaka,' is often mentioned as an authority in the Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra,¹ the Nidāna Sūtra,² and the Drāhyāyana Śrauta Sūtra;³ also with the name Saṃvargajit in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁴

¹ iv. 9, 22; vi. 9, 18, etc.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 49.

² iii. 12. 13; vii. 4, 8, etc.; Weber, *op. cit.*, I, 45.

³ Weber, *op. cit.*, 4, 384.

⁴ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Lāhyāyana, 'descendant of Lahya,' is the patronymic of Bhuju in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iv. 5, 1. 2).

Libujā in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a creeping plant that climbs trees.

¹ x. 10, 13.

² vi. 8, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xii. 13, 11; Nirukta, vi. 28; xi. 34. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 70.

Luśa is represented in a series of passages in the Brāhmaṇas¹ as a rival of Kutsa for the favour of Indra. To Luśa Dhānāka the authorship of certain hymns² is ascribed by the Anukramaṇī (Index) of the Rigveda.

¹ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 2, 22; Jaimintya Brāhmaṇa, i. 128; Śātyāyanaka in Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 31 et seq.

² x. 35. 36. Cf. Bṛhaddevatā, ii. 129; iii. 55, with Macdonell's notes. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 291, n. 3; Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 37, 38.

Luśākapi Khārgali ('descendant of Khārgala') is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as having cursed Kuṣītaka and the Kauṣītakins. He was a contemporary of Keśin Dālbhya according to the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā.²

¹ xvii. 4, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 145, n. 3.

² xxx. 2 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 471); Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitā, xlv. 5.

Loka denotes 'world' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² Mention is often made of the three worlds,³ and *ayam lokaḥ*, 'this world,'⁴ is constantly opposed to *asau lokaḥ*,⁵ 'yonder world'—i.e., 'heaven.' Loka itself sometimes means 'heaven,'⁶ while in other passages several different sorts of world are mentioned.⁷

¹ Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2, quotes no example of this meaning for the Rigveda, where he sees the word used only in the sense of 'place,' 'room,' 'free or open space.' But Rv. x. 14, 9, is a fairly certain example of the wider sense.

² Av. viii. 9, 1. 15; iv. 38, 5; xi. 5, 7; 8, 10, etc.; in ix. 5, 14, the worlds of heaven (*divyu*) and of earth (*pārthiva*) are distinguished; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxii. 11 *et seq.*, etc.

³ Av. x. 6, 31; xii. 3, 20; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 8; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 7, 3, etc.

⁴ Av. v. 30, 17; viii. 8, 8; xii. 5, 38; xix. 54, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 46, etc.

⁵ Av. xii. 5, 38, 57; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 9, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 28, 2; viii. 2, 3, etc.

⁶ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 1, 7; x. 5, 4, 16; xi. 2, 7, 19; and so probably Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 13, 12.

⁷ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxvi. 4; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xx. 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 6, 1; iv. 3, 36 *et seq.*; vi. 1, 18, etc.

Lodha occurs in a very obscure verse of the Rigveda,¹ where Roth² conjectures that some sort of 'red' animal is meant, and Oldenberg³ shows some reason for thinking that a 'red goat' is intended.

¹ iii. 53, 23.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 255.

Cf. the obscure *adhī-lodha-karṇa* in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 16, 1, perhaps meaning 'having quite red ears.' Yāska, Nirukta, iv. 12, equates

the word with *lubdha*, 'confused,' but this does not suit the context. So also Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 84; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 160; *Rgveda, Glossar*, 151, who sees in the word the designation of a noble steed.

Lopā is mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā,¹ where Sāyaṇa explains it as a kind of bird, perhaps the carrion crow (*śmaśāna-śakuni*).

¹ v. 5, 18, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Lopā-mudrā appears in one hymn of the Rigveda,¹ where she is seemingly the wife of Agastya, whose embraces she solicits.²

¹ i. 179, 4.

² The story is differently told in the Bṛhaddevatā, iv. 57 et seq., with Macdonell's notes. See also Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 39, 68; *Göttingische Gelehrte*

Anzeigen, 1909, 76 et seq.; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 120 et seq.; Winternitz, *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 20, 2 et seq.; von Schroeder, *Mysterium und Mimus*, 156 et seq.; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 204; 1911, 997, n. 3.

Lopāśa is the name of an animal, probably the 'jackal' or 'fox,' which is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and is included in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Samhitās.²

¹ x. 28, 4.

² Taittiriya Samhitā, v. 5, 21, 1;

Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iii. 14, 17; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxiv. 36.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 84.

Loha, primarily an adjective meaning 'red,' is used as a neuter substantive to designate a metal, probably 'copper,' but possibly 'bronze.' It is mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā¹ and the Taittiriya Samhitā² as distinguished from Śyāma. It also occurs several times in the Brāhmaṇas.³ See Ayas.

¹ xviii. 13.

² iv. 7, 5, 1.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 2, 18; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 17, 7; vi. 1, 5; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 4, where Oertel takes 'copper' to be meant in contrast with Ayas, which he

renders 'brass.' The sense of 'iron' is nowhere needed.

Cf. Vincent Smith, *Indian Antiquary*, 34, 230; and on the early history of metals; Mosso, *Mediterranean Civilization*, 57-62.

Loha-maṇi in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vi. 2, 5) denotes a 'copper amulet,' as Böhrtlingk¹ renders it, rather than a 'lump of gold,' as translated by Max Müller following the scholiast.

¹ Cf. Little, *Grammatical Index*, 134.

Lohāyasa, 'red metal,' is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ where it is distinguished from Ayas and gold. In the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa² the contrast is with Kārṣṇā-

¹ v. 4, 1, 1, 2.

² iii. 17, 3.

yasa, 'iron,' and in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa³ with Kṛṣṇāyasa, 'iron.' 'Copper' seems to be meant.

³ iii. 62, 6, 5. | *East*, 41, 90, n.; Schrader, *Prehistoric*
Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the* | *Antiquities*, 189.

Lohita, often occurring as an adjective meaning 'red,' is used as a neuter substantive in the Atharvaveda (xi. 3, 7) to denote a metal, presumably 'copper.' As a proper name it is found in Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 9, 7.

Lohitāyasa, 'red metal,' 'copper,' is the variant of Loha in the Maitrāyaṇī (ii. 11, 5; iv. 4, 4) and Kāṭhaka (xviii. 10) Saṃhitās.

Lohitāhi, 'red snake,' is the name of a variety of serpent mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 14, 1; | *saneyi Saṃhitā*, xxiv. 31. Cf. Zimmer,
Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 12; Vāja- | *Allindisches Leben*, 95.

Lauhitya, 'descendant of Lohita,' is the patronymic of a large number of teachers in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, which clearly must have been the special object of study of the Lauhitya family. See Kṛṣṇadatta, Kṛṣṇarāta, Jayaka, Tri-veda Kṛṣṇarāta, Dakṣa Jayanta, Palligupta, Mitrabhūti, Yaśasvin Jayanta, Vipāścīt Dṛḍhajayanta, Vaipaścīta Dārdhajayanti, Vaipaścīta Dārdhajayanti Dṛḍhajayanta, Śyāmajayanta, Śyāmasujayanta, Satyaśravas. A Lauhitya or Lauhikya is also mentioned as a teacher in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.¹ The form of name (Jayanta) affected by the family, and the silence of the older texts, proves that they were modern.

vii. 22; Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 50, n. 1.

V.

1. Vamśa, denoting the 'rafters' or 'beams' of the house as made of bamboo cane, is found in this sense from the Rigveda¹ onwards.² Cf. Tiraścīnavamśa, Prācīnavamśa, and see Gṛha.

¹ i. 10, 1.

² Av. iii. 12, 6; ix. 3, 4; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iv. 8, 10; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 1, 2, 25; śālā-vamśa, Aitareya Āraṇ-

yaka, iii. 2, 1; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 1, where perhaps the main beam of the house is meant. Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 71, 153; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 346.

2. Vamśa (lit. 'bamboo') in the sense of 'spiritual genealogy',¹ 'list of teachers,' is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa,³ and the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.⁴

¹ From the analogy of the successive joints of the bamboo. Cf. 'family-tree.'

² x. 6, 5, 9; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 14.

³ *Indische Studien*, 4, 374. ⁴ xv. 1.

Vamśa-nartin is mentioned as one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ A 'pole-dancer' or 'acrobat' seems to be meant.

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 21; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 17, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 290.

Vamśaga is in the Rigveda¹ a common name of the 'bull' that leads the herds.

¹ i. 7, 8; 55, 1; 58, 4; v. 36, 1, etc.; Av. xviii. 3, 36.

Vaka Dālbhya ('descendant of Dalbha') is the name of a teacher in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.¹ According to the Kāthaka Samhitā,² he was engaged in a ritual dispute with Dhṛtarāṣṭra.

¹ i. 2, 13; 12, 1.

² xxx. 2 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 471).

Vakala denotes in the Brāhmaṇas¹ the 'inner bark' of a tree, 'bast.'

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 4, 2; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, x. 2.

Vakṣaṇā, fem. plur., denotes in one passage of the Rigveda¹ the bed of a stream.

¹ iii. 33, 12. Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 175-181.

Vaghā is the name of a noxious animal in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ vi. 50, 3; ix. 2, 22. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Vaṅga, the designation of Bēṅgal proper, is not found in the earlier Vedic literature unless it is to be recognized in the curious word *Vaṅgāvagadhāḥ*, which occurs in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka,¹ and which suggests amendment to *Vaṅga-Magadhāḥ*, 'the Vaṅgas and the Magadhas,' two neighbouring peoples. The name is certainly found in the Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra.²

¹ ii. 1, 1. Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 200; *Magadha - Vaṅga - Matsyaḥ* occurs in the Atharvaveda *Parīṣiṣṭas* (i. 7, 7), but that is very late.

² i. 1, 14. Cf. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 394, n.; Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 553.

Vaṅgrda is the name of a demon or a human foe in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 53, 8. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 149.

Vajra in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ denotes, according to Geldner,² the 'handle,' while Kūṭa means the 'head' of the hammer.

¹ vi. 24, 1.

² *Vedische Studien*, 1, 138.

Vaḍavā is a common name for a 'mare' in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 1, 2; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 6, 3; iii. 8, 22, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 5, 2,

19, etc. A derivative of this word is the masculine Vaḍava, Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 8, 3.

Vaṇij denotes 'merchant' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² See Paṇi and Kraya; cf. also Vāṇija.

¹ i. 112, 11; v. 45, 6.

² Av. iii. 15, 1, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 257.

Vaṇijyā in the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes the business of a merchant (*Vaṇij*) 'trade.'

¹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 4, 21; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1, 2.

1. **Vatsa** is often found in the Rigveda¹ and later² in the sense of 'calf.' Reference is made to the use of a calf to induce the cow to give milk,³ and to the separation of the cows from the calves at certain times.⁴

¹ iii. 33, 3; iv. 18, 10, etc.

² Av. iv. 18, 2; xii. 4, 7 (wolves kill them); Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 11, 4 (the cow caresses the calf on birth), etc.

³ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 6, 2; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, ii. 13, 2.

⁴ Rv. v. 30, 10; viii. 88, 1. See Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 114.

2. **Vatsa** occurs several times in the Rigveda¹ as the name of a singer, a son or descendant of **Kaṇva**. In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² he is said to have passed successfully through a fire ordeal to which he resorted for the purpose of proving to his rival, **Medhātithi**, the purity of his descent. He is also mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra³ as the recipient of bounty from **Tirindara Pāraśavya**.

¹ viii. 6, 1; 8, 8; 9, 1; 11, 7.

² xiv. 6, 6.

³ xvi. 11, 20. He also occurs in Apastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 5, 11.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 105; Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 36-38.

Vatsatara, **Vatsatārī**, denotes a 'young calf' in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 17, 1; | Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxiv. 2; Aitareya 18, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 5; | Brāhmaṇa, i. 27, 2, etc.

Vatsa-napāt Bābhra ('descendant of Babhru') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of **Pathin Saubhara**, in the first two *raṃśas* (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 (*Mādhyam̐dina* = ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 *Kāṇva*).

Vatsa-prī Bhālandana ('descendant of Bhalandana') is the name of a sage who 'saw' the *Vātsapra Sāman* (chant). He

is mentioned in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 1, 6; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xix. 12 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 470); Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 2, 2.

² xii. 11, 25. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 7, 4, 1.

Vadhaka is the name of some sort of 'reed' in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ viii. 8, 3.

² v. 4, 5, 14.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Vadhar means a 'weapon' generally; it is used not merely of a divine,¹ but also of a human² weapon in the Rigveda.

¹ i. 32, 9, etc.

² Rv. iv. 22, 9; viii. 22, 8; 24, 27.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 221.

1. Vadhū is a frequent word for 'woman' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It denotes, according to Delbrück,³ the woman as either married or as seeking a husband, or as a bride in the wedding ceremony. The word appears to be derived from a form of the root *vah*, 'to carry,' as is *vahatu*, 'the bridal procession,' thus meaning 'she who is to be or has been conducted home.' Zimmer,⁴ however, objects to this explanation, regarding *vadhū* as a derivative from a different root meaning 'to marry.'

¹ v. 37, 3; 47, 6; vii. 69, 3; viii. 26, 13; x. 27, 12; 85, 30; 107, 9.

² Av. i. 14, 2; iv. 20, 3; x. 1, 1; xiv. 2, 9, 41, etc.

³ *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 414, 439.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 108.

2. Vadhū is in one passage of the Rigveda¹ taken by Roth² to denote a 'female animal,' while Zimmer³ urges that it means a 'female slave.' As far as the use of Vadhū goes, either meaning is abnormal, for if Vadhū never elsewhere

¹ viii. 19, 36. Cf. also v. 47, 6, as taken by Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 319.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 3.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 108, 109.

means a female animal (from *vah*, to 'draw' a cart), neither does it denote a slave: as the passage refers to a gift of fifty Vadhūs by *Trasadasyu Paurukutsya* to the singer, the latter must have been a polygamist of an advanced type to require fifty wives. The same doubt arises in the case of *vadhūmant*, which is used in the Rigveda and Atharvaveda as an epithet of the chariot (*Ratha*),⁴ of horses (*Aśva*),⁵ and of buffaloes (*Uṣṭra*).⁶ Zimmer sees in all cases a reference to slaves in the chariots or with the horses: this interpretation has the support of the *Bṛhaddevatā*.⁷ Roth's version of the references to horses or buffaloes as 'suitable for draught' is not very happy; if *vadhū* is really a female animal *vadhūmant* means rather 'together with mares,' or 'together with female buffaloes,' which makes reasonable sense.⁸

⁴ i. 126, 3; vii. 18, 22.

⁵ viii. 68, 17. Cf. vi. 27, 8.

⁶ Av. xx. 127, 2.

⁷ iii. 147 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes.

⁸ Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 197; Pischel, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 35, 712 *et seq.*; Böhrtlingk, *Dictionary*, s.v.

Vadhṛimatī, 'having an impotent man as a husband,' seems in the Rigveda¹ to be the name of a woman who owed the restoration of her husband's virility to the Aśvins, and obtained a son, *Hiranyahasta*. The word is, however, possibly only descriptive.

¹ i. 116, 13; 117, 24; vi. 62, 7; x. 39, 7; 65, 12.

1. Vadhry-aśva, 'having castrated horses,' is the name in the Rigveda¹ of a prince, the father of *Divodāsa*, and an energetic supporter of the fire cult, as was his son after him. He is mentioned in a long list of names in the Atharvaveda.²

¹ vi. 61, 1; x. 69, 1 *et seq.* *Sumitra*, in the latter hymn, can hardly be a name of his.

² iv. 29, 4. Cf. *Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra*, xxiv. 6, 6. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 97.

2. Vadhry-aśva Ānūpa ('descendant of *Ānūpa*') is the name of the seer of a *Sāman*, or chant, in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa* (xiii. 3, 17).

Vana in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'forest,' not necessarily of trees only, but, like Aranya, the wild uninhabited land.³ It also means 'wooden cup' used in the Soma ritual,⁴ and in one passage perhaps a part of the chariot.⁵

¹ i. 54, 1; 65, 8; iii. 51, 5; v. 41, 11, etc.

² Kausika Sūtra, lxxvi. 3, etc.

³ Rv. vii. 1, 19 (opposed to *dama*, 'home').

⁴ Rv. i. 55, 4; ii. 14, 9, etc. See Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 163, 166, 193.

⁵ viii. 34, 18.

Vana-pa, 'forest-guardian,' is included in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ Cf. Dāvapa.

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 19; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 11, 1.

Vanar-gu, 'forest-goer,' is used in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² to designate robbers who haunt the forests. In the Sāmaveda³ the term is more generally opposed to civilized men (*kavayaḥ*, 'sages'; *vanargavaḥ*, 'savages').

¹ x. 4, 6.

² iv. 36, 7.

³ Āraṇya Samhitā, iv. 9.

Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Vanas-pati, 'lord of the forest,' primarily denotes 'tree,'¹ and then 'post' or 'pole.'² In some passages it is applied either to a part of the chariot or to the chariot as a whole.³ It also means a 'wooden drum'⁴ and a 'wooden amulet,'⁵ while in some passages⁶ it denotes the plant *par excellence*, Soma.

¹ Rv. i. 166, 5; iii. 34, 10; v. 7, 4; 41, 8, etc.; Av. xi. 6, 1 (distinguished from *Virudh* and *Oṣadhi*); 9, 24, etc.

² Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 2, 8, 4; Av. ix. 3, 11, etc.

³ Rv. ii. 37, 3; iii. 53, 20; vi. 47,

26; Nirukta, ix. 11. See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 251.

⁴ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, ix. 12. Cf. Av. xii. 3, 15.

⁵ Av. vi. 85, 1; x. 3, 8, 11.

⁶ Rv. i. 91, 6; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, x. 23, etc.

1. Vandana is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as the name of a disease, apparently some sort of eruption spreading over the body.

¹ vii. 50, 2. Cf. 21, 5; Av. vii. 115, 2; *trṣṭa-vandana*, 'having a rough eruption,' vii. 113, 1; Zimmer, *Altindisches*

Leben, 391; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 564, 565; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 469.

2. Vandana is the name of a protégé of the Aśvins in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 112, 5; 116, 11; 117, 5; 118, 8; x. 39, 8. Cf. Baunack, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 50, 263 *et seq.*; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 109.

Vandhura denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² the 'seat' of the chariot. See Ratha.

¹ i. 139, 4; iii. 14, 3; vi. 47, 9, etc. ² Av. x. 4, 2. The Aśvins' car is *tri-vandhura*, 'having three seats,' because the Aśvins are a pair, and the charioteer makes a third. Cf. Rv. i. 47, 2; 118, 1. 2; 157, 3; 183, 1; vii. 69, 2; 71, 4; viii. 22, 5; and cf. ix. 62, 17. See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, viii, 247; Weber, *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1898, 564; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 241, n. 371.

Vapa, 'sower,' is mentioned in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 7; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 3, 1.

Vapana in the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes the process of 'shaving.' Cf. Kṣura and Keśa.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 17, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 2, 1.

Vapā in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes an ant-hill.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 2, 5; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 3, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 3, 5.

Vapṛ in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'shaver,' 'barber.'

¹ x. 142, 4. ² Av. viii. 2, 17; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 6, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 266; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 235, n. 4.

Vapra, 'rampart,' is a conjectural reading in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ vii. 71, 1. See Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 435, 436.

1. Vamra,¹ Vamrī,² are the names of the male and female 'ant' in the Rigveda and later. Cf. Vapā.

¹ Rv. i. 51, 9; viii. 102, 21.

² Rv. iv. 19, 9 (where the son of an unmarried maiden is exposed to be eaten by ants); Vājasaneyi Samhitā,

xxxvii. 4; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 1, 8. 14, etc. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97.

2. Vamra is the name of a Ṛṣi in the Rigveda.¹ Cf. Vamraka.

¹ i. 51, 9; 112, 15; x. 99, 5.

Vamraka is mentioned in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Roth² thinks that an 'ant' is meant. But Pischel,³ with more probability, thinks that it is a proper name, perhaps equivalent to Vamra, and denoting the child of a maiden who was saved from being devoured by ants.⁴

¹ x. 99, 12.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 238, 239.

⁴ Rv. iv. 19, 9; 30, 16.

1. Vayas is a common name for 'bird' in the Atharvaveda and later.²

¹ iii. 21, 2; vi. 59, 1; vii. 96, 1; viii. 7, 24, etc.

² Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 1, 1, 1; v. 2, 5, 1; 5, 3, 2, etc.

2. Vayas denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² the 'age' of animals or men.

¹ xii. 3, 1.

² Kāṭhaka Samhitā, xi. 2; Taittirīya

Brāhmaṇa, iii. 12, 5, 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 2, 21; 3, 3, 3, etc.

Vayā in the Rigveda¹ denotes the 'branch' of a tree.

¹ ii. 5, 4; v. 1, 1; vi. 7, 6; 13, 1; viii. 13, 6, 17, etc.

Vayitrī in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (i. 8, 9) denotes a female weaver.'

Vayya occurs in several passages of the Rigveda¹ in connexion with Turvīti, of whom the word is, according to Sāyaṇa,² a patronymic in one passage. Roth³ is inclined to think that the sense of 'companion' would suit all passages.

¹ i. 54, 6; ii. 2, 6 (where Turvīti does not occur); ii. 13, 12; iv. 19, 6.
² On Rv. i. 54, 6.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., quoting ix. 68, 8, as a clear case.

Vara in the Rigveda¹ and later² regularly denotes a 'wooter.'

¹ i. 83, 2; v. 60, 4; ix. 101, 14; x. 85, 8, 9.

² Av. ii. 36, 1. 5, 6; xi. 8, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 7, 1, etc.

Varaṇa is the name of a tree (*Crataeva Roxburghii*) in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ vi. 85, 1; x. 3, 1, etc.; xix. 32, 9.

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 9, 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 8, 4, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 60, 61; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 505.

Varaṇāvati is found in one passage of the Atharvaveda.¹ It seems to be, as Roth² thought, the name of a stream, and is regarded by Ludwig³ as the Ganges. Bloomfield,⁴ while considering that a plant may, as Sāyaṇa thinks, be meant, yet regards a reference to a river as probable. Cf. Kāśi.

¹ iv. 7, 1.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 201.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 20.

⁴ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 376.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 26, 27; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 154.

Varatrā in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'thong' or 'strap.' It was used to fasten the oxen to the yoke,³ or perhaps to fasten the yoke to the pole.⁴ Or, again, it denotes⁵ the strap which was used in drawing up water from the well (Avata).

¹ iv. 57, 4 (of the plough), etc.

² Av. xi. 3, 10; xx. 135, 13.

³ Rv. x. 60, 8; 102, 8; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 13.

⁴ This suits x. 60, 8, rather more naturally, and is so taken by Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 248, 249.

⁵ Rv. x. 106, 5; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 156.

Varaśikha is the name of a leader whose tribe is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as being defeated by Abhyāvartin Cāyamāna.

¹ vi. 27, 4. 5. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 156; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 105; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 133, who thinks that Varaśikha was the leader of the Turvaśa-Vṛcivants, but this is conjectural,

and not very probable. Cf. Pārthava. In the Bṛhaddevatā, v. 124 *et seq.*, the form of the name is Vāraśikha ('descendant of Varaśikha'), occurring in the plural only.

Varāha, 'boar,' is found in the Rigveda¹ and later.² The god Rudra is described as the 'boar of heaven.'³ The use of dogs to hunt the boar is once alluded to.⁴ The variant form of the word, Varāhu, is not used except metaphorically of divinities.⁵

¹ i. 61, 7; viii. 77, 10; ix. 97, 7; x. 28, 4 (cf. Kroṣṭr), etc.

² Av. viii. 7, 23; xii. 1, 48; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, viii. 2; xxv. 2, etc.; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 19, etc.

³ Rv. i. 114, 5. Cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 4, 2; vii. 1, 5, 1, etc.

⁴ Rv. x. 86, 4, an obscure passage.

⁵ Rv. i. 88, 5; 121, 11; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 9, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 81, 82; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 67, who points out that, even in the Rigveda, its use is predominantly metaphorical, x. 28, 4, and x. 86, 4, being the only clear instances of the real sense, and of these x. 86, 4, is doubtful. See also Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 66 *et seq.*

Varu is held by Sāyaṇa to be a proper name in several passages of the Rigveda,¹ where it is accented as a vocative followed by *suṣāmanē*. Roth² considers that the name must be Varosuṣāman, despite its doubtful formation.

¹ viii. 23, 28; 24, 28; 26, 2.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 39, 84, 85.

Varuṇa-gr̥hita, 'seized by Varuṇa,' is found in several passages¹ as a description of a man afflicted with dropsy, which is the disease sent by Varuṇa as a punishment for sin.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 2, 1; vi. 4, 2, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 4, 5, 11; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 4, 1, etc.

² Rv. vi. 74, 4; vii. 88, 7; Av. ii. 10, 1; iv. 16, 6, 7; xiv. 1, 57; 2, 49, etc.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 203; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 29, n. 16.

Varcin is the name of a foe of Indra in the Rigveda.¹ Being called a Dāsa,² and coupled with Śambara, he is probably to be regarded as a terrestrial foe, though he is also spoken of as an Asura.³ He may possibly have been connected with the Vṛcīvants.

¹ ii. 14, 6; iv. 30, 14, 15; vi. 47, 21; vii. 99, 5.

² Rv. iv. 30, 15; vi. 47, 21.

³ Rv. vii. 99, 5.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 152; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 103, n. 3; 3, 273; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 162 (F).

1. Varṇa, 'colour,' is a common word in the Rigveda¹ and later.² A large number of colours are enumerated in Vedic literature, but it is not possible to deduce any clear information as to the accuracy with which the Vedic Indian distinguished colours, or as to the principle on which his distinctions were based. The Rigveda seems to show that red or yellow colours were the most noticed, but this may be accidental.³ 'Black' or 'dark' is denoted by *kṛṣṇa*, 'white' or 'light-coloured' by *śukla* or *śveta*. 'Black' seems to be meant in one passage of the Rigveda⁴ by *śyenī* also. 'Dark-grey' or 'dusky' is expressed by *śyāma*.⁵ The sense of *nīla*⁶ is doubtful, perhaps 'dark-blue,' 'bluish-black.' The series of words *hari*, *hariṇa*, *harit*, *harita*, seems, on the whole, to denote 'yellow,' but 'green' is also a possible rendering, since the epithet is used of the frog.⁷ 'Brown' is certainly the meaning of *babhrū*, which is used of the Vibhītaka nut (see Akṣa). 'Reddish-brown' seems to be the tinge implied by *kapila*⁸ ('monkey-coloured'), while *piṅgala* appears to denote a shade of brown in which yellow pre-

¹ i. 73, 7; 96, 5; 113, 2; iv. 5, 13; x. 97, 15; 104, 4; 105, 1; x. 3, 3, etc.

² Av. i. 22, 1, 2; 23, 2; xi. 8, 16; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 26, etc.

³ Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 11, cxxi et seq.

⁴ i. 140, 9. Cf. Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 8; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 250, 251.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 3, 7.

⁶ The *nīla* of the Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 6, 1, is replaced by *kṛṣṇa* in

the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 19. Cf. Rv. viii. 19, 31. In the post-Vedic language *nīla* describes the colour of dark blue objects, such as indigo, sapphire, etc. That the word already had some such sense in the Rigveda is suggested by its use in allusions to the smoke of Agni.

⁷ Rv. vii. 103, 6, and cf. iii. 44, 3; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 365, n.

⁸ Rv. x. 27, 16; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 14.

dominates, 'tawny.'⁹ 'Yellow' is expressed by *ṇita* as well as *pāṇḍu*.¹⁰ A garment of saffron (*māhārajana*) is mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹¹ *Rudhira* and *lohita* are red, while *aruṇa* is 'ruddy.' *Kalmāṣa* means 'spotted,'¹² and *śilpa* 'dappled,'¹³ while mingled shades like *aruṇa-ṇiṣaṅga*, 'reddish brown,' also occur.¹⁴

⁹ Av. xi. 5, 26; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xv. 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 6, 2; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 14.

¹⁰ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 3, 6.

¹¹ *Loc. cit.*

¹² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxix. 58.

¹³ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 5; xxix. 58; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 22, 1; 6, 13, 1; 20, 1.

¹⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā vi. 6, 11, 6.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 119 *et seq.*

2. **Varṇa** (lit. 'colour') in the Rigveda¹ is applied to denote classes of men, the Dāsa and the Āryan Varṇa being contrasted, as other passages² show, on account of colour. But this use is confined to distinguishing two colours: in this respect the Rigveda differs fundamentally from the later Saṃhitās and Brāhmaṇas,³ where the four castes (*varṇāḥ*) are already fully recognized.

(a) *Caste in the Rigveda*.—The use of the term Varṇa is not, of course, conclusive for the question whether caste existed in the Rigveda. In one sense it must be admitted to have existed: the Puruṣa-sūkta, 'hymn of man,' in the tenth

¹ *Dāsa*, Rv. ii. 12, 4; *ārya varṇa* as against *dasyu*, iii. 34, 9; *varṇa* itself opposed to *dāsa*, i. 104, 2. *Cf.* ii. 3, 5. *Cf.* a verse in Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 25, 2; Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 14. Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 113, reads *varṇaśeṣas* in Rv. v. 65, 5.

² See *Dasyu*, *Dāsa*; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 113, 114. There is no trace in Vedic literature of any real distinction of colour save this main one. In the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 23, the Brahman's colour is white (*śukla*); the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 6, calls the Vaiśya 'white' (*śukla*), the Rājanya 'swarthy' (*dhūmra*); and the later view makes the four castes black, yellow (*ṇita*), red (*rakta*), and white re-

spectively. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 10, 11; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 153, etc., 176. *Cf.* also Av. iii. 4, 6, where Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 90, with hesitation suggests the reading *varṇaiḥ*, 'castes.'

³ *Catvāro varṇāḥ*, 'four castes,' Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 9; vi. 4, 4, 13; *śāudra varṇa*, 'Śūdra caste,' *ibid.*, vi. 4, 4, 9; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 2, 25; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 4. *Cf.* also *ārya varṇa* opposed to Śūdra, Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 5; Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 17, and see Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 6, 7. *Varṇa* appears in this sense sometimes in Pāli. See Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 22, n. 4; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 53.

Maṇḍala⁴ clearly contemplates the division of mankind into four classes—the Brāhmaṇa, Rājanya, Vaiśya, and Śūdra. But the hymn being admittedly late,⁵ its evidence is not cogent for the bulk of the Rigveda. Zimmer⁶ has with great force combatted the view that the Rigveda was produced in a society that knew the caste system. He points out that the Brāhmaṇas⁷ show us the Vedic Indians on the Indus as unbrahminized, and not under the caste system; he argues that the Rigveda was the product of tribes living in the Indus region and the Panjab; later on a part of this people, who had wandered farther east, developed the peculiar civilization of the caste system. He adopts the arguments of Muir,⁸ derived from the study of the data of the Rigveda, viz.: that (a) the four castes appear only in the late Puruṣasūkta; (b) the term Varṇa, as shown above, covers the three highest castes of later times, and is only contrasted with Dāsa; (c) that Brāhmaṇa is rare in the Rigveda, Kṣatriya occurs seldom,⁹ Rājanya only in the Puruṣasūkta, where too, alone, Vaiśya and Śūdra are found; (d) that Brahman denotes at first 'poet,' 'sage,' and then 'officiating priest,' or still later a special class of priest; (e) that in some only of the passages¹⁰ where it occurs does Brahman denote a 'priest by profession,' while in others it denotes something peculiar to the individual, designating a person distinguished for genius or virtue, or specially chosen to receive divine inspiration.¹¹ Brāhmaṇa, on the other hand, as Muir admits,¹² already denotes a hereditary professional priesthood.

Zimmer connects the change from the casteless system of the Rigveda to the elaborate system of the Yajurveda with the

⁴ Rv. x. 90, 12=Av. xix. 6, 6=Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxi. 11=Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iii. 12, 5. Cf. Muir, i², 7-15, and references.

⁵ Max Müller, *Sanskrit Literature*, 570 *et seq.*; Muir, *loc. cit.*; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 3 *et seq.*; Colebrooke, *Essays*, i. 309; Arnold, *Vedic Metre*, p. 167.

⁶ *Altindisches Leben*, 185-203.

Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1. Av. xv., and see *Vrātya*.

⁸ *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 239 *et seq.*, especially 258.

⁹ Rv. viii. 104, 13; x. 109, 3, and *cf.* Kṣatriya.

¹⁰ Rv. i. 108, 7; iv. 50, 8 *et seq.*; viii. 7, 20; 45, 39; 53, 7; 81, 30; ix. 112, 1; x. 85, 29.

¹¹ Rv. x. 107, 6; 125, 5.

¹² *Op. cit.*, 2, 259.

advance of the Vedic Indians to the east, comparing the Germanic invasions that transformed the German tribes into monarchies closely allied with the church. The needs of a conquering people evoke the monarch; the lesser princes sink to the position of nobles; for repelling the attacks of aborigines or of other Āryan tribes, and for quelling the revolts of the subdued population, the state requires a standing army in the shape of the armed retainers of the king, and beside the nobility of the lesser princes arises that of the king's chief retainers, as the Thegns supplemented the Gesiths of the Anglo-Saxon monarchies.¹³ At the same time the people ceased to take part in military matters, and under climatic influences left the conduct of war to the nobility and their retainers, devoting themselves to agriculture, pastoral pursuits, and trade. But the advantage won by the nobles over the people was shared by them with the priesthood, the origin of whose power lies in the Purohitaship, as Roth first saw.¹⁴

Originally the prince could sacrifice for himself and the people, but the Rigveda¹⁵ itself shows cases, like those of Viśvāmitra and Vasiṣṭha illustrating forcibly the power of the Purohita, though at the same time the right of the noble to act as Purohita is seen in the case of Devāpi Ārṣṭiṣeṇa.¹⁶ The Brahmins saw their opportunity, through the Purohitaship, of gaining practical power during the confusion and difficulties of the wars of invasion, and secured it, though only after many struggles, the traces of which are seen in the Epic tradition.¹⁷ The Atharvaveda¹⁸ also preserves relics of these conflicts in its narration of the ruin of the Sṛñjayas because of oppressing Brahmins, and besides other hymns of the Atharvaveda (viii-xii), the Śatarudriya litany of the Yajurveda¹⁹ reflects the period of storm and stress when the aboriginal population was

¹³ Maitland, *Domesday Book*, 164 et seq.

¹⁴ *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 117 et seq.

¹⁵ Rv. iii. 33, 8; vii. 18; 83.

¹⁶ Yāska, *Nirukta*, ii. 10, explaining Rv. x. 98.

¹⁷ Lassen, *Indische Alterthumskunde*,

12, 705 et seq.; Muir, *op. cit.*, 2², 296-479.

¹⁸ v. 17-19; Muir, 2², 280-289.

¹⁹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi = Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 1-11 = Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 11-16 = Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9. 1-10.

still seething with discontent, and Rudra was worshipped as the patron god of all sorts of evil doers.²⁰

This version of the development of caste has received a good deal of acceptance in its main outlines, and it may almost be regarded as the recognized version.²¹ It has, however, always been opposed by some scholars, such as Haug,²² Kern,²³ Ludwig,²⁴ and more recently by Oldenberg²⁵ and by Geldner.²⁶ The matter may be to some extent simplified by recognizing at once that the caste system is one that has progressively developed, and that it is not legitimate to see in the Rigveda the full caste system even of the Yajurveda; but at the same time it is difficult to doubt that the system was already well on its way to general acceptance. The argument from the non-brahminical character of the Vrātyas of the Indus and Panjab loses its force when it is remembered that there is much evidence in favour of placing the composition of the bulk of the Rigveda, especially the books²⁷ in which Sudās appears with Vasiṣṭha and Viśvāmitra, in the east, the later Madhyadeśa, a view supported by Pischel,²⁸ Geldner,²⁹ Hopkins,³⁰ and Macdonell.³¹ Nor is it possible to maintain that Brahman in the Rigveda merely means a 'poet' or 'sage.' It is admitted by all that in some passages it must mean a hereditary profession; in fact, there is not a single passage in which it occurs where the sense of 'priest' is not allowable, since the priest as of course the singer. Moreover, there are traces in the Rigveda of the threefold³² or fourfold³³ division of the people

²⁰ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 2, 22 seq.; *Indian Literature*, 110, 111.

²¹ See, e.g., von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 152 et seq.; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 159 et seq.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 1 et seq.; Oldenberg, *Rigveda*, n. 58. *Brahma und die Brahmanen*, 1871. *Indische Theorien über die Stände*, 1871. Cf. for this, and the present work, Muir, *op. cit.*, 22, 454 et seq. *Die Nachrichten des Rig und Atharvaveda über Geographie, Geschichte und Verfassung des alten Indien*, 36 et seq.; Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 237-243, etc.

²⁵ *Religion des Veda*, 373 et seq., and cf. *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 51, 267 et seq.

²⁶ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 146, n.

²⁷ iii. and vii.

²⁸ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 3, 152.

³⁰ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 18.

³¹ *Sanskrit Literature*, 145.

³² Rv. viii. 35, 16-18.

³³ Rv. i. 113, 6. More doubtful are the references seen by Ludwig to the three castes in ii. 27, 8; vi. 51, 2; vii. 66, 10.

into *brahma*, *kṣatram*, and *viśaḥ*, or into the three classes and the servile population. Nor even in respect to the later period, any more than to the Rigveda, is the view correct that regards the Vaiśyas as not taking part in war. The Rigveda evidently³⁴ knows of no restriction of war to a nobility and its retainers, but the late Atharvaveda³⁵ equally classes the folk with the *bala*, 'power,' representing the Viś as associated with the *Sabhā*, *Samiti*, and *Senā*, the assemblies of the people and the armed host. Zimmer³⁶ explains these references as due to tradition only; but this is hardly a legitimate argument, resting, as it does, on the false assumption that only a Kṣatriya can fight. But it is (see Kṣatriya) very doubtful whether Kṣatriya means anything more than a member of the nobility, though later, in the Epic, it included the retainers of the nobility, who increased in numbers with the growth of military monarchies, and though later the ordinary people did not necessarily take part in wars, an abstention that is, however, much exaggerated if it is treated as an absolute one. The Kṣatriyas were no doubt a hereditary body; monarchy was already hereditary (see Rājan), and it is admitted that the Śūdras were a separate body: thus all the elements of the caste system were already in existence. The Purohita, indeed, was a person of great importance, but it is clear, as Oldenberg³⁷ urges, that he was not the creator of the power of the priesthood, but owed his position, and the influence he could in consequence exert, to the fact that the sacrifice required for its proper performance the aid of a hereditary priest in whose possession was the traditional sacred knowledge.

Nor can any argument for the non-existence of the caste system be derived from cases like that of Devāpi. For, in the first place, the Upaniṣads show kings in the exercise of the priestly functions of learning and teaching, and the Upaniṣads are certainly contemporaneous with an elaborated caste system. In the second place the Rigvedic evidence is very weak, for Devāpi, who certainly acts as Purohita, is not stated in the

³⁴ See Ludwig, *op. cit.*, 3, 231 *et seq.*, Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 94, 95, and see Viś, Vaiśya.

³⁵ iii. 19, 1; ix. 7, 9; xv. 9, 2. 3.

³⁶ *Op. cit.*, 194.

³⁷ *Religion des Veda*, 382, 383.

Rigveda to be a prince at all, though Yāska³⁸ calls him a Kauravya; the hymns attributed to kings and others cannot be vindicated for them by certain evidence, though here, again, the Brāhmanas do not scruple to recognize Rājanyarṣis, or 'royal sages'; and the famous Viśvāmitra shows in the Rigveda no sign of the royal character which the Brāhmanas insist on fastening on him in the shape of royal descent in the line of Jahnu.³⁹

(b) *Caste in the later Saṃhitās and Brāhmanas.*—The relation between the later and the earlier periods of the Vedic history of caste must probably be regarded in the main as the hardening of a system already formed by the time of the Rigveda.

1. *The Names of the Castes.*—The most regular names are Brāhmaṇa, Rājanya, Vaiśya, and Śūdra,⁴⁰ or later Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya, Vaiśya, and Śūdra.⁴¹ There are many other variants: Brahman, Kṣatra, Śūdrāryau;⁴² Brahman, Rājanya, Śūdra, Ārya;⁴³ Brahman, Rājanya, Vaiśya, Śūdra;⁴⁴ Brāhmaṇa, Rājan, Viśya, Śūdra;⁴⁵ Deva, Rājan, Śūdra, Ārya;⁴⁶ and Brahman, Kṣatra, Viś, and Śūdra.⁴⁷ In other cases the fourth class is represented by a special member: Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya, Vaiśya, and Cāṇḍāla.⁴⁸ Often only the three upper classes are mentioned, as Brāhmaṇa, Rājanya, Vaiśya;⁴⁹ Brahman, Kṣatram, Viś,⁵⁰

³⁸ ii. 10.

³⁹ See Viśvāmitra and Jahnu.

⁴⁰ Rv. x. 90; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 1, 4, 5; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 19, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 12; iii. 1, 1, 10; v. 5, 4, 9; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 6-11.

⁴¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 2, 27 (Mādhyamīdina=i. 4, 15 Kāṇva); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 4, 4, 13; xiii. 6, 2, 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 5.

⁴² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 10, 1-3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 28-30.

⁴³ Av. xix. 32, 8. Cf. 62, 1. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 949, 1003.

⁴⁴ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 1.

⁴⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 7, 6, 4;

Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xl. 13; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 48; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 6, 4, 9, etc.

⁴⁶ Av. xix. 62, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxvi. 2. Cf. Ārya, Ārya.

⁴⁷ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 2, 13 (Mādhyamīdina = i. 4, 15 Kāṇva).

⁴⁸ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 10, 7.

⁴⁹ Av. v. 17, 9; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 5; 2, 2; iv. 4, 9 (with Vaiśya before Rājanya); Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 12, 9, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 5, 2, 3; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 8, 8.

⁵⁰ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 10-12; xxxviii. 14; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 4, 11; xi. 2, 7, 15 *et seq.*; xiv. 2, 2, 30; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iv. 10, 10-12.

etc.⁵¹ Three castes—Brāhmaṇa, Rājan, Śūdra—are mentioned in the Atharvaveda,⁵² and two castes are repeatedly mentioned together, either Brahman and Kṣatra, or Kṣatra and Viś.⁵³

2. *The Relation of the Castes.*—The ritual literature is full of minute differences respecting the castes. Thus, for example, the Śatapatha prescribes different sizes of funeral mounds for the four castes.⁵⁴ Different modes of address are laid down for the four castes,⁵⁵ as *ehi*, 'approach'; *āgaccha*, 'come'; *ādrava*, 'run up'; *ādhāva*, 'hasten up,' which differ in degrees of politeness. The representatives of the four castes are dedicated at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') to different deities.⁵⁶ The Sūtras have many similar rules.⁵⁷

But the three upper castes in some respects differ markedly from the fourth, the Śūdras. The latter are in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁵⁸ declared not fit to be addressed by a Dīkṣita, 'consecrated person,' and no Śūdra is to milk the cow whose milk is to be used for the Agnihotra⁵⁹ ('fire-oblation'). On the other hand, in certain passages, the Śūdra is given a place in the Soma sacrifice,⁶⁰ and in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁶¹ there are given formulæ for the placing of the sacrificial fire not only for the three upper castes, but also for the Rathakāra,

⁵¹ Cf. Av. v. 18, 15, where the two lower castes are addressed (Kṣatriya and Vaiśya) respectively as *nr-pati* and *paśu-pati*, Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 252; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 1; xxix. 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 19.

⁵² x. 1, 13.

⁵³ See Kṣatriya, Vaiśya, Viś.

⁵⁴ xiii. 8, 3, 11.

⁵⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 12.

⁵⁶ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 5; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 1, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 6, 2, 10. For other similar differences in the Brāhmaṇas, see Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 10, 1, 2; vii. 1, 1, 4, 5; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 4; xxxvii. 1; xxxix. 7; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 10; xiv. 24; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 23, 24; viii. 4, etc.

⁵⁷ Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 24,

ii. 12, and see Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 20 *et seq.*

⁵⁸ iii. 1, 1, 10. Cf. Āpastamba, cited in scholia on Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vii. 5, 7; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 8, 7; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 12 *et seq.* Generally Śūdras are impure, and cannot be allowed at the place of sacrifice (*deva-yajana*), Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 1, 9. Cf. v. 3, 3, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 1, 6; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xi. 10 (Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 8, does not contain this notice).

⁵⁹ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxi. 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 3.

⁶⁰ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 9. Cf. also *ibid.*, i. 1, 4, 12. The scholiast on Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 1, 6, refers these notices to the Rathakāra alone, but this is obviously secondary.

⁶¹ i. 1, 4, 8.

‘chariot-maker.’ Again, in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,⁶² the Brāhmaṇa is opposed as ‘eater of the oblation’ to the members of the other three castes.

The characteristics of the several castes are given under Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya and Rājan, Vaiśya, Śūdra: they may be briefly summed up as follows: The Viś forms the basis of the state on which the Brahman and Kṣatra rest;⁶³ the Brahman and Kṣatra are superior to the Viś;⁶⁴ while all three classes are superior to the Śūdras. The real power of the state rested with the king and his nobles, with their retainers, who may be deemed the Kṣatriya element. Engaged in the business of the protection of the country, its administration, the decision of legal cases, and in war, the nobles subsisted, no doubt, on the revenues in kind levied from the people, the king granting to them villages (see Grāma) for their maintenance, while some of them, no doubt, had lands of their own cultivated for them by slaves or by tenants. The states were seemingly small:⁶⁵ there are no clear signs of any really large kingdoms, despite the mention of Mahārājas. The people, engaged in agriculture, pastoral pursuits, and trade (Vaṇij), paid tribute to the king and nobles for the protection afforded them. That, as Baden-Powell suggests,⁶⁶ they were not themselves agriculturists is probably erroneous; some might be landowners on a large scale, and draw their revenues from Śūdra tenants, or even Āryan tenants, but that the people as a whole were in this

⁶² vii. 19, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 4, 6; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 6; Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 81.

⁶³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 2, 7, 16; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 4.

⁶⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8, 2; xi. 11, 9; xv. 6, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 33, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxix. 10; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 10, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 4, 4, 13, etc.

⁶⁵ Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 32, for the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa and the later parts of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, with their traditions of Aśvamedhas, ‘horse

sacrifices,’ and their recollections of the glories of the Bharatas, represent a more advanced stage of social relations and of city life, but even they hardly know really great kingdoms.

⁶⁶ *Indian Village Community and Village Communities in India*, where much stress is laid on the idea of a settlement of Āryans on lands already occupied by Dravidian clans, much as Anglo-Saxon invaders on one theory occupied lands already held by Britons who became serfs, while the invaders were a land-holding aristocracy, a theory supported by the fact that the normal holding of a hide is estimated at 120 acres.

position is extremely unlikely.⁶⁷ In war the people shared the conflicts of the nobles, for there was not yet any absolute separation of the functions of the several classes. The priests may be divided into two classes—the Purohitas of the kings, who guided their employers by their counsel, and were in a position to acquire great influence in the state, as it is evident they actually did, and the ordinary priests who led quiet lives, except when they were engaged on some great festival of a king or a wealthy noble.⁶⁸

The relations and functions of the castes are well summed up in a passage of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,⁶⁹ which treats of them as opposed to the Kṣatriya. The Brāhmaṇa is a receiver of gifts (*ā-dāyī*), a drinker of Soma (*ā-pāyī*), a seeker of food (*āvasāyī*),⁷⁰ and liable to removal at will (*yathākāma-prayāpyaḥ*).⁷¹ The Vaiśya is tributary to another (*anyasya balikṛt*), to be lived on by another (*anyasyādyah*), and to be oppressed at will (*yathākāma-jyeyah*).⁷² The Śūdra is the servant of another (*anyasya preṣyah*), to be expelled at will (*kāmotthāpyah*), and to be slain

⁶⁷ Cf. Hopkins, *India, Old and New*, 222. The point is much the same as that at issue between the different schools of opinion as to early English history. Did the Āryans in India occupy the land as a people, driving out or exterminating or enslaving the Dāsas, and themselves carrying on the occupations of a people, or did they merely form a small aristocracy of superior military force, and were the Kṣatriyas the true Āryans? The evidence of the Rigveda is really fatal to the latter alternative hypothesis.

⁶⁸ For the superiority of the Brāhmaṇa to the Kṣatriya or Rājanya, see Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xi. 11, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxi. 21; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 1, 12; 4, 4, 15; xiii. 1, 9, 1; 3, 7, 8; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15, 8; viii. 9, 6; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 20, 12. The Brāhmaṇa is, in his turn, dependent on the king (Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 3; v. 4, 2, 7), and at the Rājasūya sits beside him, but is none the less superior

(Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 2, 23). The Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 5, says the Kṣatra is over the Brahman, but this is not a usual view. Cf. xxvii. 4. A Brāhmaṇa can get along without a Kṣatriya, but not *vice versa* (Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 4, 6), and a Rājanya with a Brāhmaṇa surpasses all other Rājanyas (Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 10, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xix. 10; xxvii. 4, etc.).

⁶⁹ vii. 29. See Muir, *op. cit.*, i², 436 *et seq.*; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 14.

⁷⁰ Weber, *op. cit.*, 9, 326; 10, 14, prefers 'moving' or 'dwelling' everywhere.

⁷¹ Muir, Haug, and Weber take the word as active in sense, 'moving at will.' But both the parallelism of the passage and the formation of the word require a passive causative sense. The reference is perhaps to the general political control of the king over the priest, whom he can 'move on' from place to place.

⁷² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 29, 3.

and Aitareya Brāhmaṇas as evidence of a real growth in the priestly power: these books represent the views of the priests of what their own powers should be, and to some extent were in the Madhyadeśa. Another side of the picture is presented in the Pāli literature,⁸⁰ which, belonging to a later period than the Vedic, undoubtedly underestimates the position of the priests; while the Epic,⁸¹ more nearly contemporaneous with the later Vedic period, displays, despite all priestly redaction, the temporal superiority of the nobility in clear light.

Although clear distinctions were made between the different castes, there is little trace in Vedic literature of one of the leading characteristics of the later system, the impurity communicated by the touch or contact of the inferior castes,⁸² which is seen both directly in the purification rendered necessary in case of contact with a Śūdra, and indirectly in the prohibition of eating in company with men of lower caste.⁸³ It is true that prohibition of eating in company with others does appear,⁸⁴ but not in connexion with caste: its purpose is to preserve the peculiar sanctity of those who perform a certain rite or believe in a certain doctrine; for persons who eat of the same food together, according to primitive thought, acquire the same characteristics and enter into a sacramental communion. But Vedic literature does not yet show that to take food from an inferior caste was forbidden as destroying

⁸⁰ Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 107 *et seq.*; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 53 *et seq.*; 158.

⁸¹ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 984 *et seq.*

⁸² See, e.g., Manu, iii. 239; v. 85; Fick, *op. cit.*, 26 *et seq.*

⁸³ Vāsiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, xiv. 1 *et seq.*; Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xvii. 17; Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, i. 6, 18, 16 *et seq.*; ii. 4, 9, 7, with Bühler's note; Manu, iv. 210 *et seq.*; Viṣṇu, 41, 7 *et seq.*; Fick, *op. cit.*, 30-33, who points out that the Jātakas contain little evidence on the practice. Senart, *Les Castes dans l'Inde*, 48 *et seq.*, 212 *et seq.*, attributes great importance to the question of eating together, and compares the sacri-

ficial meals of the *gens* at Rome, where strangers were excluded (Fustel de Coulanges, *La Cité Antique*, 117). But this is not conclusive; a caste is not a *gens*, and the *gens* excluded strangers only at a solemn festival, when the whole *gens* renewed its blood kinship. If we have no evidence exactly establishing this for the Gotra in early Vedic literature, we need not hesitate to believe that in the earliest Vedic period the Gotra had solemn festivals of union, and of communication with the dead, but that again does not explain or amount to the caste prohibition of taking food from an inferior.

⁸⁴ E.g., Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 3, 3, with Keith's note.

at pleasure (*yathākāma-vadhyah*).⁷³ The descriptions seem calculated to show the relation of each of the castes to the Rājanya. Even the Brāhmaṇa he can control, whilst the Vaiśya is his inferior and tributary, whom he can remove without cause from his land,⁷⁴ but who is still free, and whom he cannot maim or slay without due process. The Śūdra has no rights of property or life against the noble, especially the king.

The passage is a late one, and the high place of the Kṣatriya is to some extent accounted for by this fact. It is clear that in the course of time the Vaiśya fell more and more in position with the hardening of the divisions of caste. Weber⁷⁵ shows reason for believing that the Vājapeya sacrifice, a festival of which a chariot race forms an integral part,⁷⁶ was, as the Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁷⁷ says, once a sacrifice for a Vaiśya, as well as for a priest or king. But the king, too, had to suffer diminution of his influence at the hands of the priest: the Taittirīya texts⁷⁸ show that the Vājapeya was originally a lesser sacrifice which, in the case of a king, was followed by the Rājasūya, or consecration of him as an overlord of lesser kings, and in that of the Brahmin by the Bṛhaspatisava, a festival celebrated on his appointment as a royal Purohita. But the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁷⁹ exalts the Vājapeya, in which a priest could be the sacrificer, over the Rājasūya, from which he was excluded, and identifies it with the Bṛhaspatisava, a clear piece of juggling in the interests of the priestly pretensions. But we must not overestimate the value of such passages, or the elevation of the Purohita in the later books of the Śatapatha

ureya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 29, 4.

s seems to be the most probability of *yathākāmajyeyah*. The

n of the Vaiśya is here not in to quasi-ownership of land by

g or Kṣatriya; it is an act of authority, not an incident of

re. See Keith, *Journal of the Indian Society*, 6, 202 *et seq.*, and *cf.*

Spkins, *India, Old and New*, 222, 223.

⁷⁵ *Ueber den Vājapeya*, 10 *et seq.*

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* *Cf.* Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 247; *Festgruss an Böh-*

lingh, 40 *et seq.*; *Ritualliteratur*, 141.

⁷⁷ xvi. 17, 4. *Cf.* xv. 1, 1.

⁷⁸ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 2, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 6, 1. *Cf.* Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 11, 1; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 9, 19; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, xxiv, xxv.

⁷⁹ v. 1, 1, 1 *et seq.*; 2, 1, 19; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 1, 1-2. Weber, *op. cit.*, 8, 9, interprets the situation differently from Eggeling.

and Aitareya Brāhmaṇas as evidence of a real growth in the priestly power: these books represent the views of the priests of what their own powers should be, and to some extent were in the Madhyadeśa. Another side of the picture is presented in the Pāli literature,⁸⁰ which, belonging to a later period than the Vedic, undoubtedly underestimates the position of the priests; while the Epic,⁸¹ more nearly contemporaneous with the later Vedic period, displays, despite all priestly redaction, the temporal superiority of the nobility in clear light.

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⁸⁰ Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 107 et seq.; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 53 et seq.; 158.

⁸¹ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 984 et seq.

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⁸³ Vāsiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, xiv. 1 et seq.; Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xvii. 17; Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, i. 6, 18, 16 et seq.; ii. 4, 9, 7, with Bühler's note; Manu, iv. 210 et seq.; Viṣṇu, 41, 7 et seq.; Fick, *op. cit.*, 30-33, who points out that the Jātakas contain little evidence on the practice. Senart, *Les Castes dans l'Inde*, 48 et seq., 212 et seq., attributes great importance to the question of eating together, and compares the sacri-

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purity.⁸⁵ Nor, of course, has the caste system developed the constitution with a head, a council, and common festivals which the modern caste has; for such an organization is not found even in the Epic or in the Pāli literature.⁸⁶ The Vedic characteristics of caste are heredity, pursuit of a common occupation, and restriction on intermarriage.

3. *Restrictions on Intermarriage.*—Arrian, in his *Indica*,⁸⁷ probably on the authority of Megasthenes, makes the prohibition of marriage between γένη, no doubt 'castes,' a characteristic of Indian life. The evidence of Pāli literature⁸⁸ is in favour of this view, though it shows that a king could marry whom he wished, and could make his son by that wife the heir apparent. But it equally shows that there were others who held that not the father's but the mother's rank determined the social standing of the son. Though Manu⁸⁹ recognizes the possibility of marriage with the next lower caste as producing legitimate children, still he condemns the marriage of an Āryan with a woman of lower caste. The Pāraskara Gṛhya Sūtra⁹⁰ allows the marriage of a Kṣatriya with a wife of his own caste or of the lower caste, of a Brahmin with a wife of his own caste or of the two lower classes, and of a Vaiśya with a Vaiśya wife only. But it quotes the opinion of others that all of them can marry a Śūdra wife, while other authorities condemn the marriage with a Śūdra wife in certain circumstances, which implies that in other cases it might be justified.⁹¹ The earlier

⁸⁵ For a case of objection to eating food after another, see Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 10, 1. Possibly the idea there is that eating the food of a chief is dangerous, since the eater thus enters into possession of part of his substance, and consequently at once becomes an object of anger to the chief, as well as of danger to himself; for the chief may be so full of divine force that it would be unsafe for an ordinary man to be assimilated to him—a common idea in primitive societies. See also Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, v. 8, 13.

⁸⁶ Fick, *op. cit.*, 24. Senart, *op. cit.*, 219, 220, compares the family councils of Greece, Rome, and Germany (Leist,

Altarisches Jus Civile, 273 et seq.; Kova-levsky, *Famille et Propriété Primitives*, 119; Fustel de Coulanges, *op. cit.*, 118, 119). But here again the system may have applied to the Gotra without its really explaining the later appearance of the practice in the caste, and the absence of the mention of a council in the early and late literature alike is conclusive against its existence.

⁸⁷ xii. 8, 9.

⁸⁸ Fick, *op. cit.*, 34-40.

⁸⁹ x. 5; iii. 15.

⁹⁰ i. 4. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 21, 74.

⁹¹ Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 2, 42.

literature bears out this impression: much stress is laid on descent from a Ṛṣi, and on purity of descent;⁹² but there is other evidence for the view that even a Brāhmaṇa need not be of pure lineage. Kavaṣa Ailūṣa is taunted with being the son of a Dāsī, 'slave woman,'⁹³ and Vatsa was accused of being a Śūdrā's son, but established his purity by walking unhurt through the flames of a fire ordeal.⁹⁴ He who is learned (*śuśrūvān*) is said to be a Brāhmaṇa, descended from a Ṛṣi (*ārṣeya*), in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā;⁹⁵ and Satyakāma, son of Jabālā, was accepted as a pupil by Hāridrumata Gautama, though he could not name his father.⁹⁶ The Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā⁹⁷ says that knowledge is all-important, not descent. But all this merely goes to show that there was a measure of laxity in the hereditary character of caste, not that it was not based on heredity. The Yajurveda Saṃhitās⁹⁸ recognize the illicit union of Ārya and Śūdrā, and *vice versa*: it is not unlikely that if illicit unions took place, legal marriage was quite possible. The Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,⁹⁹ indeed, recognizes such a case in that of Dīrghatamas, son of the slave girl Uśij, if we may adopt the description of Uśij given in the Bṛhaddevatā.¹⁰⁰

In a hymn of the Atharvaveda¹⁰¹ extreme claims are put

⁹² See Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 6, 1, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vii. 46; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 4, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 4, 19; xii. 4, 4, 6; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxv. 3, 17; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 1, 7; Kauṣika Sūtra, 67, etc. So one of the characteristics of a Brāhmaṇa given in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 7, 1, is *brāhmaṇya*, which Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 69, takes as referring to descent. *Brahma-putra* is a title of honour, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 1, 2, 9; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 18, 12; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 21, 1, 2; and to be born the son of a wise Brāhmaṇa is the highest fortune, Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 29.

⁹³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 19, 1; Kauṣitaki Brāhmaṇa, xii. 3. Cf. Weber, *op. cit.*, 2, 311; 9, 42, 44, 46.

⁹⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 6, 6.

⁹⁵ vi. 6, 1, 4.

⁹⁶ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 4; Weber, *op. cit.*, 1, 263. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 4, 1.

⁹⁷ xxx. 1. Cf. Weber, *op. cit.*, 3, 462.

⁹⁸ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 19, 3, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, Āśvamedha, iv. 7; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 30, 31. The word Ārya here must refer in all probability to any Āryan, not merely to a Vaiśya, Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 6.

⁹⁹ xiv. 11, 17; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 56, n. But there is no mention here of Uśij being a slave.

¹⁰⁰ iv. 24, 25.

¹⁰¹ v. 17, 8, 9. See Muir, 1², 282, n. 76; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 249. The exact sense is not clear, but the passage is intended to show in the strongest light the high position of the Brāhmaṇa.

forward for the Brāhmaṇa, who alone is a true husband and the real husband, even if the woman has had others, a Rājanya or a Vaiśya: a Śūdra husband is not mentioned, probably on purpose.¹⁰² The marriage of Brāhmaṇas with Rājanya women is illustrated by the cases of Sukanyā, daughter of king Śaryāta, who married Cyavana,¹⁰³ and of Rathavīti's daughter, who married Śyāvāśva.¹⁰⁴

4. *Occupation and Caste.*—The Greek authorities¹⁰⁵ and the evidence of the Jātakas¹⁰⁶ concur in showing it to have been the general rule that each caste was confined to its own occupations, but that the Brāhmaṇas did engage in many professions beside that of simple priest, while all castes gave members to the Śramaṇas, or homeless ascetics. The Jātakas¹⁰⁷ recognize the Brahmins as engaged in all sorts of occupations, as merchants, traders, agriculturists, and so forth. Matters are somewhat simpler in Vedic literature, where the Brāhmaṇas and Kṣatriyas appear as practically confined to their own professions of sacrifice and military or administrative functions. Ludwig¹⁰⁸ sees in Dīrghaśravas in the Rigveda¹⁰⁹ a Brahmin reduced by indigence to acting as a merchant, as allowed even later by the Sūtra literature; but this is not certain, though it is perfectly possible. More interesting is the question how far the Kṣatriyas practised the duties of priests; the evidence here is conflicting. The best known case is, of course, that of Viśvāmitra. In the Rigveda he appears merely as a priest who is attached to the court of Sudās, king of the Trītsus; but in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹¹⁰ he is called a king, a descendant of Jahnu, and the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹¹¹ refers to Śunaḥśepa's

¹⁰² The sense of v. 17, 18, is obscure; it can be interpreted to mean that the Brāhmaṇa should be provided with a temporary wife on each occasion when he pays a visit (cf. Whitney, 250). But this is hardly likely. Muir takes it as referring to his own wife.

¹⁰³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 7. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 244, 245; Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 73 *et seq.*; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 352, 353.

¹⁰⁴ Cf. Bṛhaddevatā, v. 50 *et seq.*

¹⁰⁵ Arrian, *Indica*, xii. 8. 9; Strabo, xv. 4, 49.

¹⁰⁶ Fick, *op. cit.*, 40 *et seq.*

¹⁰⁷ Rhys Davids, *op. cit.*, 54 *et seq.*

¹⁰⁸ *Op. cit.*, 3, 237 *et seq.*

¹⁰⁹ i. 112, 11.

¹¹⁰ xxi. 12, 2. See Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 54.

¹¹¹ vii. 18, 9. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 21, where the reading is different, but worse. But see Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 16.

succeeding, through his adoption by Viśvāmitra, to the divine lore (*daiva veda*) of the Gāthins and the lordship of the Jahnus. That in fact this tradition is correct seems most improbable, but it serves at least to illustrate the existence of seers of royal origin. Such figures appear more than once in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹¹² which knows the technical terms Rājanyarṣi and Devarājan corresponding to the later Rājarsi, 'royal sage.' The Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa¹¹³ says of one who knows a certain doctrine, 'being a king he becomes a seer' (*rājā sann ṛṣir bhavati*), and the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa¹¹⁴ applies the term Rājanya to a Brāhmaṇa. Again, it is argued that Devāpi Arṣiṣeṇa, who acted as Purohita, according to the Rigveda,¹¹⁵ for Śantanu, was a prince, as Yāska¹¹⁶ says or implies he was.¹¹⁷ But this assumption seems to be only an error of Yāska's. Since nothing in the Rigveda alludes to any relationship, it is impossible to accept Sieg's view¹¹⁸ that the Rigveda recognizes the two as brothers, but presents the fact of a prince acting the part of Purohita as unusual and requiring explanation. The principle, however, thus accepted by Sieg as to princes in the Rigveda seems sound enough. Again, Muir¹¹⁹ has argued that Hindu tradition, as shown in Sāyaṇa,¹²⁰ regards many hymns of the Rigveda as composed by royal personages, but he admits that in many cases the ascription is wrong; it may be added that in the case of Pṛthī Vainya, where the hymn¹²¹ ascribed to him seems to be his, it is not shown in the hymn itself that he is other than a seer; the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹²² calls him a king, but that is probably of no more value than the later tradition as to Viśvāmitra. The case of Viśvantara

¹¹² xii. 12, 6; xviii. 10, 5. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 235, n. 3.

¹¹³ P. 562 of the manuscript, cited by Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 154, n.

¹¹⁴ i. 4, 2. Cf. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 17, 6, where Viśvāmitra is addressed as Rājaputra.

¹¹⁵ x. 98. See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 196; Senart, *Les Castes dans l'Inde*, 165; Muir, 12, 269 *et seq.*

¹¹⁶ Nirukta, ii. 10.

¹¹⁷ It may be added that a family of Arṣiṣeṇas appear as ritual authorities in a scholium on Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 9, 3; Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 95.

¹¹⁸ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 142.

¹¹⁹ *Op. cit.*, 12, 265 *et seq.*

¹²⁰ On Rv. i. 100; iv. 42. 43. 44; v. 27; vi. 15; x. 9. 75. 133. 134. 148. 179, etc.

¹²¹ x. 148, 5.

¹²² v. 3, 5, 4.

and the Śyāparṇas mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹²³ has been cited¹²⁴ as that of a king sacrificing without priestly aid, but the interpretation is quite uncertain, while the parallel of the Kaśyapas, Asitamṛgas, and Bhūtavīras mentioned in the course of the narrative renders it highly probable that the king had other priests to carry out the sacrifice.

Somewhat different are a series of other cases found in the Upaniṣads, where the Brahma doctrine is ascribed to royal persons. Thus Janaka is said in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹²⁵ to have become a Brahman; Ajātaśatru taught Gārgya Bālāki;¹²⁶ Pravāhaṇa Jaivali instructed Śvetaketu Āruṇeya,¹²⁷ as well as Śilaka Śālāvatya¹²⁸ and Caikitāyana Dālbhya;¹²⁹ and Aśvapati Kaikeya taught Brahmins.¹³⁰ It has been deduced¹³⁰ from such passages that the Brahma doctrine was a product of the Kṣatriyas. This conclusion is, however, entirely doubtful,¹³¹ for kings were naturally willing to be flattered by the ascription to them of philosophic activity, and elsewhere¹³² the opinion of a Rājanya is treated with contempt.

It is probably a fair deduction that the royal caste did not much concern itself with the sacred lore of the priests, though it is not unlikely that individual exceptions occurred. But that warriors became priests, that an actual change of caste took place, is quite unproved by a single genuine example. That it was impossible we cannot say, but it seems not to have taken place. To be distinguished from a caste change, as Fick¹³³ points out, is the fact that a member of any caste could, in the later period at least, become a Śramaṇa, as is recorded in effect

¹²³ vii. 27 et seq.

¹²⁴ Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 196.

¹²⁵ xi. 6, 2, 10; Muir, i², 426-430.

¹²⁶ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 1.

¹²⁷ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 1 (Mādhyamdina = vi. 2, 1 Kāṇva); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 3, 1.

¹²⁸ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 8, 1.

¹²⁹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 1, 2.

¹³⁰ Deussen, *Allgemeine Geschichte der Philosophie*, i, 2, 354; *Philosophy of the Upaniṣads*, 17 et seq.; Garbe, *Beiträge zur indischen Kulturgeschichte*, 1 et seq.;

Philosophy of Ancient India, 73 et seq.; Grierson, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 602 et seq.; Winternitz, *Geschichte der indischen Litteratur*, i, 256 et seq.

¹³¹ Bloomfield, *Religion of the Veda*, 218 et seq.; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 838, 868, 1142; *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 50, 51, 257; Oldenberg, *Buddha*,³ 73, n. 1.

¹³² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 1, 4, 10.

¹³³ *Op. cit.*, 44, n. 1.

of many kings in the Epic.¹³⁴ Whether the practice is Vedic is not clear: Yāska¹³⁵ records it of Devāpi, but this is not evidence for times much anterior to the rise of Buddhism.

On the other hand, the Brahmins, or at least the Purohitas, accompanied the princes in battle, and probably, like the mediæval clergy, were not unprepared to fight,¹³⁶ as Vasiṣṭha and Viśvāmitra seem to have done, and as priests do even in the Epic from time to time.¹³⁷ But a priest cannot be said to change caste by acting in this way.

More generally the possibility of the occurrence of change of caste may be seen in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹³⁸ where Śyāparṇa Sāyakāyana is represented as speaking of his offspring as if they could have become the nobles, priests, and commons of the Śalvas; and in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹³⁹ where Viśvantara is told that if the wrong offering were made his children would be of the three other castes. A drunken Ṛṣi of the Rigveda¹⁴⁰ talks as if he could be converted into a king. On the other hand, certain kings, such as Para Aṭṭnāra, are spoken of as performers of Sattras, 'sacrificial sessions.'¹⁴¹ As evidence for caste exchange all this amounts to little; later a Brahmin might become a king, while the Ṛṣi in the Rigveda is represented as speaking in a state of intoxication; the great kings could be called sacrificers if, for the nonce, they were consecrated (*dīkṣita*), and so temporarily became Brahmins.¹⁴² The hypothetical passages, too, do not help much. It would be unwise to deny the possibility of caste exchange, but it is not clearly indicated by any record. Even cases like that of Satyakāma Jābāla do not go far; for *ex hypothesi* that teacher

¹³⁴ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 179 *et seq.*, who treats this as a change of caste.

¹³⁵ Nirukta, ii. 10. He went to the forest and practised asceticism, which is not necessarily a change of caste.

¹³⁶ See Rv. iii. 53, 12, 13; i. 129, 4; 152, 7; 157, 2; vii. 83, 4; x. 38; 103, etc.; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 220-226; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 135, n. 3.

¹³⁷ Hopkins, *op. cit.*, 13, 184.

¹³⁸ x. 4, 1, 10.

¹³⁹ vii. 29.

¹⁴⁰ iii. 43, 5.

¹⁴¹ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 16, 3. Cf. for their share in the piling of the sacrificial altar, Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 5, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxii, 3 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 473); Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 25.

¹⁴² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 1, 13; Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 17, and cf. the case of Janaka, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 2, 1 *et seq.*

did not know who his father was, and the latter could quite well have been a Brahmin.

It may therefore be held that the priests and the nobles practised hereditary occupations, and that either class was a closed body into which a man must be born. These two Varṇas may thus be fairly regarded as castes. The Vaiśyas offer more difficulty, for they practised a great variety of occupations (see Vaiśya). Fick¹⁴³ concludes that there is no exact sense in which they can be called a caste, since, in the Buddhist literature, they were divided into various groups, which themselves practised endogamy such as the *gahapatis*, or smaller landowners, the *setthi*s, or large merchants and members of the various guilds, while there are clear traces¹⁴⁴ in the legal textbooks of a view that Brāhmaṇa and Kṣatriya stand opposed to all the other members of the community. But we need hardly accept this view for Vedic times, when the Vaiśya, the ordinary freeman of the tribe, formed a class or caste in all probability, which was severed by its free status from the Śūdras, and which was severed by its lack of priestly or noble blood from the two higher classes in the state. It is probably legitimate to hold that any Vaiśya could marry any member of the caste, and that the later divisions within the category of Vaiśyas are growths of divisions parallel with the original process by which priest and noble had grown into separate entities. The process can be seen to-day when new tribes fall under the caste system: each class tries to elevate itself in the social scale by refusing to intermarry with inferior classes on equal terms—hypergamy is often allowed—and so those Vaiśyas who acquired wealth in trade (*Śreṣṭhin*) or agriculture (the Pāli *Gahapatis*) would become distinct, as sub-castes, from the ordinary Vaiśyas. But it is not legitimate to regard Vaiśya as a theoretic caste; rather it is an old caste which is in process of dividing into innumerable sub-castes under influences of occupation, religion, or geographical situation.

Fick¹⁴⁵ denies also that the Śūdras ever formed a single

¹⁴³ *Op. cit.*, 19 *et seq.*; 162 *et seq.*

¹⁴⁴ Hopkins, *The Mutual Relations of* | *the Four Castes according to the Mānava-*
dharmaśāstram, 78, 82 *et seq.*

¹⁴⁵ *Op. cit.*, 202 *et seq.*

caste: he regards the term as covering the numerous inferior races and tribes defeated by the Āryan invaders, but originally as denoting only one special tribe. It is reasonable to suppose that Śūdra was the name given by the Vedic Indians to the nations opposing them, and that these ranked as slaves beside the three castes—nobles, priests, and people—just as in the Anglo-Saxon and early German constitution beside the priests, the *nobiles* or eorls, and the *ingenui*, ordinary freemen or ceorls, there was a distinct class of slaves proper; the use of a generic expression to cover them seems natural, whatever its origin (see Śūdra). In the Āryan view a marriage of Śūdras could hardly be regulated by rules; any Śūdra could wed another, if such a marriage could be called a marriage at all, for a slave cannot in early law be deemed to be capable of marriage proper. But what applied in the early Vedic period became no doubt less and less applicable later when many aboriginal tribes and princes must have come into the Āryan community by peaceful means, or by conquest, without loss of personal liberty, and when the term Śūdra would cover many sorts of people who were not really slaves, but were freemen of a humble character occupied in such functions as supplying the numerous needs of the village, like the Caṇḍālas, or tribes living under Āryan control, or independent, such as the Niṣādas.

But it is also probable that the Śūdras came to include men of Āryan race, and that the Vedic period saw the degradation of Āryans to a lower social status. This seems, at any rate, to have been the case with the Rathakāras. In the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa¹⁴⁶ the Rathakāra is placed as a special class along with the Brāhmaṇas, Rājanyas, and Vaiśyas: this can hardly be interpreted except to mean that the Rathakāras were not included in the Āryan classes, though it is just possible that only a subdivision of the Vaiśyas is meant. There is other evidence¹⁴⁷ that the Rathakāras were regarded as Śūdras. But in the Atharvaveda¹⁴⁸ the Rathakāras and the Karmāras appear in a position of importance in connexion with the

¹⁴⁶ i. 1, 4, 8.

¹⁴⁷ Cf. Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 1, 9, with the scholiast; iv. 7, 7; 9, 5; Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 12, 13.

¹⁴⁸ Av. iv. 5, 6. That the words *karmāra* and *rathakāra* are here appellatives, as Weber, *op. cit.*, 17, 198, suggests, is quite impossible.

selection of the king; these two classes are also referred to in an honourable way in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā,¹⁴⁹ in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹⁵⁰ too, the Rathakāra is mentioned as a person of high standing. It is impossible to accept the view suggested by Fick¹⁵¹ that these classes were originally non-Āryan; we must recognize that the Rathakāras, in early Vedic times esteemed for their skill, later became degraded because of the growth of the feeling that manual labour was not dignified. The development of this idea was a departure from the Āryan conception; it is not unnatural, however undesirable, and has a faint parallel in the class distinctions of modern Europe. Similarly, the Karmāra, the Takṣan,¹⁵² the Carmamna, or 'tanner,' the weaver and others, quite dignified occupations in the Rigveda, are reckoned as Śūdras in the Pāli texts.¹⁵³

The later theory, which appears fully developed in the Dharma Sūtras,¹⁵⁴ deduces the several castes other than the original four from the intermarriage of the several castes. This theory has no justification in the early Vedic literature. In some cases it is obviously wrong; for example, the Sūta is said to be a caste of this kind, whereas it is perfectly clear that if the Sūtas did form a caste, it was one ultimately due to occupation. But there is no evidence at all that the Sūtas, Grāmaṇīs, and other members of occupations were real castes in the sense that they were endogamic in the early Vedic period. All that we can say is that there was a steady progress by which caste after caste was formed, occupation being an important determining feature, just as in modern times there are castes bearing names like Gopāla ('cowherd') Kaivarta or Dhīvara ('fisherman'), and Vaṇij ('merchant').¹⁵⁵

¹⁴⁹ xxx. 6. 7. Cf. xiv. 27; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 2, 1 (Rathakāra); 3, 1 (Karmāra).

¹⁵⁰ xiii. 4, 2, 17.

¹⁵¹ *Op. cit.*, 209, 210.

¹⁵² The name is applied to Br̥bu (Rv. vi. 45, 31) in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 11, 11. According to Brunnhofer, *Iran und Turan*, 127, the name is a people's name,

but this is very unlikely. See Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 107.

¹⁵³ Fick, *op. cit.*, 160, 210.

¹⁵⁴ Gautama Dharma Sūtra, iv; Vāsiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, xviii; Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, i. 16. 17.

¹⁵⁵ Cf. Jolly, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 50, 507 et seq.; Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14, xxxviii, xxxix.

Fick¹⁵⁶ finds in the Jātakas mention of a number of occupations whose members did not form part of any caste at all, such as the attendants on the court, the actors and dancers who went from village to village, and the wild tribes that lived in the mountains, fishermen, hunters, and so on. In Vedic times these people presumably fell under the conception of Śūdra, and may have included the Parṇaka, Paulkasa, Baina, who are mentioned with many others in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice'). The slaves also, whom Fick¹⁵⁷ includes in the same category, were certainly included in the term Śūdra.

5. *Origin of the Castes.*—The question of the origin of the castes presents some difficulty. The ultimate cause of the extreme rigidity of the caste system, as compared with the features of any other Āryan society, must probably be sought in the sharp distinction drawn from the beginning between the Āryan and the Śūdra. The contrast which the Vedic Indians felt as existing between themselves and the conquered population, and which probably rested originally on the difference of colour between the upper and the lower classes, tended to accentuate the natural distinctions of birth, occupation, and locality which normally existed among the Āryan Indians, but which among other Āryan peoples never developed into a caste system like that of India. The doctrine of hypergamy which marks the practical working of the caste system, seems clearly to point to the feeling that the Āryan could marry the Śūdrā, but not the Śūdra the Āryā. This distinction probably lies at the back of all other divisions: its force may be illustrated by the peculiar state of feeling as to mixed marriages, for example, in the Southern States of America and in South Africa, or even in India itself, between the new invaders from Europe and the mingled population which now peoples the country. Marriages between persons of the white and the dark race are disapproved in principle, but varying degrees of condemnation attach to (1) the marriage of a man of the white race with a woman of the dark race;

¹⁵⁶ *Op. cit.*, 184 et seq.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 197 et seq.

(2) an informal connexion between these two; (3) a marriage between a woman of the white race and a man of the dark race; and (4) an informal connexion between these two. Each category, on the whole, is subject to more severe reprobation than the preceding one. This race element, it would seem, is what has converted social divisions into castes. There appears, then, to be a large element of truth in the theory, best represented by Risley,¹⁵⁸ which explains caste in the main as a matter of blood, and which holds that the higher the caste is, the greater is the proportion of Āryan blood.

The chief rival theory is undoubtedly that of Senart,¹⁵⁹ which places the greatest stress on the Āryan constitution of the family. According to Senart the Āryan people practised in affairs of marriage both a rule of exogamy, and one of endogamy. A man must marry a woman of equal birth, but not one of the same *gens*, according to Roman law as interpreted by Senart and Kovalevsky,¹⁶⁰ and an Athenian must marry an Athenian woman, but not one of the same γένος. In India these rules are reproduced in the form that one must not marry within the Gotra, but not without the caste. The theory, though attractively developed, is not convincing; the Latin and Greek parallels are not even probably accurate;¹⁶¹ and in India the rule forbidding marriage within the Gotra is one which grows in strictness as the evidence grows later in date.¹⁶²

On the other hand, it is not necessary to deny that the development of caste may have been helped by the family traditions of some *gentes*, or γένη, or Gotras. The Patricians of Rome for a long time declined intermarriage with the plebeians; the Athenian Eupatridai seem to have kept their γένη pure from contamination by union with lower blood; and there may well have been noble families among the Vedic Indians who intermarried only among themselves. The

¹⁵⁸ Best stated and summed up in *The Peoples of India*. See also the summary in *The Indian Empire*, 1, chap. 6.

¹⁵⁹ *Les Castes dans l'Inde*.

¹⁶⁰ *Famille et Propriété Primitives*, 19, et seq. Cf. L. de la Vallée Poussin,

Le Védisme, 15 et seq., with *Le Brahmanisme*, 7.

¹⁶¹ Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 472.

¹⁶² Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 74 et seq.

Germans known to Tacitus¹⁶³ were divided into *nobiles* and *ingenui*, and the Anglo-Saxons into eorls and ceorls, noble and non-noble freemen.¹⁶⁴ The origin of nobility need not be sought in the Vedic period proper, for it may already have existed. It may have been due to the fact that the king, whom we must regard as originally elected by the people, was as king often in close relation with, or regarded as an incarnation of, the deity;¹⁶⁵ and that hereditary kingship would tend to increase the tradition of especially sacred blood: thus the royal family and its offshoots would be anxious to maintain the purity of their blood. In India, beside the sanctity of the king, there was the sanctity of the priest. Here we have in the family exclusiveness of king and nobles, and the similar exclusiveness of a priesthood which was not celibate, influences that make for caste, especially when accompanying the deep opposition between the general folk and the servile aborigines.

Caste, once created, naturally developed in different directions. Nesfield¹⁶⁶ was inclined to see in occupation the one ground of caste. It is hardly necessary seriously to criticize this view considered as an ultimate explanation of caste, but it is perfectly certain that guilds of workers tend to become castes. The carpenters (Takṣan), the chariot-makers (Rathakāra), the fishermen (Dhaivara) and others are clearly of the type of caste, and the number extends itself as time goes on. But this is not to say that caste is founded on occupation pure and simple in its first origin, or that mere difference of occupation would have produced the system of caste without the interposition of the fundamental difference between Āryan and Dāsa or Śūdra blood and colour. This difference rendered increasingly important what the history of the Āryan peoples shows us to be declining, the distinction between the noble and the non-noble

¹⁶³ *Germania*, 7. 13, etc.

¹⁶⁴ Medley, *English Constitutional History*,² 21 *et seq.*, and authorities there cited. In the formation of a kingdom minor chiefs, once petty kings, would become nobles.

¹⁶⁵ *E.g.*, Frazer, *Early History of the Kingship and The Golden Bough* (ed. 3), Part I., *The Magic Art and the Evolution*

of Kings. The traces of this conception in Āryan peoples are clear—*e.g.*, the *rex sacrificulus* in Rome, the sacred functions of the Archon Basileus in Athens; *cf.* Ridgway, *Origin of Tragedy*, p. 29.

¹⁶⁶ *Brief View of the Caste System of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Allahabad, 1885

freemen, a distinction not of course ultimate, but one which seems to have been developed in the Āryan people before the separation of its various branches.

It is well known that the Iranian polity presents a division of classes comparable in some respects¹⁶⁷ with the Indian polity. The priests (Athravas) and warriors (Rathaesthas) are unmistakably parallel, and the two lower classes seem to correspond closely to the Pāli Gahapatis, and perhaps to the Śūdras.¹⁶⁸ But they are certainly not castes in the Indian sense of the word. There is no probability in the view of Senart¹⁶⁹ or of Risley¹⁷⁰ that the names of the old classes were later superimposed artificially on a system of castes that were different from them in origin. We cannot say that the castes existed before the classes, and that the classes were borrowed by India from Iran, as Risley maintains, ignoring the early Brāhmaṇa evidence for the four Varṇas, and treating the transfer as late. Nor can we say with Senart that the castes and classes are of independent origin. If there had been no Varṇa, caste might never have arisen; both colour and class occupation are needed for a plausible account of the rise of caste.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁷ Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-veda, 3, 243, 244.

¹⁶⁸ Senart, *op. cit.*, 141.

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 140.

¹⁷⁰ *Indian Empire*, 1, 336-348.

¹⁷¹ The Indian theories of the origin of caste are merely religious or philosophical, and have no value. See for them, Rv. x. 90 (which is repeated in other Saṃhitās); Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 1, 4 *et seq.*; *ibid.*, iv. 3, 10, 1-3 = Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 5 = Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 28-30; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 4, 3, 1 *et seq.* For the origin of the Brahmins, see Av. iv. 6, 1; xv. 9, 1; of the Rājanya, Av. xv. 8, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 13, 1 *et seq.*; Muir, 1², 8 *et seq.*; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 217-220.

The most important collection of texts on caste are those of Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², and of Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, where practically all the data of the

Brāhmaṇas are extracted; there have to be added only the data of the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, which are merely confirmatory of those of the Taittirīya and Kāṭhaka Saṃhitās. The Epic materials concerning caste are given by Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, who has also analyzed the caste relations of the Mānavadharmasāstra in *The Mutual Relation of the Four Castes according to the Mānavadharmasāstram*. Cf. also Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 212 *et seq.*; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 185 *et seq.*; Senart, *Les Castes dans l'Inde*; Barth, *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, 1894, 75 *et seq.*; Jolly, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 50, 507 *et seq.*; Oldenberg, *ibid.*, 51, 267-290, a valuable criticism of Senart's views; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 152 *et seq.*; 425 *et seq.*; Schlagintweit, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*,

33, 549; Shridhar V. Katkar, *History of Caste in India*. The Jātaka evidence is all collected by Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung im nordöstlichen Indien zu Buddha's Zeit* (1897); its value is considerable, but its date is extremely doubtful, and it

certainly cannot be regarded as really contemporary with Buddha (fifth century B.C.). The Dharma Sūtras also give full details, but their date likewise is uncertain.

Varta. See Vartra.

Vartani as a part of a chariot seems to denote the 'felly' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 53, 8; vii. 69, 3; viii. 63, 8.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 33, 2; as part of the sacrificial Soma vehicle,

Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 9, 5; Śaḍ-viṃśa Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, etc.

Vartikā, a 'quail,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as having been saved by the Aśvins from a wolf's jaws. It is also included in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurvedas.²

¹ i. 112, 18; 116, 4; 117, 16; 118, 8; x. 39, 13.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 11, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 20, 30; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 1.

As to the form of the word, cf.

Vārtika on Pāṇini, vii. 3, 45 where it is said to be 'northern,' as opposed to the eastern Vartakā. Cf. also Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 45, n.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 90.

Vartra in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa² denote the 'dam' of a tank. In the former passage the commentator and some manuscripts have Varta.³

¹ i. 3, 7.

² i. 6, 8, 1.

³ Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 4.

Vardhra denotes a 'thong' or 'strap' with which a woven couch is fastened. It is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ xiv. 1, 60, where the Paippalāda recension has *varadhvrā*. ² v. 4, 4, 1.

Varman denotes 'body armour,' 'coat of mail,' 'corselet,' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² Of what material it was made is

¹ i. 31, 15; 140, 10; vi. 75, 1, 8. 18, 19; viii. 47, 8; x. 107, 7, etc.

² Atharvaveda, viii. 5, 7 *et seq.*; ix. 5, 26; xvii. 1, 27, etc.

uncertain; there are references to sewing (*syūta*)³ which may be reckoned in favour of the use of linen corselets such as those recorded by Herodotus,⁴ but there is a later reference⁵ to corselets of Ayas, Loha, or Rajata, on which it is doubtful whether much stress can be laid. They may, however, have been either of metal or of leather covered with metal.

³ Rv. i. 31, 15; x. 101, 8.

⁴ Cf. Hehn, *Kulturpflanzen*,⁶ 167 *et seq.*; Lang, *Homer and his Age*, 150 *et seq.*

⁵ Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 298; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 222; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 34.

Varṣa denotes primarily 'rain,'¹ then 'rainy season'² and 'year.'³

¹ Neuter: Rv. v. 58, 7; 83, 10; Av. iii. 27, 6; iv. 15, 2, etc.

² Feminine plural: Av. vi. 55, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 2, 3; ii. 6, 1, 1;

v. 6, 10, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 12, etc.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 17, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 9, 3, 19, etc.

Valaga in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² seems to denote a 'secret spell.'

¹ v. 31, 4; x. 1, 18; xix. 9, 9.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 3, 2, 1 (where see Śāyaṇa's note); vi. 2, 11, 1, 2;

Kāthaka Saṃhitā, ii. 11; xxv. 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 23; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 4, 2.

Valka in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes 'bark' of a tree.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 3, 5; iii. 7, 4, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 7, 6.

Valmīka denotes an 'ant-hill' in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 1, 3, 4; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xix. 2; xxxi. 12; xxxv. 19; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxv. 8.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 2, 17; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 4, 10; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 3, 4.

Valśa denotes 'twig,'¹ usually in the compounds *śata-valśa*, 'having a hundred twigs,'² or *sahasra-valśa*, 'having a thousand twigs,'³ which is applied metaphorically of 'offspring.'⁴

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 3, 9, 1.

² Rv. iii. 8, 11; Av. vi. 30, 2, etc.

³ Rv. iii. 8, 11; vii. 33, 9, etc.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 3, 5, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, iii. 2, etc.

1. **Vaśa Aśvya** is the name in the Rigveda¹ of a protégé of the Aśvins. He is also mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² as having received bounty from Pṛthuśravas Kāṇita. He is the reputed author of a Rigvedic hymn,³ which is repeatedly referred to by his name Vaśa.⁴ Cf. also **Vyaśva**.

¹ i. 112, 10; 116, 21; viii. 8, 20; 24, 14; 46, 21. 23; 50, 9; x. 40, 7.

² xvi. 11, 13.

³ viii. 46.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 6, 2, 3;

ix. 3, 3, 19; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 5, 1. 2; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ii. 10, 11.

Cf. Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 38, 39.

2. **Vaśa**, plur., is the name of a tribe mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ as being in Madhyadeśa along with the Kurus, the Pañcālas, and the Uśīnaras. They are also connected with the Matsyas according to the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad.² The Vaśas and Uśīnaras are spoken of as united in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa:³ the names⁴ seem to indicate that the Vaśas and Uśīnaras were connected.

¹ viii. 14, 3.

² iv. 1 (reading *sa-Vaśa-Matsyeṣu* for the *savasan-Matsyeṣu* of the manuscripts, which is otherwise emended to *Satvan-Matsyeṣu*, Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 36, n. 2; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 367).

³ i. 2, 9, where the text has *Śava-*

sa-Uśīnareṣu, which is nonsense. Cf. *Sa-Vaśa-Uśīnarāṇām* in Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 14, 3, and n. 2.

⁴ As both derived from the root *vaś*, 'desire.'

Cf. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 393, n.; 407, n.

Vaśā denotes 'cow' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² According to the commentators, the word means a 'barren cow,' but this is not a necessary sense except in a few passages.³

¹ ii. 7, 5; vi. 63, 9; x. 91, 14, etc.

² Av. iv. 24, 4; x. 10, 2; xii. 4, 1, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 4, 4. 5; iii. 4, 2, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 4, etc.

³ Av. vii. 113, 2, where the *Parivṛktā*, 'rejected wife,' is compared with a *Vaśā*. In xii. 4 (where *vaśā* alternates with *go*) there is no indication that *Vaśā* means a barren cow, except perhaps

in verse 16, on which cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 656, 658. The Brahmins there claim as their own a barren cow. A *sūta-vaśā*—i.e., a cow barren after once calving—is mentioned in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 5, 4, etc. In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 2, 2, and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 5, 2, used with *Avi*, *Sūtā* denotes a 'mother sheep,' 'ewe.'

that Viśvāmitra originally held the post. Probably, however, with the disappearance of Sudās, Viśvāmitra recovered his position, whereupon Vasiṣṭha in revenge for the murder of his sons secured in some way unspecified the defeat of the Saudāsas.¹⁶

At any rate it is hardly necessary to suppose that the enmity of the Saudāsas and Vasiṣṭhas was permanent. There is evidence¹⁷ that the Bharatas had the Vasiṣṭhas as Purohitas, while other versions¹⁸ regard them as Purohitas for people (*prajāḥ*) generally. It seems that the Vasiṣṭhas were pioneers in adopting the rule that Purohitas should act as Brahman priest¹⁹ at the sacrifice: the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa²⁰ states that the Vasiṣṭhas were once the only priests to act as Brahmans, but that later any priest could serve as such.²¹ A rivalry with Jamadgni and Viśvāmitra is reported in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.²² Parāśara and Śatayātu are associated with Vasiṣṭha in the Rigveda,²³ being apparently, as Geldner²⁴ thinks, the grandson and a son of Vasiṣṭha. According to Pischel,²⁵ in another hymn,²⁶ Vasiṣṭha appears as attempting to steal the goods of his father Varuṇa; Geldner²⁷ also shows that the Rigveda²⁸ contains a clear reference to Vasiṣṭha's being a son of Varuṇa and the nymph Urvaśī. Perhaps this explains the fact that the Vasiṣṭhas are called the Tṛtsus in one passage

¹⁶ Roth, *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 121 *et seq.*, considered that the Vasiṣṭhas were finally successful in the effort to remove the Viśvāmitras from favour. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 120; *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 34, doubted this, and Muir, *op. cit.*, 1², 371-375, held the problem to be insoluble. Roth and Muir, however, both complicated the question by regarding the Bharatas as enemies of the Tṛtsus, which (see Tṛtsu) is not at all probable, though it is still the view of Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 41, 42.

¹⁷ *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xv. 4, 24; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 31.

¹⁸ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 2, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 17.

¹⁹ Vasiṣṭha was Brahman at the sacri-

fice of Śunahsepa, Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 16; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 21, 4.

²⁰ xii. 6, 1, 41. Cf. iv. 6, 6, 5.

²¹ *Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, i. 5; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 35.

²² iii. 1, 7, 3. Cf. n. 11.

²³ vii. 18, 21.

²⁴ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 132.

²⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 55 *et seq.*

²⁶ vii. 55. Aufrecht, *Indische Studien*, 4, 337, took the hymn to refer to a lover's visit to a maiden. Cf. Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 370; Bṛhaddevatā, vi. 11, with Macdonell's notes.

²⁷ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 138. So also Nirukta, v. 13; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 231, n. 97; Bṛhaddevatā, v. 150, 151.

²⁸ vii. 33, 11.

of the Rigveda;²⁹ for being of miraculous parentage, Vasiṣṭha would need adoption into a Gotra, that of the princes whom he served, and to whom Agastya seems to have introduced him.

There are numerous other references to Vasiṣṭha as a Ṛṣi in Vedic literature,³⁰ in the Sūtras,³¹ and in the Epic, where he and Viśvāmitra fight out their rivalry.³²

²⁹ vii. 83, 8.

³⁰ Rv. i. 112, 9; vii. 88, 4; 96, 3; x. 95, 17; 181, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 19; xx. 9; xxxii. 2 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 478); Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 4, 12; ii. 7, 9; iv. 2, 9; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 10, 5; Av. iv. 29, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 18, 3; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxvi. 14; xxix. 2, 3; xxx. 3; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 13; 15, 2; 18, 6; Aitareya Āraṇyaka,

ii. 2, 2; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 2, 4, etc.

³¹ See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 89-92; *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 35.

³² Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 375-414.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 131 *et seq.*; Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 31-34; *Indian Literature*, 31, 37, 53, 79, 123, 162; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 204-207.

Vasu in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'wealth,' 'property.'

¹ iv. 17, 11, 13; 20, 8; vi. 55, 3; viii. 13, 22, etc.

² Av. vii. 115, 2; ix. 4, 3; x. 8, 20; xiv. 2, 8, etc.

Vasukra and his wife are the reputed composers of certain hymns of the Rigveda.¹ The ascription goes back to the Rigveda Āraṇyakas.²

¹ x. 27-29.

² Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 2, 2; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, i. 3.

Vasu-rocis is a name occurring only once in the Rigveda¹ in a form which may be interpreted as either plural or singular. In the former alternative it denotes a family of singers;² in the latter a patron.³

¹ viii. 34, 16.

² Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 162.

³ Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 175, n.

Vastu as a designation of time is the 'early morning' in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 79, 6; 104, 1; 179, 1, etc. So Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxviii. 12. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 361.

Vastra in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'dress,' 'clothing.' See Vāsas.

¹ i. 26, 1; 134, 4; iii. 39, 2; v. 29, 15, etc.

² Av. v. 1, 3; ix. 5, 25; xii. 3, 21, etc.

Vasna in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'price' paid for anything or its 'value,' or the thing itself as an object of purchase, 'ware.'

¹ iv. 24, 9, where the phrase *bhūyasā vasnam acarat kaniyaḥ* must mean 'with a greater price he obtained a lesser value.' For the exact sense, cf. Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, i, 419, 420.

² Av. xii. 2, 36 ('price') = Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 49 = Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 4, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, ix. 5;

Maltrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 10, 2, where the sense seems to be 'let us barter food and drink like wares.' Cf. also *vasnikā*, 'worth a price,' in Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 3, 13.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 247; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 382.

Vahatu is the regular name in the Rigveda¹ and later² for the ceremonial conducting of the bride from the house of her parents to that of her husband.

¹ i. 184, 3; iv. 58, 9; x. 17, 1 (= Av. iii. 31, 5); 32, 3; 85, 13 *et seq.*

² Av. x. 1, 1; xiv. 2, 9. 12. 66. 73;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 7, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 1, 2.

Vahni, 'carrier,' denotes any draught animal—e.g., a 'horse,'¹ a 'goat,'² or an 'ox.'³

¹ Rv. ii. 24, 13; 37, 3; iii. 6, 2, etc.

² Rv. vi. 57, 3.

³ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 5. etc.

Vahya denotes in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² a 'couch' or 'bed' of a comfortable kind used by women.

¹ vii. 55, 8.

² iv. 5, 3; 20, 3; xiv. 2, 30.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 154.

Vāko-vākya, 'dialogue,' is the name given in the Brāhmaṇas¹ to certain portions of the Vedic texts. In one place² the Brahmodya is said to be a dialogue; very probably in all the passages the Brahmodya is meant by this term. Geldner's

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6, 9, 20; xi. 5, 6, 8; 7, 5; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6, 9, 20.

view³ is different: he sees in the Vākovākya an essential part of the Itihāsa-Purāṇa, the dialogue or dramatic element as opposed to the narrative portion.

³ *Vedische Studien*, I, 291.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 267; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 98, n. 3. It is certain that 'logic' is

not meant, though Max Müller so renders it in his translation of the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.

Vāc, 'speech,' plays a great part in Vedic speculation, but only a few points are of other than mythological significance. Speech is in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ divided into four kinds—that of men, of animals, of birds (*vayāṃsi*), and of small creeping things (*kṣudraṇi sarīṣṭam*). The discrimination or making articulate of speech is ascribed to Indra by the Saṃhitās.² The 'speech' of the following musical instruments—Tūṇava, Viṇā, Dundubhi³—is mentioned, and in one Saṃhitā⁴ also that of the axle of a chariot. The speech of the Kuru-Pāṇcālas was especially renowned,⁵ as well as that of the northern country, according to the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa,⁶ so that men went there to study the language. On the other hand, barbarisms in speech were known, and were to be avoided.⁷

¹ iv. 1, 3, 16. There are quite different accounts in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xiv. 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 11, 5. Oldenberg finds traces of the origin of the legend in Rv. viii. 100; but see v. Schroeder, *Mysterium und Mimic*, 339 et seq.; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, 993 et seq.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 7, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 8.

³ Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 5, 10-13; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 4, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 6, 8; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 4.

⁴ Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, loc. cit.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 3, 15. The difficult phrase has caused some doubt as to the sense, for *uttarāhi vāg vadati Kurupāṇcālātrā* seems to mean 'speech in the north among the Kuru-Pāṇcālas,' this version being slightly supported by the Kāṇva recension of the passage quoted by Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xlii, n. 1. That

recension, however, is not merely obscure, but it seems to couple the Kurus with the northern Mahāvṛṣas (so we must emend *Mahāvṛṣu*), and it cannot be relied on. Eggeling's attempt to remove the difficulty by taking *uttarāhi* as 'higher' in tone is not satisfactory. The most probable solution is that of Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 191, who takes *Kurupāṇcālātrā* to be 'as among the Kuru-Pāṇcālas,' which gives a good sense, especially when it is remembered that the northerners were probably the Uttara-Kurus in Kaśmīr, which seems to have been a home of Sanskrit (cf. Franke, *Pāli und Sanskrit*, 89).

⁶ vii. 6.

⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 1, 23. 24, where the Asuras are described as saying *he 'lavah*, perhaps for *he 'rayah*. But the Kāṇva version is different. See Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 31, n. 3.

One division of speech referred to⁸ is that of the divine (*daivī*) and the human (*mānuṣī*), of which some specimens are given, such as *om*, the divine counterpart of *tathā*, and so forth. The Brahmin is said to know both;⁹ it seems best to regard the distinction not as between Sanskrit and Apabhraṃśa, as Sāyaṇa¹⁰ suggests, but as between the Sanskrit of the ritual and the hymns and that of ordinary life.

Reference is also made to Āryan¹¹ and to Brahmin¹² speech, by which Sanskrit, as opposed to non-Āryan tongues, seems to be meant. The Vṛātyas are described as speaking the language of the initiated (*dīkṣita-vāc*), though not themselves initiated (*a-dīkṣita*), but as calling that which is easy to utter (*a-durukta*), difficult to utter.¹³ This may mean that the non-Brahminical Indians were advancing more rapidly than the Brahminical tribes to Prākṛit speech, especially if it is legitimate to connect the Vṛātyas with the barbarians in speech alluded to in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁷

⁸ See Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xiv. 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 11, 5 (where the words *yaś ca veda vaś ca na* replace the ordinary distinction of *daivī* and *mānuṣī*: perhaps *vedo* should be read); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 2, 1, 34; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 18, 13; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 3, 1; a Brāhmaṇa in Nirukta, xiii. 9, etc.

⁹ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*, etc.

¹⁰ See Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 200, n.

¹¹ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 5; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 9.

¹² Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 5, 2.

¹³ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1, 9. Cf. Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 34, 35; Weber, *Indian Literature*, 175-180; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 179, 180; 196.

Vācaknavī, 'descendant of Vacaknu,' is the patronymic of a woman with the further patronymic of Gārgī, who appears as a student of Brahman in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ iii. 6, 1; 8, 1. Cf. Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 4; Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10; Atharvaveda Parisiṣṭa, xliii. 4, 23.

Vāja from the meaning of 'strength,' 'speed,' in its application to horses derives the sense of 'race'¹ and 'prize,'² or

¹ Rv. ii. 23, 13; iii. 11, 9; 37, 6; 42, 6; v. 35, 1; 86, 2, etc.

² Rv. i. 64, 13; ii. 26, 3; 31, 7; iii. 2, 3; viii. 103, 5, etc.]

merely 'prosperity.'³ That it ever means 'horse' is most improbable, that sense being given by Vājin.⁴

³ Rv. i. 27, 5; 92, 7; vi. 45, 21, 23, etc.; Av. xiii. 1, 22; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 7, 1, 12.

⁴ See Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 10

et seq., where he explains otherwise all the passages cited for the sense by the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 8.

Vājapeya is the name of a ceremony which, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and later authorities,² is only performed by a Brahmin or a Kṣatriya. The same Brāhmaṇa³ insists that this sacrifice is superior to the Rājasūya, but the consensus of other authorities⁴ assigns to it merely the place of a preliminary to the Bṛhaspatisava in the case of a priest, and to the Rājasūya in the case of a king, while the Śatapatha⁵ is compelled to identify the Bṛhaspatisava with the Vājapeya. The essential ceremony is a chariot race in which the sacrificer is victorious. There is evidence in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁶ showing that once the festival was one which any Āryan could perform. Hillebrandt,⁷ indeed, goes so far as to compare it with the Olympic games; but there is hardly much real ground for this: the rite seems to have been developed round a primitive habit of chariot racing, transformed into a ceremony which by sympathetic magic secures the success of the sacrificer. In fact⁸ Eggeling seems correct in holding that the Vājapeya was a preliminary rite performed by a Brahmin prior to his formal installation as a Purohita, or by a king prior to his consecration. The Kuru Vājapeya was specially well known.⁹

¹ v. 1, 5, 2, 3.

² See Weber, *Über den Rājasūya*; Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, 147 *et seq.*

³ v. 1, 1, 13; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 1, 1, 2.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 2, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 6, 1; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 9, 19; Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 11, 1, etc.

⁵ v. 2, 1, 2. Cf. Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 1, 2.

⁶ xv. 1. See Weber, *op. cit.*, 41 *et seq.*

⁷ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 247.

⁸ *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, xxiv, xxv.

⁹ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 3, 14 *et seq.*; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xviii. 3, 7.

Vāja-bandhu in one verse of the Rīgveda (viii. 68, 19) may be a proper name. It may, however, merely be an adjective meaning 'ally in conflict.'

Vāja-ratnāyana, 'descendant of Vājaratna,' is the patronymic of Somaśuśman in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 21, 5).

Vāja-śravas is mentioned in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Jihvāvanta Bādhyoga.

¹ vi. 4, 33 (Mādhyamīna = vi. 5, 3 Kāṇva).

Vāja-śravasa, 'descendant of Vājaśravas,' is the patronymic of Kuśri in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ It is also the patronymic of the father of Naciketas in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,² where the name is apparently Uśant, though it is understood by Sāyana as a participle in the sense of 'desiring.' The Vājaśravases are in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa said to have been sages.³ They were Gotamas.⁴

¹ x. 5, 5, 1.

² iii. 11, 8, 1. Cf. Kāthaka Upaniṣad, i. 1, with different names, on which see Weber, *Indian Literature*, 157, n.

³ i. 3, 10, 3.

⁴ Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 11, 8.

Vājasaneya is the patronymic of Yājñavalkya in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ and the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa.² His school, the Vājasaneyins, are mentioned in the Sūtras.³

¹ vi. 3, 15; 4, 33 (Mādhyamīna = vi. 3, 7; 5, 3 Kāṇva).

² ii. 76 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 238).

³ Anupada Sūtra, vii. 12; viii. 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 44, 53.

83, 283; 2, 9; 4, 140, 257, 309; 10, 37, 76, 393, etc.

Vājin in several passages of the Rīgveda¹ denotes 'steed' with reference to its swiftness and strength. In one passage² it is perhaps, as Ludwig³ thinks, a proper name, that of a son of Bṛhaduktha, but this view seems forced.

¹ ii. 5, 1; 10, 1; 34, 7; iii. 53, 23; vi. 75, 6; x. 103, 10, etc.

² x. 56, 2.

³ Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 133.

Vājina in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² denotes a mixture of hot fresh milk with sour milk.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 3, 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 21, 23.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 4, 21; iii. 3, 3, 2; ix. 5, 1, 57, etc.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 381, n. 2; Garbe, *Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra*, 3, 445, calls it 'whey.'

Vājya, 'descendant of Vāja,' is the patronymic of Ketu in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372, 383.

Vāḍeyī-putra. See Bāḍeyīputra.

Vāṇa in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² denotes 'instrumental music' according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary; but in the later Saṃhitās³ and the Brāhmaṇas⁴ a 'harp' or 'lyre' with a hundred strings (*śata-tantu*), used at the Mahāvrat ceremony. The Rigveda⁵ clearly refers to the seven 'notes' (*dhātu*) of the instrument, which are called elsewhere⁶ the seven Vāṇīs, unless the latter expression be taken as referring to the metres.⁷

¹ i. 85, 10; viii. 20, 8; ix. 97, 8; x. 32, 4. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 67.

² x. 2, 17.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 9, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 5.

⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 6, 12; xiv. 7, 8; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 1, 4, etc.

⁵ x. 32, 4.

⁶ i. 164, 24; iii. 1, 6; 7, 1; ix. 103, 3, etc.

⁷ Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 64.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 289, who thinks the meaning is 'flute' in Rv. i. 85, 10, but not necessarily. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 138, render it 'voice' in i. 85, 10; ix. 97, 8, and 'arrow' in viii. 20, 8; ix. 50, 1, and this sense is accepted in Böhtlingk's Dictionary, s.v. 1 *vāṇa* for ix. 50, 1.

Vāṇija denotes a 'merchant' as a hereditary profession ('son of a Vāṇij') in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 17; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 14, 1.

Vāṇī. See Vāṇa.

Vāṇīcī occurs in a verse of the Rigveda (v. 75, 4), where the St. Petersburg Dictionary ascribes to it the sense of 'musical instrument.'

Vāta is the regular word for 'wind' in the R̥gveda¹ and later.² Five winds are mentioned.³ In one passage⁴ Zimmer⁵ sees a reference to the north-east monsoon. Cf. Salilavāta.

¹ i. 28, 6; ii. 1, 6; 38, 3; iii. 14, 3; etc.

² Av. iv. 5, 2; v. 5, 7; xii. 1, 51, etc.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 1, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxii. 6.

⁴ Rv. v. 53, 8.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 45, who compares also Rv. x. 137, 2, which refers to two winds.

Vāta-pāna ('wind guard') apparently means some sort of garment as protecting against wind in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (vi. 1, 1, 3).

Vāta-raśana, 'wind-girt,' is applied to the Munis in the R̥gveda¹ and to the Ṛṣis in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.² Naked ascetics, such as are known throughout later Indian religious history, are evidently meant.

¹ x. 136, 2.

² i. 23, 2; 24, 4; ii. 7, 1. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i. 78, was inclined,

though without sufficient reason, to take the word as a proper name.

Vātavant is the name of a Ṛṣi in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxv. 3, 6). He and Dṛti performed a certain Sattrā or sacrificial session, but by stopping at a particular time he came to grief, and his descendants, the Vātavatas, were less prosperous than the Dārteyas.

Vātavata, 'descendant of Vātavant,' is the patronymic of Vṛṣaśuṣma in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ The Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa² has the same form with a variant Vādhāvata.

¹ v. 29. Cf. *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

² ii. 9.

Vātsi, 'descendant of Vatsa,' is the patronymic of Sarpi in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vi. 24, 16).

Vātsī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Vatsa,' as the name of a teacher mentioned in the last Vamśa (list of teachers)

of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad as a pupil of Pārāśarīputra according to the Kāṇva recension (vi, 5, 2), as a pupil of Bhāradvājīputra according to the Mādhyam̐dina (vi. 4, 31).

Vātsī-Māṇḍavī-putra is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Pārāśarīputra, according to the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Mādhyam̐dina recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30).

Vātsya, 'descendant of Vatsa,' is the name of one or more teachers. One is mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,¹ where the Aitareya Āraṇyaka² in the parallel passage has Bādhva. Others occur in the Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad as pupils of Kuśri,³ Śāṇḍilya,⁴ or another Vātsya,⁵ while a Vātsya is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁶

¹ viii. 3.

² iii. 2, 3.

³ vi. 5, 4 Kāṇva.

⁴ ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyam̐dina

=ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 5, 9.

⁵ ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26 Kāṇva.

⁶ ix. 5, 1, 62.

Vātsyāyana, 'descendant of Vātsya,' is the name of a teacher in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (i. 7, 2).

Vādana denotes the plectrum of a harp in the Āraṇyakas of the Rigveda.¹

¹ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 5; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 9; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 3, 14, etc.

Vādita is found denoting 'music' in the compound *gīta-vādita*, 'song and music,' in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (viii. 2, 8), and uncompounded in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxix. 5) along with Nṛtya, 'dance,' and Gīta, 'song.' See Śilpa.

Vādhāvata is a various reading in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa¹ for Vātāvata.

¹ ii. 9. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 215, n.; 2, 293, n.

Vādhūya denotes the garment of the bride worn at the marriage ceremony and afterwards given to a Brahmin.¹

¹ Rv. x. 85, 34; Av. xiv. 2, 41. Cf. Kauśika Sūtra, lxxix. 21; Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 8, 12, etc.

Vādhryaśva, 'connected with Vadhryaśva,' is apparently the epithet of Agni in a hymn of the Rigveda (x. 69, 5).

Vānaspatya (as a masculine) in one or two passages of the Atharvaveda¹ seems to denote a 'small tree.' Elsewhere² (as a neuter) it has the sense of the 'fruit of a tree' (Vanaspati).

¹ viii. 8, 14; xi. 9, 24. Cf. xii. 1, 27. | ² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 1, 7, 2; 3, 1, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 16, 1.

Vāma-kakṣāyaṇa is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Vātsya¹ or Śāṇḍilya² in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.

¹ x. 6, 5, 9. Cf. vii. 2, 1, 11.

² Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 5, |

⁴ Kāṇva. Cf. Satapatha Brāhmaṇa,

x. 4, 1, 11.

Vāma-deva is credited¹ by tradition with the authorship of the fourth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda, and he is once mentioned in that Maṇḍala.² He is, moreover, credited with the authorship of the fourth hymn of the Maṇḍala by the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.³ He there appears as a son of Gotama, while in one hymn of the fourth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda⁴ Gotama is mentioned as the father of the singer, and in another⁵ the Gotamas occur as praising Indra. In the Bṛhaddevatā⁶ two absurd legends are narrated of Vāmadeva. One describes Indra as revealing himself in the form of an eagle to the seer as he cooked the entrails of a dog; the other tells of his successful conflict with Indra, whom he sold among the seers. Sieg⁷ has endeavoured to trace these tales in the

¹ Aitareya Aranyaka, ii. 2, 1, etc.

² iv. 16, 18.

³ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, x. 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 11; iii. 2, 6.

⁴ iv. 4, 11.

⁵ iv. 32, 9, 12.

⁶ iv. 126 131 et seq., with Macdonell's notes.

⁷ Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda, 76 et seq.

Rigveda,⁸ but without any success. Moreover, though Vāmadeva is mentioned in the Atharvaveda⁹ and often in the Brāhmaṇas,¹⁰ he never figures there as a hero of these legends.

⁸ Rv iv. 27 and iv. 24 respectively. On the former hymn, see Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, i, 291 *et seq.*; on the latter, *ibid.*, 419 *et seq.*

⁹ See Av. xviii. 3, 15. 16.

¹⁰ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 30, 2; vi. 18, 1. 2; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 5, 1 (= Aitareya Upaniṣad, ii. 5, where Vāmadeva is credited with knowledge

before birth); Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 4, 22 (Mādhyamīna = i. 4, 10 Kāṇva); Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 9, 27.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 123, 124; Weber, Proceedings of the Berlin Academy, 1894, 789 *et seq.*; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 215.

Vāyata, 'descendant of Vayant,' is the patronymic of Pāsadyumna in the Rigveda (vii. 33, 2). Cf. Vyant.

Vāyasa in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'large bird.' The sense of 'crow'³ occurs in the Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa only.⁴

¹ i. 164, 32.

² In a Vedic citation in Nirukta, iv. 17; and in verse 1 of Khila after Rv. v. 51.

³ The only sense of the word in the post-Vedic language.

⁴ vi. 8.

Vāyo-vidyika, 'bird-catcher,' is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xiii. 4, 3, 13. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 369, n. 5.

Vāyya, 'descendant of Vayya,' is the patronymic of Satyaśravas in the Rigveda (v. 79, 1. 2).

Vār is found in the Rigveda¹ and later² denoting 'water.' In some passages³ 'stagnant water,' 'pond,' is meant.

¹ i. 116, 22; ii. 4, 6; x. 12, 3; 99, 4; 105, 1, etc.

² Av. iii. 13, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 1, 9, etc.

³ Rv. iv. 19, 4; viii. 98, 8; ix. 112, 4.

Vāraki, 'descendant of Varaka,' is the patronymic of Kaṃsa in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 41, 1).

Vārakya, 'descendant of Varaka,' is the patronymic, in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, of Kamsa, Kubera, Janaśruta, Jayanta, and Proṣṭhapad.

Vāraṇa in two passages of the Rigveda¹ is taken by Roth² as an adjective with Mrga, meaning 'wild beast.' But the sense intended must have been 'elephant,' the usual sense of Vāraṇa in the classical literature. Probably the feminine Vāraṇī in the Atharvaveda³ likewise denotes a 'female elephant.'

¹ viii. 33, 8; x. 40, 4.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., 1c.

³ v. 14, 11.

Cf. Pischel and Geldner, *Vedische*

Studien, I, xv, 100-102; Whitney,

Translation of the Atharvaveda, 296;

Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 467; Zimmer,

Altindisches Leben, 80.

Vāruṇi, 'descendant of Varuṇa,' is the patronymic of Bṛhgu.¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 34, 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 1, 1; Taittiriya Upaniṣad, iii. 1, etc.

Vārkali, 'descendant of Vṛkalā,' is the metronymic of a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ The name in the form of Vārkalin has been seen in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka,² but wrongly.

¹ xii. 3, 2, 6.

² iii. 2, 2, and Keith's note; Śāṅkh-
āyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 2. Cf. Weber,

Indian Literature, 33, 123, who thinks

Vārkali is equivalent to Vāṣkali.

Vārkāruṇi-putra is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Ārtabhāgīputra, in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ vi. 4, 31 (Mādhyamādinā = vi. 5, | is duplicated, one being the pupil of
2 Kāṇva, where also Vārkāruṇi-putra | the other).

Vārdhrā-ṇasa,¹ Vārdhrī-nasa² is the name of an animal in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 20, 1; |
Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 20.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 39 (Prāti-
śākhya, iii. 89; vi. 28).

Yajurveda Saṃhitās. The meaning seems to be, as taken by Sāyaṇa,³ 'rhinoceros.' Böhtlingk⁴ quotes as other interpretations 'an old white he-goat' or 'a kind of crane.'

³ On Taittirīya Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

⁴ Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 80.

Vārṣa-gaṇa, 'descendant of Vṛṣagaṇa,' is the patronymic of Asita in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ vi. 4, 33 (Mādhyam̐dina = vi. 5, 3 Kāṇva).

Vārṣagaṇī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Vṛṣagaṇa,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Gautamī-putra in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Mādhyam̐dina recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 31).

Vārṣa-gaṇya, 'descendant of Vṛṣagaṇa,' is the name of a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372; Nidāna Sūtra, ii. 9; vi. 7, etc. *Cf. Garbe, Sāṃkhya Philosophie*, 36.

Vārṣā-gira, 'descendant of Vṛṣāgir,' is the patronymic of Ambarīṣa, Rjṛāśva, Bhayamāna, Sahadeva, and Surādhas, in the R̥gveda (i. 100, 17).

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the R̥gveda, 3, 113.

Vārṣṇa, 'descendant of Vṛṣan or Vṛṣṇi or Vṛṣṇa,' is the patronymic of Gobala¹ and Barku,² and of Aikṣvāka.³

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 11, 9, 3; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 1. | where the Kāṇva recension (iv. 1, 4) has a *varia lectio* Vārṣama.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 1, 10; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 8, | ³ Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 4.

Vārṣṇi-vṛddha, 'descendant of Vṛṣṇivṛddha,' is the patronymic of Ula in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (vii. 4).

Vārṣṇeya, 'descendant of Vṛṣṇi,' is the patronymic of Śūṣa in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 10, 9, 15).

Vārṣṇya, 'descendant of Vṛṣṇi,' is the patronymic of a man in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ iii. 1, 1, 4. The Kāṇva recension omits the name. See Eggeling *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 2, n. 2.

Vārṣma. See Vārṣṇa.

Vāla denotes a 'hair sieve' in the later Saṃhitās and he Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 88; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 3, 11; 8, 1, 14, etc.

Vāla-khilya is the term applied in the Brāhmaṇas¹ to the supplementary hymns inserted after Rigveda viii. 48. The Ṛṣis of these hymns are so named in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.² Cf. 2. Khila.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 15, 1. 3. 4; vi. 24, 1. 4. 5. 10. 11; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 4. 8; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 11, 3; xiv. 5, 4; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 2, 4, etc.; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 9.

² i. 23.

Cf. Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 220; *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, xlvii et seq.; Bṛhaddevatā, vi. 84 et seq., with Macdonell's notes; Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 35 et seq.

Vāla-dāman denotes a 'horse-hair strap' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (v. 3, 1, 10).

Vālīśikhāyani is the name of a teacher in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.¹

¹ vii. 21. Cf. Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 49, n. 5.

Vāvātā is in the Brāhmaṇas¹ the name of the king's 'favourite' wife, inferior to the Mahiṣī only.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 22, 1. 7; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 1. 5. 4, 1. 8; 5, 2, 6, etc.

Vāsitā in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes a cow desiring the bull.

¹ v. 20, 2.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 4; Tait- | tiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 9, 9; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 18, 10; 21, 14, etc.

Vāṣī is mentioned in the Rigveda both as a weapon of the Maruts¹ and as held by the god Tvaṣṭr,² as well as in other mythical surroundings.³ It is used, however, in the Atharvaveda⁴ of the carpenter's knife; here it may mean 'awl,' in accordance with Sāyaṇa's view.

¹ i. 37, 2; 88, 3; v. 53, 4.

² viii. 29, 3.

³ viii. 12, 12; x. 53, 10; 101, 10 (of the stones with which the Soma plant is manipulated), all doubtful passages.

⁴ x. 6, 3 (where the manuscripts all have *vāsyā*: perhaps this is really a different word).

⁵ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 301.

Vāsaḥ-palpūlī, 'washer of clothes,' is the name of one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 12; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 7, 1.

Vāsas is the most usual word in the Rigveda¹ and later² for 'clothing.' Clothes were often woven of sheep's wool (*cf.* Ūrṇā); the god Pūṣan is called a 'weaver of garments' (*vāso-vāya*)³ because of his connexion with the fashioning of forms. The garments worn were often embroidered (*cf.* Peśas), and the Maruts are described as wearing mantles adorned with gold.⁴ When the "giver of garments" (*vāso-dā*)⁵ is mentioned along with the giver of horses and gold, ornamental garments are probably meant. There are several references in the Rigveda⁶ to the Indians' love of ornament, which is attested by Megas-

¹ i. 34, 1; 115, 4; 162, 16; viii. 3, 24; x. 26, 6; 102, 2, etc.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 9, 7; 11, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ii. 32; xi. 40; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, etc. A garment of Kuśa grass is mentioned in Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 1, 8, as worn by the wife of the sacrificer at the consecration, but it is doubtful

whether such dresses were normally worn. *Cf.* also *kausumbha-paridhāna*, 'a silken garment,' Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xi. 4.

³ Rv. x. 26, 6.

⁴ Rv. v. 55, 6 (*hiranyayān atkān*).

⁵ Rv. x. 107, 2. *Cf.* *vastra-dā*, v. 24, 8.

⁶ Rv. i. 85, 1; 92, 4; ix. 96, 1; x. 1, 6.

thenes for his day.⁷ The Rigveda also presents epithets like *su-vasana*⁸ and *su-rabhi*,⁹ implying that garments were becoming or well-fitting.

The Vedic Indian seems often to have worn three garments—an undergarment (cf. *Nīvi*),¹⁰ a garment,¹¹ and an overgarment (cf. *Adhivāsa*),¹² which was presumably a mantle, and for which the names *Atka* and *Drāpi* also seem to be used. This accords with the description of the sacrificial garments given in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹³ which comprise a *Tārpya*, perhaps a 'silken undergarment'; secondly, a garment of undyed wool, and then a mantle, while the ends of the turban, after being tied behind the neck, are brought forward and tucked away in front. The last point would hardly accord with the usual practice in ordinary life, but seems to be a special sacrificial ritual act. A similar sort of garments in the case of women appears to be alluded to in the Atharvaveda¹⁴ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹⁵ There is nothing to show exactly what differences there were between male and female costume, nor what was exactly the nature of the clothes in either case.

It is important to note that the Vedic Indian evidently assumed that all civilized persons other than inspired Munis would wear clothing of some sort.¹⁶

See also *Vasana*, *Vastra*, *Otu*, *Tantu*. For the use of skin garments, see *Mala*.

⁷ See Strabo, p. 709; Arrian, *Indica*, v. 9.

⁸ Rv. ix. 97, 50.

⁹ With *atka*, vi. 29, 3; x. 123, 7. This word may possibly indicate that early Vedic dress was fitted like the Minoan style of dress, and unlike the later Achæan style as seen in Homer (cf. Lang, *The World of Homer*, 60 et seq.).

¹⁰ Av. viii. 2, 16; xiv. 2, 50. Cf. Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 1, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 10, etc.

¹¹ *Vāsa*s in the narrower sense, Av. viii. 2, 16.

¹² Rv. i. 140, 9; 162, 16; x. 5, 4.

¹³ v. 3, 5, 20 et seq. See Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 85 et seq.

¹⁴ viii. 2, 16; xiv. 2, 50.

¹⁵ v. 2, 1, 8.

¹⁶ Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 1, 1; and iii. 1, 2, 13-17, where the fact that man alone wears clothes is accounted for by a silly legend.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 261, 262.

Vāsiṣṭha, 'descendant of Vasiṣṭha,' is the patronymic of **Sātyahavya**, a teacher mentioned several times in the later

Samhitās,¹ of Rauhina in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka,² and of Caikitāneya.³ Moreover, reference is made to the claim of the Vāsiṣṭhas to be Brahman priest at the sacrifice.⁴ A Vāsiṣṭha is mentioned as a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁵ and the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.⁶

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 6, 2, 2; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxiv. 17 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 474); Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iii. 3, 9; iv. 8, 7. For his enmity to Atyarāti, see Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 23, 9, 10.

² i. 12, 7.

³ Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 42, 1; Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1; *Indische Studien*, 4, 384. Cf. Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 10.

⁴ Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 5, 2, 1; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxvii. 17; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 6, 1, 41. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 34; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 212, n. (correcting the rendering of Delbrück, *Altindische Syntax*, 570).

⁵ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

⁶ iii. 15, 2.

Vāstu-paśya, according to Böhtlingk¹ a name of a Brāhmaṇa, is a mere error for *Vāstupasya*² in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ Dictionary, s.v., supplement 6.

² Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 61.

³ iii. 120.

Vāha is found in the Rigveda (iv. 57, 4, 8) and the Atharvaveda (vi. 102, 1) apparently denoting an ox for 'drawing' the plough. See also Rathavāhana.

Vāhana (neut.) in the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes a 'beast of burden,' or occasionally² a 'cart.' Cf. Rathavāhana.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 9, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 9; ii. 1, 4, 4; iv. 4, 4, 10.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 4, 2, 11.

Vāhasa, 'boa constrictor,' is included in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Samhitās.¹

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 5, 13, 1; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxiv. 34. Cf. 14, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iii. 14, 15; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94.

Vi in the Rigveda,¹ and sometimes later,² denotes 'bird.'

¹ ii. 29, 5; 38, 7; vi. 64, 6, etc. ² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 6, 15, etc.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 87.

Vi-kakara is the name of some bird, a victim at the Aśva-medha ('horse sacrifice') according to the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.¹

¹ xxiv. 20. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94; in Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xx. 14, 5, *vikira* (with variants *vikikira*, *vikakara*) is read.

Vi-kaṅkata is the name of a tree (*Flacourtia sapida*), often mentioned in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 7, 3; vi. 4, 10, 5; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xix. 10; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 9. Cf. Av. xi. 10, 3. ² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 4, 10; v. 2, 4, 18, etc.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 59.

Vi-kraya is found in the Atharvaveda (iii. 15, 4) and the Nirukta (iii. 4) denoting 'sale.' See Kraya.

Vi-klindu is the name of a disease in the Atharvaveda.¹ Bloomfield² suggests 'catarrh.'

¹ xii. 4, 5. ² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 658.

Vi-ghana in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ seems to denote 'club.'

¹ iii. 2, 4, 1. The Av., vii. 28, 1, has *drughana*.

Vi-cakṣaṇa Tāṇḍya is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Gardabhīmukha in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Vi-cārin Kābandhi ('descendant of Kabandha') is the name of a mythical teacher in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ i. 2, 9. 18. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 176, n. 4; Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, III, 112.

Vi-ert in the dual is found in three passages of the Atharva-veda,¹ where Roth² sees in the term the name of two stars, while in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā³ he thinks they mean the **Nakṣatra** called Mūla. There can, however, be no doubt that the asterism is intended in all the passages.⁴

¹ ii. 8, 1; vi. 110, 2; 121, 3. See also iii. 7, 4.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ iv. 4, 10, 2.

⁴ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 356;

Whitney, Translation of the Atharva-veda, 361, points out that Vicṛtau are λ and υ Scorpionis, while Mūla includes the tail as a whole.

Vij. See 2. Akṣa.

Vi-jāmāṭr. See Jāmāṭr.

Vitastā, the most westerly of the five rivers of the Panjab, is only mentioned in the Rigveda¹ in the Nadīstuti ('Praise of Rivers').² It is the Hydaspes of Alexander's historians, more correctly reproduced by Ptolemy as Bidaspes. The name appears in the Mohammedan historians corrupted to Bihat or Wihat, and survives in the modern Kashmīrī form of Veth.

¹ x. 75, 5; Nirukta, ix. 26; cf. Kāśikā Vṛtti on Pāṇini, i. 4, 31. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 12; *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 14, 160.

² The rareness of the name in the Rigveda points to the Panjab not having been the seat of the activity of the greater part of the Vedic Indians.

Vitta in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'wealth,' 'possessions.' The earth is referred to in the Taittirīya Upaniṣad³ as full of riches (*vittasya pūrṇā*). The doctrine that a man's greatness depends on his wealth is found as early as the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.⁴ The striving after wealth (*vittaiṣaṇā*) is mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad⁵ as one of the things abandoned by the sage.

¹ v. 42, 9; x. 34, 13.

² Av. xii. 3, 52; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 9, 2; vi. 2, 4, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 11, 14, etc.

³ ii. 8. Cf. the name *vasumatī* found in the Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xiii. 1.

⁴ i. 4, 7, 7.

⁵ iii. 4, 1; iv. 4, 26.

Vidagdha Śākalya is the name of a teacher, a contemporary and rival of Yājñavalkya at the court of Janaka of Videha in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,¹ the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa,² and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ iii. 9, 1; iv. 1, 17 (Mādhyaṃdina) | ² ii. 76 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 239).
= 7 Kāṇva).

³ xi. 6, 3, 3.

Vidatha is a word of obscure sense, confined mainly to the Rigveda. According to Roth,¹ the sense is primarily 'order,' then the concrete body which gives orders, then 'assembly' for secular² or religious ends,³ or for war.⁴ Oldenberg⁵ once thought that the main idea is 'ordinance' (from *vi-dhā*, 'dispose,' 'ordain'), and thence 'sacrifice.' Ludwig⁶ thinks that the root idea is an 'assembly,' especially of the Maghavs and the Brahmins. Geldner⁷ considers that the word primarily means 'knowledge,' 'wisdom,' 'priestly lore,' then 'sacrifice' and 'spiritual authority.' Bloomfield,⁸ on the other hand, insists that Vidatha refers to the 'house'⁹ in the first place (from *vid*, 'acquire'), and then to the 'sacrifice,' as connected with the house; this interpretation, at any rate, appears to suit all the passages. The term *vidathya*, once¹⁰ applied to the king (*saṃrāt*), might seem to be against this view, but it may refer to his being 'rich in homesteads'; and the connexion of the woman with the Vidatha, as opposed to

¹ Rv. i. 31, 6; 117, 25; iii. 1, 18; 27, 7; iv. 38, 4; vi. 8, 1; x. 85, 26; 92, 2; Av. iv. 25, 1; v. 20, 12; xviii. 3, 70, etc.

² ii. 1, 4; 27, 12, 17; iii. 38, 5, 6; v. 63, 2; vii. 66, 10; viii. 39, 1; x. 12, 7; Av. xvii. 1, 15. So Whitney renders the word in Av. i. 13, 4, as 'council,' Translation of the Atharvaveda, 15.

³ Rv. i. 60, 1; ii. 4, 8; 39, 1; iii. 1, 1; 56, 8, etc.

⁴ Rv. i. 166, 2; 167, 6; v. 59, 2, etc.

⁵ *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 26 et seq. But in *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 54, 609-611,

he falls back on the derivation from *vidh*, 'worship.' Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 23, n. 10.

⁶ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 259 et seq.

⁷ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 147; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 52, 757; *Rigveda, Glossar*, 161.

⁸ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 12 et seq.

⁹ See Rigveda, x. 85, 26, 27 (of the wife in the marriage ritual); i. 117, 25; ii. 1, 6; Av. xviii. 3, 70.

¹⁰ iv. 27, 2. In i. 91, 20; 167, 3; Av. xx. 128, 1, *vidathya*, 'having an establishment,' seems adequate.

the Sabhā, tells in favour¹¹ of Bloomfield's explanation. That the word ever denotes an asylum, like the house of the Brahmin,¹² as Ludwig¹³ suggests, is doubtful.¹⁴

¹¹ Cf. Av. vii. 38, 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 7, 4.

¹² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 13, with Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 3, 35.

¹³ *Op. cit.*, 3, 261.

¹⁴ Rv. i. 31, 6; v. 62, 6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 30, 27, 28, certainly does not show this clearly.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 177, who suggests that Vidatha sometimes means (e.g., in *vidatheṣu praśastaḥ*, Rv. ii. 27, 12) a smaller assembly than the Samiti. But we have no ground to be certain that such smaller assemblies ever existed at an early date either in India or elsewhere among Aryan peoples.

Vidanvant Bhārgava ('descendant of Bhṛgu') is mentioned as the seer of a Sāman or chant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ and in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ xiii. 11, 10.

² iii. 159 *et seq.* (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 64).

Vidarbha occurs in the earlier Vedic literature as the name of a place only in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa,¹ where its Mācalas (perhaps a species of dog) are said to kill tigers.

¹ ii. 440 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 103, n. 3).

Vidarbhī-Kauṇḍineya is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Vatsanapāt in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyandina = ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva).

Vi-diś denotes¹ an 'intermediate quarter.' See Diś.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vi. 19; Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iv. 4.

Vidīgaya is the name of an animal in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā¹ and the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa.² The commentary on the former takes it as a kind of cock (*kukkuṭa-viśeṣa*), that on the latter as a white heron (*śveta-baka*).

¹ v. 6, 22, 1.

² iii. 9, 9, 3; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xx. 22, 13. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94.

Videgha is the name of a man, **Māthava**, in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ It is legitimate to assume² that it is a name given to him as king of the Videghas who are the later Videhas.

¹ i. 4, 1, 10 et seq.

² Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xli, n. 4; 104, n.; Weber,

Indische Studien, 1, 170; *Indische Streifen*, 1, 13; *Indian Literature*, 134.

Videha is the name of a people who are not mentioned before the Brāhmaṇa period. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ the legend of **Videgha Māthava** preserves clearly a tradition that in Videha culture came from the Brahmins of the West, and that **Kosala** was brahminized before Videha. The Videhas, however, derived some fame later from the culture of their king **Janaka**, who figures in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad² as one of the leading patrons of the Brahman doctrine. In the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad³ the Videhas are joined with the **Kāśis**; in the list of peoples in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁴ the Videhas are passed over, probably because, with Kosala and Kāśi, they are included in the term **Prācyas**, 'easterners.' Again, in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁵ it is recorded that the Kāśi, Kosala, and Videha kingdoms had each the one Purohita, **Jala Jātūkarnya**; and in another passage of the same text⁶ the connexion between the Videha king, **Para Ātñāra**, and the Kosala king, **Hiranya-nābha**, is explained, while the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁷ speaks of **Para Ātñāra** as the Kosala king, descendant of **Hiranyanābha**.

Another king of Videha was **Namī Sāpya**, mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁸ In the Saṃhitās of the Yajurveda⁹ 'cows of Videha' seem to be alluded to, though the commentator on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā merely takes the adjective *vaidehī* as 'having a splendid body' (*viśiṣṭa-deha-sambandhinī*), and the point of a place name in the expression is not very obvious. The Videhas also occur in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra¹⁰ in Brāhmaṇa-like passages.

The boundary of Kosala and Videha was the **Sadānīrā**,

¹ i. 4, 1, 10 et seq.

² iii. 8, 2. Cf. iv. 2, 6; 9, 30; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 1, 2; 6, 2, 1; 3, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 9.

³ iv. 1.

⁴ viii. 14.

⁵ xvi. 29, 5.

⁶ xvi. 9, 11, 13.

⁷ xiii. 5, 4, 4.

⁸ xxv. 10, 17.

⁹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 4, 5; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xiv. 5.

¹⁰ ii. 5; xxi. 13.

probably the modern Gandak¹¹ (the Kondochates of the Greek geographers), which, rising in Nepal, flows into the Ganges opposite Patna. Videha itself corresponds roughly to the modern Tirhut.

¹¹ Cf. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 12, 125.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 170; *Indian Literature*, 10, 33, 53, 127, 129, etc.; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*,

12, xli; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 398, 399; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 26, 37; Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 19 et seq.

Vidyā in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes 'knowledge,' especially that of the three Vedas, which are called the *trayī vidyā*, 'the threefold knowledge,' as early as the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.³ In a more special sense Vidyā occurs in lists of objects of study in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴ What exactly the expression here means is uncertain: Sāyaṇa⁵ suggests the philosophic systems; Geldner⁶ the first Brāhmaṇas; and Eggeling,⁷ more probably, special sciences like the Sarpavidyā or the Viṣavidyā.

¹ vi. 116, 1; xi. 7, 10; 8, 3.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 2, 8; v. 1, 7, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 23, 8, 9, etc.

³ iii. 10, 11, 5. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 5, 6, etc.

⁴ xi. 5, 6, 8; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 4, 10; iv. 5, 11.

⁵ On Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 6, 8.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 290, n. 4.

⁷ *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 98, n. 2.

Vidradha denotes a disease, 'abscesses,' in the Atharvaveda.¹ According to Zimmer,² it was a symptom accompanying Yakṣma. Later it is called Vidradhi. Ludwig³ compares the obscure Vidradha of the Rigveda,⁴ where, however, the sense of the word is very uncertain.⁵

¹ vi. 127, 1; ix. 8, 20.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 386.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 5, 93. Cf. Roth, *Nirukta, Erläuterungen*, 42, 43.

⁴ iv. 32, 23.

⁵ Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 295.

Cf. Wise, *System of Hindu Medicine*, 210; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 531, 602; *Atharvaveda*, 60; Grohmann, *Indische Studien*, 9, 397; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 376.

Vidhavā denotes 'widow' as the 'desolate one,' from the root *vidh*, 'be bereft.' The masculine *vidhava* is conjectured

by Roth¹ in a difficult passage of the Rigveda,² where the received text presents the apparent false concord *vidhantaṃ vidhavām*, in which he sees a metrical lengthening for *vidhavam*, 'the sacrificing widower.' Ludwig in his version takes *vidhantaṃ* as equivalent to a feminine, while Delbrück³ prefers 'the worshipper and the widow.' Possibly 'the widower and the widow' may be meant; but we know nothing of the mythological allusion in question, the feat being one of those attributed to the Aśvins, and the natural reference to *Ghoṣā* as 'husbandless' being rendered unlikely because their feat in regard to her has already been mentioned a few verses before in the same hymn.⁴ The word *Vidhavā* is not of common occurrence.⁵

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, *s.v.*; so also Grassmann.

² x. 40, 8.

³ *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 443.

⁴ x. 40, 5.

⁵ Rv. iv. 18, 12; x. 40, 2; *Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 7; *Nirukta*, iii. 15.

Vidhu seems clearly to mean (as it does in the post-Vedic language) the 'moon' in a passage of the Rigveda,¹ where it is alluded to as 'wandering solitary in the midst of many' (*vidhuṃ dadraṇaṃ samane bahūnām*).

¹ x. 55, 5; *Nirukta*, xiv. 18. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 465. That the 'many' are the *Nakṣatras* is

neither certain nor even probable. The stars are an adequate explanation.

Vi-naśana, 'disappearance,' is the name of the place where the *Sarasvatī* is lost in the sands of the desert. It is mentioned in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*¹ and the *Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa*.² The locality is the Patiala district of the Panjab.³ Cf. *Plakṣa Prāsravaṇa*.

¹ xxv. 10, 6; *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xxiv. 5, 30; *Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, x. 15, 1; *Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra*, i. 1, 2, 12. Cf. Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14, 2, 147.

² iv. 26.

³ Cf. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 22, 97.

Vip in several passages of the Rigveda¹ refers, according to Roth,² to the rods which form the bottom of the Soma filter,

¹ ix. 3, 2; 65, 12; 99, 1.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, *s.v.*

and on which the straining cloth is stretched. But this explanation is very doubtful.³

³ Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 203; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, I, v; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen*

Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 54, 171; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 97-110.

Vi-patha, in the description of the Vrātya,¹ denotes a vehicle suited for rough roads. Cf. Anas.

¹ Av. xv. 2, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1, 14; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 6, 9; Anupada Sūtra, v. 4; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 4, 11;

Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 5, 5; cf. vii. 3, 8. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 44.

1. Vipāścīt Dṛḍha-jayanta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is mentioned in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1) as the pupil of Dakṣa Jayanta Lauhitya.

2. Vipāścīt Śakuni-mitra Pārāśarya ('descendant of Parāśara') is the name of a teacher, pupil of Aśādha Uttara Pārāśarya, in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 41, 1).

Vi-pās ('fetterless') is the name of a river mentioned twice in the Rigveda.¹ It is the modern Beās in the Panjab, the Hyphasis, Hypanis or Bipasis of the Greeks. Its small importance for the Vedic Indians is indicated by the fact that it is never mentioned in the earlier Vedic literature except in two hymns of the Rigveda. The Nirukta² preserves the notice that its earlier name was Uruñjirā, while the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa³ places in the middle of it the *Vasiṣṭha-śilāḥ*. Pāṇini⁴ mentions the name, which otherwise in post-Vedic literature appears as Vipāsā. This river has changed its course considerably since ancient times.⁵

¹ iii. 33, 1, 3; iv. 30, 11. Yāska, Nirukta, xi. 48, sees in the latter passage an adjective *vi-pāśīn*, but this is very improbable. See Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, I, 294.

² ix. 26. The Vipās is also mentioned

in connexion with the Śutudrī in ii. 24; ix. 36.

³ i. 2, 7.

⁴ iv. 2, 74.

⁵ See *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 7, 138 (Beās).

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 11.

Vi-pūjana Śaurāki¹ or Saurāki² is the name of a teacher in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 3.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxvii. 5.

Vipr̥thu in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xiv. 72, 3) is apparently equivalent to the Vipatha, 'rough cart,' of other texts. It is probably a mere blunder.

Vipra seems to mean 'inspired singer' (from *viṣ*, 'quiver') in the Rigveda¹ and later.² More especially in the later texts³ it denotes a 'learned Brahmin.' In the epic style it comes to mean no more than 'Brahmin.'

¹ i. 129, 2, 11; 162, 7; iv. 26, 1, etc.
Seven are spoken of in iii. 7, 7; 31, 5;
iv. 2, 15, etc.

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ix. 4; Śatapatha
Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 2, 7, etc.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 3, 12,
etc.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 9, 1;

Vipra-citti¹ or Vipra-jitti² is the name of a teacher in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.

¹ ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva.

² ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 Mādhyamīdina.

Vipra-jana Saurāki is the form of the name of Vipūjana given by the St. Petersburg Dictionaries for the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā.¹

¹ xxvii. 5; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 477, gives this form, which is due to a misreading of the ligature for ū.

Vibālī is found once in the Rigveda,¹ apparently as the name of an unknown stream.

¹ iv. 30, 12. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 12, 18.

Vibhaṇḍaka Kāśyapa ('descendant of Kāśyapa') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Ṛṣyaśṛṅga in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 374. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *Vibhāṇḍaka*, which is the more correct spelling (Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.).

Vi-bhindu is the name of a sacrificer in the Rigveda (viii. 2, 91).

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 59.

Vibhinduka occurs in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as the name of a man or a demon² from whom Medhātithi drove away the cows. Hopkins³ is inclined to read Vaibhinduka as a patronymic of Medhātithi. Cf. Vibhindukīya.

¹ xv. 10, 11.

² Cf. Sāyaṇa, *a.l.*

³ *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 60, n. 1.

Vibhindukīya is the name of a group of priests whose Sattrā is mentioned in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ iii. 233 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 38).

Vibhītaka¹ and Vibhīdaka,² the latter being the old form, denote a large tree, the *Terminalia bellerica*, the nut of which was used in dicing.³ The wood was also used for making the sacrificial fire burn.⁴

¹ This form is the regular one after the Rīgveda.

² Rv. vii. 86, 6; x. 34, 1.

³ Rv., *loc. cit.* See 2. Akṣa.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 5, 8; 7, 3.

Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 8, 1, 16, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62; Roth, *Gurupūjākaumudī*, 1-4; Lüders, *Das Würfelspiel im alten Indien*, 17-19.

1. Vi-mada is credited by the Anukramaṇī (Index) with the authorship of a number of hymns of the Rigveda.¹ This attribution is supported by the occurrence in this group of the name of the seer,² and once of his family, the Vimadas,³ besides the repeated refrain⁴ *vi vo made*, 'in your carouses.' Vimada is occasionally alluded to later.⁵

¹ Rv. x. 20-26.

² Rv. x. 20, 10; 23, 7.

³ Rv. x. 23, 6.

⁴ Rv. x. 21, 1-8; 24, 1-3.

⁵ Av. iv. 29, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 1.

2. **Vimada** is mentioned in several passages of the Rigveda¹ as a protégé of the Aśvins, who gave him a wife, Kamadyū. His identity with the preceding is improbable.

¹ i. 51, 3; 112, 19; 116, 1; 117, 20; 3, 105, has inferred that Vimada and Vatsa were identical.
x. 39, 7; 65, 12. From viii. 9, 15, Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda,

Vi-muktā (lit., 'secreted'), 'pearl,' is found in the late Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (v. 6).

Vi-mokṭr in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha¹ ('human sacrifice') denotes one who unharnesses horses from the chariot, as opposed to Yokṭr, 'one who yokes.' The corresponding verbal noun Vimocana, 'unyoking,' is often found.²

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 14; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 10, 1 (cf. *vimokṭrī*, used metaphorically, *ibid.*, iii. 7, 14, 1).

² Rv. iii. 53, 5, 20; iv. 46, 7, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 1, 5, etc.

Vi-rāj as a title of royalty is mentioned several times in the Rigveda,¹ but only in a metaphorical sense. As an actual title, it is asserted in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² to be used by the Uttara Kurus and the Uttara Madras.

¹ i. 188, 5; ix. 96, 18; x. 166, 1, etc.; Av. xii. 3, 11; xiv. 2, 15, etc.

² viii. 14, 3.

Vi-rūpa is the name of an Aṅgirasa who is twice mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ and to whom certain hymns are attributed by the Anukramaṇī (Index).

¹ i. 45, 3; viii. 75, 6.

² viii. 43 *et seq.*; 64.

Vilgī denotes a kind of snake in the Atharvaveda (v. 13, 7).

Viliṣṭa-bheṣaja in the Atharvaveda (Paippalāda, xx. 5, 2) denotes a remedy for a dislocation or a sprain.

Vi-lohita is the name of a disease mentioned in the Atharvaveda.¹ Bloomfield² thinks that 'flow of blood from the nose' is meant; Henry³ renders it 'decomposition of the blood'; and Whitney⁴ has 'anæmia.'

¹ ix. 8, 1; xii. 4, 4

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 657.

³ *Les livres viii. et ix. de l'Atharvaveda*, 105, 142.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 549.

Vi-vadha or Vi-vadha seems to denote a yoke borne on the shoulders to enable one to carry a weight. But it is found in the Brāhmaṇas used only metaphorically in such phrases as *vi-vivadhā*,¹ 'with the weight unequally distributed,' and *sa-vivadhātā*,² 'equality of burden.'

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 2, 5, 2; 7, 3; *vivivadhā*, Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 19; *ubhayato-vivadhā*, Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxvii. 10.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 1, 4; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 10; *sa-vivadhā-tva*, v. 1, 11; xxii. 5, 7, etc.

Vi-vayana denotes in the Brāhmaṇas 'plaited work,' such as that used in a couch (Asandī).

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 3, 6. In the Sūtras *vivāna* has the same sense: Lāṭyāyana Srauta Sūtra, iii. 12, 1, etc.

Vi-vāha, 'marriage,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² See Pati.

¹ xii. 1, 24; xiv. 2, 65. The Rig-vedic term is *Vahatu*.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 2, 8, 7;

Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vii. 10, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 27, 5, and often in the Sūtras.

Viś is an expression of somewhat doubtful significance. In many passages of the Rigveda¹ the sense of 'settlement' or 'dwelling' is adequate and probable, since the root *viś* means to 'enter' or 'settle.' In other passages, where the Viśaḥ

¹ iv. 4, 3; 37, 1; v. 3, 5; vi. 21, 4; 48, 8; vii. 56, 22; 61, 3; 70, 3; 104, 18; x. 91, 2, etc.

stand in relation to a prince, the term must mean 'subject';² so, for example, when the people of *Trṇaskanda*³ or of the *Trṭsus* are mentioned.⁴ Again, in some passages⁵ the general sense of 'people' is adequate; as when the *Rigveda* speaks of the 'Āryan people,'⁶ or the 'divine people,'⁷ or the 'Dāsa people,' and so on.⁸

Sometimes,⁹ however, the *Viś* appear in a more special sense as a subdivision of the *Jana* or whole people. This is, however, not common, for in most passages one or other of the senses given above is quite possible. Moreover, it is very difficult to decide whether the *Viś* as a subdivision of the *Jana* is to be considered as being a local subdivision (canton) or a blood kinship equivalent to a clan in the large sense of the word, while the relation of the *Viś* to the *Grāma* or to the *Gotra* is quite uncertain. In one passage of the *Atharvaveda*¹⁰ the *Viśaḥ* are mentioned along with the *sabandhavaḥ* or relatives, but no definite conclusion can be drawn from that fact. Nor does the analogy of the Roman *curia* or the Greek *φρίτρη* throw much light, as these institutions are themselves of obscure character, and the parallelism need not be cogent. It is, at any rate, possible that the *Viś* may in some cases have been no more than a *Gotra* or clan, or different clans may sometimes

² Rv. iv. 50, 8; vi. 8, 4; x. 124, 8; 173, 6; Av. iii. 4, 1; iv. 8, 4; 22, 1, 3; *Taittiriya Samhitā*, iii. 2, 8, 6; *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, viii. 46; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 8, 2, 17; iv. 2, 1, 3; v. 3, 3, 12; 4, 2, 3; x. 6, 2, 1; xiii. 6, 2, 8; *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*, iv. 12, etc. Many of the passages cited under note 11 may also belong here, while in Av. iii. 4, 1, etc., reference to the cantons as electing a king has been seen; but see *Rājan* and cf. *Pischel, Vedische Studien*, 1, 179; *Geldner, Vedische Studien*, 2, 303; *Hopkins, Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 113.

³ Rv. i. 172, 3.

⁴ Rv. vii. 33, 6; *Geldner, op. cit.*, 136.

⁵ *E.g.*, Rv. vi. 1, 8; 26, 1; viii. 71, 11; *manuṣo viśaḥ*, vi. 14, 2; viii. 23, 13; *mānuṣiḥ*, x. 80, 6, etc.

⁶ Rv. x. 11, 4.

⁷ Rv. iii. 34, 2; Av. vi. 98, 2; *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xvii. 86.

⁸ Rv. iv. 28, 4; vi. 25, 2; *adevīḥ*, viii. 96, 15; *asiknīḥ*, vii. 5, 3, etc.

⁹ Rv. ii. 26, 3, where it is opposed to *jana*, *janman*, and *putrāḥ*; x. 84, 4, where in battle *viśaṃ-viśaṃ* apparently refers to divisions of the host (cf. also iv. 24, 4, *viśo yudhmāḥ*); x. 91, 2, where it is opposed to *gr̥ha* and *jana*; Av. xiv. 2, 27, where *gr̥kṣbhyaḥ* is followed by *asyai sarvasyai viśe*, which must mean a division less than a whole people. *Zimmer, Altindisches Leben*, 159, reckons here Rv. i. 172, 3; vii. 33, 6; ix. 7, 5; x. 124, 8; 173, 1; but these cases and many others are rather instances of 'subjects' than of a division of the tribe such as 'canton.'

¹⁰ xv. 8, 2, 3. Cf. xiv. 2, 27, and Rv. x. 91, 2, in n. 9.

have made up a Viś, while Grāma is more definitely, perhaps, a local designation. But the Vedic evidence is quite inconclusive.¹¹
Cf. Viśpati.

In the later period the sense of Viś is definitely restricted in some cases¹² to denote the third of the classes of the Vedic polity, the people or clansmen as opposed to the nobles (Kṣatra, Kṣatriya) and the priests (Brahman, Brāhmaṇa). For the position of this class, see Vaiśya.

¹¹ The Viś may have been originally a clan settled in one place: there is no passage where 'Gotra' would not probably make sense; Rv. ii. 26, 3, cannot be pressed unduly to distinguish *ianman* and Viś. Compare the phrase used of the Maruts *śardham śardham, vrātaṃ vrātaṃ, gaṇaṃ gaṇaṃ*, in Rv. v. 53, 11, where no precise sense can fairly be attributed to the words, though Zimmer sees in them a threefold division of the host corresponding to Jana, Viś, and Grāma. The rendering 'Gau' has therefore little foundation.

¹² Perhaps to this sense belong the numerous passages in the Brāhmaṇas and later Saṃhitās referring to strife between the Viś and the Kṣatra, the clansmen and the chiefs, or the peasantry and the nobles—e.g., Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 11, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 9; iii. 3, 10; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xix. 9 and often. See also Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 10, 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 3, 5; viii. 7, 2, 3; xiii. 2, 2, 17. 19; 9, 6; xiv. 1, 3, 27, etc.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 14.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 15 et seq.; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 800 et seq.; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 158; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 32, 33; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. For the Roman *curia*, which was apparently a collection of *gentes*, perhaps local, cf. Mommsen, *History of Rome*, 1, 72 et seq.; *Römische Forschungen*, 1, 140-150; *Römisches Staatsrecht*, 3, 9; Taylor, *History of Rome*, 11, 12; Smith, *Dictionary of Antiquities*, 1, 576; Cuq, *Les institutions juridiques des Romains*, 30-36. For the Greek *Phratría*, which was probably similar in character, consisting of a union of γένη, see *Dictionary of Antiquities*, 2, 376 et seq.; Greenidge, *Greek Constitutional History*, 128 et seq.; Bury, *History of Greece*, 69, 70; Gilbert, *Greek Constitutional Antiquities*, 1, 104 et seq., 210. For the English hundreds, and the supposed analogy of the *pagi* of Tacitus, see the references in Medley, *English Constitutional History*,² 318 et seq.

Viśara is found as the name of a disease, perhaps 'tearing pains,' in the Atharvaveda.¹ Zimmer² thinks that the pains in the limbs attendant on fever (Takman) are alluded to. Roth³ sees in the word the name of a demon. The view of Zimmer is supported by the use of *viśarika*, 'rending,' beside Balāsa in another passage.⁴

¹ ii. 4, 2.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 391.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ xix. 34, 10.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 284.

Vi-śākhe. See Nakṣatra.

Viś-pati is a word of somewhat uncertain signification, reflecting in this respect the nature of Viś. Zimmer holds that in its strict sense it denotes the head of a canton, but he admits that there is no passage requiring this sense, the only one quoted by him² being certainly indecisive. In the great majority of passages the word simply means the 'lord of the dwelling,' whether used of a man or of the god Agni as the householder *par excellence*, or possibly as the fire of the Sabhā or assembly house of the people. This sense suits even the passage of the Rīgveda⁴ in which the Viśpati, as well as the father and the mother of a maiden,⁵ are to be lulled to sleep in order to allow her lover to approach her, for the household may well be deemed to have been a joint family, in which the Viśpati could easily be different from the father of the girl—*e.g.*, a grandfather or uncle. In other passages⁶ the Viśpati is the king as 'lord of the subject-people' (*viśām*), though here Zimmer⁷ thinks reference is made to the election of a king.⁸ Or again,⁷ the Viśpati is the chief of the Viś, probably in the sense of 'subjects.'

¹ *Allindisches Leben*, 171.

² Rv. i. 37, 8.

³ Rv. i. 12, 2; 26, 7; 164, 1; ii. 1, 8; iii. 2, 10; 40, 3; vii. 39, 2; ix. 108, 10; x. 4, 4; 135, 1, etc. So Viśpatnī of the lady of the house, Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 11, 4.

⁴ vii. 55, 5 = Av. iv. 5, 6.

⁵ So Aufrecht, *Indische Studien*, 4, 337 *et seq.*; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 308. Cf. Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 370. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 55 *et seq.*, accepts the view of the Bṛhaddevatā, vi. 11 *et seq.* (where see Macdonell's note), that the hymn refers to Vasiṣṭha's approaching a house as a thief! The

interpretation does not affect the sense of Viśpati, which here is clearly not the title of a cantonal chief. Viś is sometimes equivalent to *Sajāta*; cf. Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 3, 2, 3.

⁶ Av. iii. 4, 1; iv. 22, 3. Perhaps Rv. iii. 13, 5, is so to be taken; cf. vii. 39, 2. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 22.

⁷ *Op. cit.*, 164, 165.

⁸ But see *Rājan*.

⁹ *E.g.*, Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 1, 3, where Viś must clearly be the people or subject class, and the Viśpati their chief representative; we cannot from such a passage infer a formal office of Viśpati even as head of the Viś.

Viśpalā is, according to the tradition in the Rīgveda,¹ the name of a woman to whom the Aśvins gave an iron (*āyaśī*)

¹ i. 112, 10; 116, 15; 117, 11; 118, 8; x. 39, 8.

limb to replace one lost by her in a contest. Pischel² considers that a racing horse miraculously cured of a broken limb by the Aśvins is meant, but this is no more than an improbable conjecture.

² *Vedische Studien*, I, 171-173. | *Religion of the Veda*, 113; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 110, 111.
Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 52; |
Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 245; Bloomfield,

Viśvaka, in the Rigveda¹ called Kṛṣṇiya (possibly 'son of Kṛṣṇa') is a protégé of the Aśvins, who restored to him his lost son, Viṣṇāpu. See 2. Kṛṣṇa.

¹ i. 116, 23; 117, 7; viii. 86, 1; x. 65, 12. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 52.

Viśva-karman Bhauvana ('descendant of Bhuvana') is the name of a quite mythical king. He is said in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa to have been consecrated by Kaśyapa, to whom he offered the earth (*i.e.*, presumably a piece of land) as a sacrificial fee; in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² he performed the Sarvamedha ('universal sacrifice'), and made a similar offer; in both cases the earth refused to be given. The story seems to contain a reference to the early dislike of gifts of land,³ but it cannot be stated with certainty that this is the meaning.

¹ viii. 21, 8.

² xiii. 7, 1, 15.

³ Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 47.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 421, n. 1; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 456, 457.

Viśvan-tara Sau-śadmana ('descendant of Suśadman') is the name in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ of a prince who set aside the Śyāparṇas, his priests, and performed a sacrifice without their help, presumably with the aid of others. Rāma Mārgaveya, one of the Śyāparṇas, however, succeeded in inducing the king to reinstate the Śyāparṇas, and to give him a thousand cows.

¹ vii. 27, 3, 4; 34, 7, 8. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 431-440; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, 344, n.

Viśva-manas is the name of a Ṛṣi mentioned in two passages of the Rigveda,¹ and as a friend of Indra in the Pañcaviṃśa

¹ viii. 23, 2; 24, 7.

Brāhmaṇa.² According to the Anukramaṇī (Index), he was a descendant of **Vyaśva**, and the author of certain hymns.³

² xv. 5, 20.

³ Rv. viii. 23-26.

| Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 106.

Viśva-mānuṣa in one passage of the Rigveda¹ may be a proper name, but more probably merely means 'all mankind.'

¹ viii. 45, 22. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 187.

Viśva-vāra occurs in one passage of the Rigveda¹ apparently as the name of a sacrificer.

¹ v. 44, 11. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 138.

Viśvā-sāman is the name of a Ṛṣi, an **Atreya**, in the Rigveda.¹

¹ v. 22, 1. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 215.

Viśva-srj is the name of certain mythical beings to whom, however, a Sattrā, or sacrificial session, is ascribed in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa** (xxv. 18, 1 *et seq.*).

Viśvā-mitra ('friend of all') is the name of a Ṛṣi who is mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ and to whom the third Maṇḍala is attributed by tradition. In one hymn² which appears to be his own composition, he praises the rivers **Vipāś** (Beas) and **Śutudrī** (Sutlej). There he calls himself the son of **Kuśika**, and seems unquestionably to be the helper of the **Bharatas**, whom he mentions. The tribe, engaged in a raid, apparently came to the rivers from the east.⁴ Anxious to cross them, they

¹ As son of Kuśika in Rv. iii. 33, 5; as Viśvāmitra in iii. 53, 7, 12.

² iii. 33. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 121, thinks the hymn too poetical to be a real composition of the reputed author.

³ Rv. iii. 33, 5.

⁴ So Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 152. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 127, 128, takes a different view: with Roth, *Zur*

Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda, 90, he assumes that the Bharatas were different from the **Tṛtsus**, and that they came under Viśvāmitra from the West, but were defeated (see Rv. vii. 33, 6). But see Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 34, n. 1; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 136. Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 41, 42, still defends Roth's view.

found them in high flood, but Viśvāmitra by prayer induced the waters to subside. The same feat appears to be referred to in another passage of the same book of the Rigveda.⁵ Curiously enough, Sāyaṇa⁶ quite misunderstands the situation: according to him, Viśvāmitra having obtained wealth by the exercise of his office, went off with it to the rivers, pursued by others. Yāska's⁷ version of the tale merely seems to mean that the king paid Viśvāmitra to act as his Purohita, or domestic priest. For the relations of Viśvāmitra to Vasiṣṭha connected with their service of Sudās, see Vasiṣṭha.

The Viśvāmitras are mentioned in several other passages of the Rigveda,⁸ and are also designated as a family by the term Kuśikas.⁹

In the later literature Viśvāmitra becomes, like Vasiṣṭha, a mythical sage, usually¹⁰ mentioned in connection with Jamadagni; he was Hotṛ priest at the sacrifice of Śunaḥśepa, whom he adopted, and to whom he gave the name of Devarāta.¹¹ He was a protégé of Indra, with whom he had an interview according to the Rigveda Āraṇyakas.¹² He is also often mentioned as a Ṛṣi.¹³

In the Epic¹⁴ Viśvāmitra is represented as a king, who becomes a Brahmin. There is no trace of his kingship in the Rigveda, but the Nirukta¹⁵ calls his father, Kuśika, a king; the

⁵ iii. 53, 9-11. This hymn is probably later.

⁶ Sāyaṇa on Rv. iii. 33.

⁷ Nirukta, ii. 24.

⁸ iii. 1, 21; 18, 4; 53, 13; x. 89, 17; Av. xviii. 3, 6; 4, 54; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 15, 1.

⁹ Rv. iii. 26, 1, 3; 29, 15; 30, 20; 42, 9; 53, 9, 10.

¹⁰ Cf. Rv. iii. 53, 15, 16; Ṣaḍguruśiṣya in Macdonell's edition of the Sarvānukramaṇī, p. 107; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 117; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 343; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 158 et seq.

¹¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 16 et seq.; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 17 et seq.

¹² Aitareya Āraṇyaka. ii. 2, 3; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, i. 5.

¹³ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 2, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 18, 1; 20, 3; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 1, 2; iii. 1, 7, 3; v. 2, 3, 4, etc.; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 19; xx. 9; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 19; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xv. 1; xxvi. 14; xxviii. 1, 2; xxix. 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 3, 12; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 2, 4; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 13; 15, 1, etc. Jamadagni is often associated with him, Av. iv. 29, 5, etc.

¹⁴ Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 388 et seq.

¹⁵ ii. 24.

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹⁶ refers to Śunaḥśepa as succeeding to the lordship of the Jahnus, as well as the 'divine lore' (*daiva veda*) of the Gāthins; and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹⁷ mentions Viśvāmitra as a king. But there is no real trace of this kingship of Viśvāmitra: it may probably be dismissed as a mere legend, with no more foundation at most than that Viśvāmitra was of a family which once had been royal. But even this is doubtful.

¹⁶ vii. 18, 9. But the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 27, has a completely different version, which Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 16, n. 3, prefers, and which omits all allusion to the 'lordship' of the Jahnus. This shows how little stress can be laid on this late tradition.

¹⁷ xxi. 12, 2.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 121; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 209, 210; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 12, 337 et seq.; Weber, *op. cit.*, 16 et seq.; *Indian Literature*, 31, 37, 38, 53, etc.

Viṣa in the Rigveda¹ and later² regularly denotes 'poison' as an antidote, for which the Atharvaveda supplies spells.³

¹ i. 117, 16; 191, 11; vi. 61, 3; x. 87, 18, etc.

² Av. iv. 6, 2; v. 19, 10; vi. 90, 2, etc.

³ Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 61.

Viṣa-vidyā, the 'science of poison,' is enumerated with other sciences in the Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra (x. 75). Cf. Vidyā.

Viṣāṇā in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes an animal's 'horn.'

¹ iii. 7, 1, 2; vi. 121, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 11, 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 3, 2, 17. Primarily a deciduous

horn is meant. See Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 94.

Viṣāṇakā is the name of a plant in the Atharvaveda.¹ Bloomfield,² however, thinks that the word may merely mean 'horn.' It is used as a remedy against the disease Vātikāra.³ That

¹ vi. 44, 3. Cf. Viṣāṇikā in Wise, *Hindu System of Medicine*, 146, perhaps the *Asclepias geminata*; Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 12, 426; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 68. But cf. Whit-

ney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 313.

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 482.

³ Av. ix. 8, 20; Vāti-kṛta, vi. 44, 3; 109, 3.

disease is of doubtful character: Zimmer⁴ thinks that it is one 'caused by wounds,' comparing the adjective *a-vāta*, 'uninjured,' in the Rigveda,⁵ but Bloomfield⁶ shows that 'wind' in the body is meant as causing the disease.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, 389, 390.

⁵ vi. 16, 20; ix. 96, 8.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, 481 *et seq.*, 516.

Viṣānin occurs once in the Rigveda¹ as the name of a tribe in the list of the enemies of the Trtsus, not as Roth² thought, of their allies. The word seems to mean 'having horns,' but in what sense is unknown; perhaps their helmets were horn-shaped or ornamented with horns. They may, like their allies, the Alinas, Bhalānas, Śivas, and Pakthas, be reckoned as belonging to the tribes of the north-west.

¹ vii. 18, 7.

² *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 95; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 126. But Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 430, 431, altered his view, and Hopkins' criticism,

overlooking this retraction, in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 260, 261, is so far unjustified.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 173.

1. Viṣūvant denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² the middle day in the Sattrā or sacrificial session of a year's duration. Tilak³ argues that the Viṣūvant literally means the day when night and daylight are equal—i.e., the equinoctial day—and that this is the true sense of the word. But the theory is without probability.

¹ xi. 7, 15.

² *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, iv. 5, 2; 7, 1; v. 9, 10; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 41, 4; iv. 18, 1; 22, 1, 2; vi. 18, 8; *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, xxv. 1; xxvi. 1; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 2, 3, 2; *Sata-*

patha Brāhmaṇa, x. 1, 2, 2; 3, 14, 23; 4, 2; 2, 1, 8, etc.

³ *Orion*, 21, 22.

⁴ *Cf.* Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, lxxxiii. *et seq.*

2. Viṣūvant occurs in the description of the house in the Atharvaveda.¹ The meaning seems to be the 'ridge of the roof.'²

¹ ix. 3, 8.

² *Cf.* Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 151 (who thinks it is a metaphor from the

pa (ring of the hair); Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 598; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 526.

Viṣūcikā is the name of a disease mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ as a result of over-indulgence in Soma drinking. It seems clearly to be 'dysentery,' or, as Wise calls it, 'sporadic cholera.' The term apparently means 'causing evacuations in both directions.'

¹ xix. 10 = Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 7 = Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 18 = Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 1, 5 = Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 3, 2.

² *Hindu System of Medicine*, 330.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 275, 392.

Vi-ṣkandha occurs several times in the Atharvaveda¹ as the name of a disease. As remedies against it a lead amulet,² or hemp,³ or a salve,⁴ or the Jaṅgiḍa plant are recommended for use.⁵ Weber⁶ suggests that the disease meant is 'rheumatism,' because it draws the shoulders apart (*vi-skandha*), but Bloomfield⁷ thinks that it is rather the name of a demon, like the Rigvedic Vyamśa⁸ and Vigrīva,⁹ both of which are similarly formed and are names of demons. Possibly Karsāpha and Viśapha mentioned in one hymn¹⁰ are plants used to cure the disease.

¹ i. 16, 3; ii. 4, 1 *et seq.*; iii. 9, 2, 6; iv. 9, 5; xix. 34, 5. It is also found in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 3, 11, 1.

² Av. i. 16, 3. Cf. ii. 4; iii. 9, 6.

³ Av. ii. 4, 5.

⁴ Av. iv. 9, 5.

⁵ Av. ii. 4, 1, 5; xix. 34, 5; 35, 1.

⁶ *Indische Studien*, 4, 410; 13, 141;

17, 215. See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 390, 391; Grill, *Hundert Lieder*,² 75.

⁷ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 282, 283.

⁸ Rv. i. 32, 5, etc.

⁹ Rv. viii. 4, 24.

¹⁰ Av. iii. 9, 1. Cf. Bloomfield, *op. cit.*, 340. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., thinks demons are meant: this seems the more probable view.

Vi-ṣṭārin in the Atharvaveda¹ denotes a special sort of Odana or porridge.

¹ iv. 34, 1 *et seq.* According to Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 206, the designation 'outspread' is due to the fact that the rice mess

was kneaded into furrows and juices (*rasa*) were poured into them. See Kauśika Sūtra, lxvi. 6.

Viṣṭhā-vrājīn is a word of doubtful significance in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ According to Sāyaṇa, it means 'remaining in one and the same place'; if this is right, the rendering of the

¹ v. 1, 12.

St. Petersburg Dictionary and of Böhtlingk's Dictionary, 'one whose herd is stationary,' seems legitimate. But, as Eggeling² points out, the Kāṇva recension of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa in another passage³ seems to treat the word as denoting a disease: thus Viṣṭhāvrājin may mean 'one afflicted by dysentery.'

² *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 123, n. 1.

³ *Ibid.*, 50, n. 1.

Viṣṇāpu is the son of Viśvaka in the Rīgveda.¹ When lost he was restored to his father by the Aśvins.

¹ i. 116, 23; 117, 7; viii. 86, 3; x. 65, 12.

Viṣphuliṅga denotes a 'spark' of fire in the Upaniṣads.¹

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 23; vi. 1, 12; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iii. 3; iv. 20, etc. Cf. *viṣphuliṅga*, 'scatter-
ing sparks of fire,' in Rv. i. 191, 12 (Sāyaṇa, 'a tongue of fire,' or 'sparrow').

Viṣvak-sena is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Nārada, mentioned in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) at the end of the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa.

Visalya¹ and Visalyaka² are names of a disease in the Atharvaveda. Since Śhaṅkar Paṇḍit's reciters³ pronounced the word as Visalpaka in all the passages, that should probably be adopted as the right reading.⁴ Some sort of pain is meant, perhaps 'neuralgia,' in connexion with fever.

¹ ix. 8, 20.

² vi. 127, 1 *et seq.*; ix. 8, 2; xix. 44, 2.

³ See Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 601; Whitney, Translation of

the Atharvaveda, 376. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 378, 384.

⁴ The commentator Sāyaṇa on vi. 127 reads *visalpakaḥ*, and on xix. 44, 2, *visurpakaḥ*.

Vi-sras denotes the 'decay' of old age, 'decrepitude,' 'senility.'¹

¹ Av. xix. 34, 3, where Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v., suggests for *visrasas* the emendation *visruhas* (cf. Rv. vi. 7, 6); Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 20, 5;

Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 3, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 20, 7; Kāthaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4.

Vihālha is found in the Atharvaveda¹ apparently as the name of a plant. The forms Vihaṃla and Vihahla occur as variants.

¹ vi. 16, 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

Viṇā in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² denotes a 'lute.' A Viṇā-vāda, 'lute-player,' is included in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda,³ and is also mentioned elsewhere.⁴ The Aitareya Āraṇyaka,⁵ which states that the instrument was once covered with a hairy skin, enumerates its parts as Śiras, 'head' (i.e., neck); Udara, 'cavity'; Ambhaṇa, 'sounding board'; Tantra, 'string'; and Vādana, 'plectrum.' In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁶ the Uttaramandrā is either a tune or a kind of lute. Cf. Vāṇa.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 4, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 6, 8.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 4, 6; xiii. 1, 5, 1; śata-tantrī, 'hundred-stringed' (like the Vāṇa), at the Mahāvratā rite, Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 3, 1, etc.; Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 42 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 235).

³ Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xxx. 20; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 15, 1.

⁴ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 4, 8; iv. 5, 9.

⁵ iii. 2, 5; cf. Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 9.

⁶ xiii. 4, 2, 8. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 356, n. 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 289; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 328; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 755.

Viṇā-gāthin denotes 'lute-player' in the Brāhmaṇas.¹ In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa Viṇāgaṇagin denotes the 'leader of a band.'

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 14, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 5, 1; 4, 2, 8. 11. 14; 3, 5.

² xiii. 4, 3, 3; 4, 2; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 1, 29.

Viṇā-vāda. See Viṇā.

Vita-havya is the name of a prince who is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ along with Bharadvāja, and as a contemporary of Sudās,² though in both passages it is possible to understand the

¹ vi. 15, 2, 3.

² vii. 19, 3.

word as a mere adjective. In the Atharvaveda³ Vītahavya appears as connected with Jamadagni and Asita, but it is clear that the legend there has no value. It is possible, though not certain, that he was a king of the Śrñjayas.⁴ In the Yajurveda Saṃhitās⁵ a Vītahavya Śrāyasa appears as a king: he may be identical with the Vītahavya of the Rigveda, or belong to the same line. Cf. Vaitahavya.

³ vi. 137, 1.

⁴ Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 105.

⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 5, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxii. 3; Pāncaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 16, 3. *Ibid.*, ix. 1, 9, he is represented as being *niruddha*.

apparently in 'banishment'; but the scholiast explains him as not a king, but a Ṛṣi, which is quite possible.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 212: *Buddha*, 405.

Vīra in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'man' as the strong and heroic. Collectively in the singular³ the word denotes 'male offspring,' an object of great desire (cf. Putra) to the Vedic Indian. The Pāncaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁴ gives a list of eight Vīras of the king, constituting his supporters and entourage.

¹ i. 18, 4; 114, 8; iv. 29, 2; v. 20, 4; 61, 5, etc.

² Av. ii. 26, 4; iii. 5, 8, etc.

³ Rv. ii. 32, 4; iii. 4, 9; 36, 10; vii. 34, 20, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 8, 1, etc.

⁴ xix. 1, 4. Viz., the king's brother, his son, Purohita, Mahiṣi, Sūta, Grāmaṇi, Kṣattr, and Saṃgrahitr. See Ratnin.

Vīraṇa is the form in the late Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (v. 2) of the name of the plant Vīriṇa.

Vīra-hatyā, 'murder of a man,' is one of the crimes referred to in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.¹ The Vīra-han, 'man-slayer,' is often mentioned in the older texts.² Cf. Vaira.

¹ x. 40.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 2, 1; ii. 2, 5, 5; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxi. 7; Kapi-ṣṭhala Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 7; Maitrāyaṇi

Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 9; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 8, 12; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 5; Pāncaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xii. 6, 8; xvi. 1, 12, etc.

Vīriṇa in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ denotes a kind of grass (*Andropogon muricatus*). See Vairiṇa.

¹ xiii. 8, 1, 15. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 70.

Vīrudh means 'plant' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² As contrasted with Oṣadhi, it denotes the inferior order of plants, but it often has practically the same sense as Oṣadhi.

¹ i. 67, 9; 141, 4; ii. 1, 14; 35, 8. | ² Av. i. 32, 3; 34, 1; ii. 7, 1; v. 4, 1; etc. | xix. 35, 4, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 57.

1. Vṛka, 'wolf,' is mentioned frequently in the Rigveda,¹ and also later.² It was an enemy of sheep³ and of calves,⁴ being dangerous even to men.⁵ Its colour is stated to be reddish (*aruṇa*).⁶ The 'she-wolf,' Vṛkī, is also mentioned several times in the Rigveda.⁷

¹ i. 42, 2; 105, 7; 116, 14; ii. 29, 6; vi. 51, 14; vii. 38, 7, etc.

² Av. vii. 95, 2; xii. 1, 49; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 4; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, iv. 34; xix. 10, 92, etc.

³ Rv. viii. 34, 3; urā-mathi, 'worrying sheep,' x. 66, 8.

⁴ Av. xii. 4, 7.

⁵ Rv. i. 105, 11. 18; ii. 29, 6. In

Nirukta, v. 21, Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 16, sees the sense of 'dog,' which seems needless. Cf. Nirukta, *Erläuterungen*, 67.

⁶ Rv. i. 105, 18.

⁷ i. 116, 16; 117, 17; 183, 4; vi. 51, 6; x. 127, 6.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 81; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 14.

2. Vṛka in two passages of the Rigveda¹ denotes 'plough.'

¹ i. 117, 21; viii. 22, 6; Nirukta, v. 26.

Vṛka-dvaras is found in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ which Ludwig² interprets as referring to a battle against Vṛkadvaras, king of the Śaṇḍikas. But this is quite uncertain. Roth³ and Oldenberg⁴ incline to read *vṛkadhvaras*. Hillebrandt⁵ suggests Iranian connections, but without any clear reason.

¹ ii. 30, 4.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 153; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 297, n.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.;

Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 48, 110.

⁴ *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 211.

⁵ *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 442.

Vṛkṣa is the ordinary term for 'tree' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² In the Atharvaveda³ it denotes the coffin made from a tree, no doubt by hollowing it out. The Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁴ refers to the portent of a tree secreting blood.

¹ i. 164, 20, 22; ii. 14, 2; 39, 1; iv. 20, 5; v. 78, 6, etc.

² Av. i. 14, 1; ii. 12, 3; vi. 45, 1; xii. 1, 27, 51, etc.

³ Av. xviii. 2, 25. Cf. Bṛhaddevatā, v. 83, with Macdonell's note (d).

⁴ Indische Studien, I, 40, and cf. Journal of the American Oriental Society, 15, 214.

Vṛkṣa-sarpī, 'tree-creeper,' is the name of a species of worm or female serpent in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ ix. 2, 22. Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 98.

Vṛkṣya in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (i. 1, 1, 10) denotes the 'fruit of a tree.'

Vṛcayā is referred to once in the Rigveda¹ as the spouse given by the Aśvins to Kakṣivant.

¹ i. 51, 3. Cf. Pischel, Vedische Studien, I, 3, 203, who distinguishes two Kakṣivants, but without sufficient

reason, since i. 116, 17, must clearly refer to Vṛcayā.

Vṛcivant is the name of a tribe referred to once in the Rigveda,¹ where it is clearly stated that the Sṛñjaya king, Daivavāta, conquered the Turvaśa king and the Vṛcivants. Zimmer² thinks that the Vṛcivants and the Turvaśa people should be identified, but this is both unnecessary and improbable; it is adequate to assume that they were allied against³ the Sṛñjayas. The Vṛcivants appear again only in the strange legend in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,⁴ according to which the Jahnuś and the Vṛcivants contended for sovereignty, Viśvāmitra, the Jahnu king, winning it by his knowledge of a certain rite. See also Hariyūpiyā.

¹ vi. 27, 5 et seq.

² Altindisches Leben, 124.

³ Oldenberg, Buddha, 404; Ludwig,

Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 153; Hillebrandt, Vedische Mythologie, I, 105.

⁴ xxi. 12, 2.

Vṛjana, according to Roth,¹ denotes in several passages of the Rīgveda² the 'settlement' or 'village,' the German 'Mark' and its inhabitants. Zimmer,³ accepting this view, sees in Vṛjana the 'secure abode' (*kṣiti dhruvā*) where the clan lives,⁴ the clan itself as a village community (like Grāma), and the clan in war.⁵ Geldner,⁶ on the other hand, takes the literal sense of Vṛjana to be 'net,' developing all the other senses from that idea, but the traditional view seems more natural.

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2.

² i. 51, 15; 73, 2; 91, 21; 105, 19; 128, 7; 165, 15; 166, 14, etc.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 142, 159, 161.

⁴ Rv. i. 51, 15; 73, 2 (cf. i. 73, 4).

⁵ Rv. vii. 32, 27; x. 42, 10.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 139 et seq.

Vṛtra-ghna occurs in a passage of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ where in a Gāthā reciting the prowess of Bharata it is said that he bound horses on the Yamunā (Jumna) and Gaṅgā (Ganges) Vṛtraghne, which Sāyaṇa renders 'at Vṛtraghna,' as the name of a place. Roth,² however, seems right in interpreting the form as a dative, 'for the slayer of Vṛtra'—i.e., Indra.

¹ viii. 23, 5.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Aufrecht, *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, 425.

Vṛtra-śaṅku, literally 'Vṛtra-peg,' found in one passage of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ is said by the scholiast on the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra² to denote a stone pillar. This improbable interpretation is based on another passage in the same Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ xiii. 8, 4, 1.

² xxi. 3, 31.

³ iv. 2, 5, 15. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 437, n. 1.

Vṛddha-dyumna Ābhipratāriṇa ('descendant of Abhipratārin') is the name of a prince (*vājanya*) in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 48, 9), where his priest, Śucivṛkṣa Gaupalāyana, is praised. In the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xv, 16, 10-13), on the contrary, he is said to have erred in the sacrifice, when a Brahmin prophesied that the result would be the expulsion of the Kurus from Kurukṣetra, an event which actually came to pass.

Vṛddha-vāsinī in the Nīrūkta (v. 21) denotes the 'female jackal.'

1. Vṛṣa. See Vṛṣa.

2. Vṛṣa Jāna ('descendant of Jana') is the name of a famous Purohita, who was unfortunate enough, while with his royal master, Tryarūṇa, to see a boy killed by the chariot which the king drove too fast. He thereupon recalled the boy to life. The story is told briefly in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ the Śātyāyanaka,² the Tāṇḍaka,³ was also narrated in the Bhāllavi Brāhmaṇa,⁴ and is preserved in the Bṛhaddevatā.⁵ Sieg⁶ has endeavoured to trace the story in part in the Rīgveda,⁷ but there is a consensus of opinion⁸ against the correctness of such a view.

¹ xiii. 3, 12.

² See Sāyaṇa on Rv. v. 2, and the Jaiminiya version in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 20.

³ See Sāyaṇa, *loc. cit.*

⁴ Referred to in the Bṛhaddevatā, v. 23, apparently as cited in the Nidāna. The passage is not in the extant text of the Nidāna Sūtra. See Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda* 65, n. 5.

⁵ v. 14 *et seq.*, where see Macdonell's notes.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, 64-76.

⁷ v. 2.

⁸ Ludwig, Translation of the Rīgveda, 4, 324; Hillebrandt, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 33, 248 *et seq.*; Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 366 *et seq.*; *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 312. On the other hand, Geldner, *Festgruss an Roth*, 192, supports the tradition. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 32.

Vṛṣeika in the Rīgveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² denote 'scorpion.' Its poison was feared³ like that of serpents. It is described as lying torpid in the earth during winter.⁴

¹ i. 191, 16.

² x. 4, 9, 15; xii. 1, 46; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 27.

³ Rv., *loc. cit.*; Av. x. 4, 9, 15.

⁴ Av. xii. 1, 46.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Vṛṣa is the name of a plant of some kind in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā.¹ Later the *Gendarussa vulgaris* is so styled. Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā² has Vṛṣa, which Böhlingk³ takes to mean a small animal, a quite possible sense. Cf. Yevāṣa.

¹ xxx. 1.

² iv. 8, 1.

³ Dictionary, General Index to Supplements, 376.

Vṛṣa-khādi is used as an epithet of the Maruts in the Rigveda.¹ The sense is doubtful: Bollensen² thought the expression referred to the wearing of rings in the ears; Max Müller³ renders it 'strong rings,' comparing the later Cakra or discus.

¹ i. 64, 10.

² *Orient und Occident*, 2, 461, n.

³ *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 107, 120.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 263.

Vṛṣa-gaṇa is the name of a family of singers mentioned in one passage of the Rigveda.¹

¹ ix. 97, 8. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 132.

Vṛṣaṇ-aśva is the name of a man referred to in the Rigveda,¹ where Indra is called Menā, perhaps his 'wife' or 'daughter.' The same legend is alluded to in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa,² the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ the Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,⁴ and the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka,⁵ but it is clear that all of these texts had no real tradition of what was referred to.

¹ i. 51, 13.

² ii. 79 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 37).

³ iii. 3, 4, 18.

⁴ i. 1, 16.

⁵ i. 12, 3.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 81, n. 2.

Vṛṣa-daṃśa, 'strong-toothed,' is the name of the cat in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā,¹ where it figures as a victim at the Aśva-medha ('horse sacrifice'). It also appears in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa;² the fact that the sneeze of the cat is here referred to renders it likely that the animal was already tamed. Geldner³ sees a house cat in the animal alluded to in a hymn of the Atharvaveda⁴ by a set of curious epithets, including *vṛṣadatī*, 'strong-toothed,' but Whitney⁵ decisively rejects the idea that the hymn refers to the domestic cat.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 21, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 12; Vāja-saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 31.

² viii. 2, 2.

³ *Vedische Studien*, I, 313-315.

⁴ i. 18.

⁵ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 19, 20; Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 153, n.; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 261.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 86.

Vṛṣan in two passages of the Rigveda¹ seems to denote a man, with the patronymic Pāthya in one of them.

¹ i. 36, 10; vi. 16, 14. 15. Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 152, 153; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 104.

Vṛṣabha regularly denotes a 'bull' in the Rigveda,¹ but usually in a metaphorical sense.

¹ i. 94, 10; 160, 3; vi. 46, 4; of Parjanya, vii. 101, 1. 6, etc. Roth renders *vṛṣabhāṇna*, ii. 16, 5, 'eating strong food'; but the literal sense, 'whose food is bulls,' will answer. Cf. Māṃsa.

Vṛṣala in the dicing hymn of the Rigveda¹ denotes an 'outcast'; the same sense appears in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,² where the touch of either a Vṛṣala or a Vṛṣali is to be avoided.

¹ x. 34, 11. Cf. Nirukta, iii. 16.

² vi. 4, 12 Mādhyandina.

Vṛṣa-śuṣma Vātāvata ('descendant of Vātāvant') Jātūkarnya is the name of a priest in the Brāhmaṇas of the Rigveda.¹ Vṛṣaśuṣma in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa² is probably intended for the same name.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 29, 1; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, ii. 9 (with a *varia* | *lectio Vādhāvata*: *Indische Studien*, 1, 215, n. 1).

² *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Vṛṣā-rava, 'roaring like a bull,' is the name of some animal in the Rigveda.¹ In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² the word occurs in the dual, meaning perhaps 'mallet' or 'drumstick.'

¹ x. 146, 2 = Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 5, 6. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 426; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 90.

² xii. 5, 2, 7.

Vṛṣṭi is the regular word for 'rain' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 116, 12; ii. 5, 6, etc.

² Av. iii. 31, 11; vi. 22, 3, etc.

Vṛṣṭi-havya is in the Rigveda¹ the name of a Rṣi, whose sons were the Upastutas.

¹ x. 115, 9. Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 152, 153; Ludwig, | Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 108, 109.

Veṇu in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes a 'reed' of bamboo. It is described in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā³ as 'hollow' (*su-ṣira*). In the Rigveda⁴ it occurs only in a Vālakhilya hymn in a Dānastuti ('praise of gifts'), where Roth⁵ thinks that 'flutes of reed' are meant, a sense which Veṇu has in the later texts. The Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa⁶ couples Veṇu with Sasya, stating that they ripen in Vāsanta, 'spring.' Apparently bamboo reeds are meant.⁷

¹ i. 27, 3.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 5, 2; vii. 4, 19, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 12; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 19; ii. 6, 2, 17, etc.

³ v. 1, 1, 4.

⁴ viii. 55, 3.

⁵ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2.

⁶ iv. 12.

⁷ Cf. Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 6, 17, with the scholiast; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 343.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

Vetasa is the name of the water plant *Calamus Rotang*, or a similar reed, in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It is called 'golden' (*hiranyaya*) and 'water-born' (*apsuja*).⁴

¹ iv. 58, 5.

² Av. x. 7, 41; xviii. 3, 5; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 3, 12, 2; 4, 4, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvii. 6; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 4, 3, etc.

³ Rv., loc. cit.; Av. x. 7, 41.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 3, 12, 2, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

Vetasu is a name occurring in the singular in two passages of the Rigveda¹ and once in the plural.² It seems that he was defeated by Indra, but there is no reason to assume that he was a demon. Zimmer³ thinks that the Vetāsus were probably the tribe of which Daśadyu was a member, and that they defeated the Tugras. The passages are too obscure to render any version probable.

¹ vi. 20, 8; 26, 4.

² x. 49, 4.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 128. Cf. Kaegi, *Der Rigveda*, n. 337.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 55, 328.

Vetasvant, 'abounding in reeds,' is the name of a place in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ not, as Weber² once took it, a part of the name of Ekayāvan Gāmdama.

¹ xxi. 14, 20.

² *Indische Studien*, i, 32. Cf. Hopkins, | *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 69.

Veda in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes 'sacred lore.' In the plural³ it more definitely refers to the Vedas of the Ṛc, Yajus, and Sāman. Cf. Vidyā.

¹ Av. vii. 54, 2; x. 8, 17; xv. 3, 7.

² *Traya*, 'threefold,' Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 5, 10; xiii. 4, 3, 3; Nirukta, i. 2, 18, 20, etc.

³ Av. iv. 35, 6; xix. 2, 12; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 11, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 32, 1; vi. 15, 11; Taittiriya

Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 11, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 3, 7; xii. 3, 4, 11, etc. In the Brāhmaṇas the word, no doubt, has normally the sense of the extant collections, which appear under their accepted titles, Ṛgveda, Yajurveda, Sāmaveda, in the Āranyakas.

Vedāṅga, as the name of a text subsidiary to the study of the Rigveda, is first found in the Nirukta¹ and the Rigveda Prātiśākhya.²

¹ i. 20.

² xii. 40.

| Cf. Roth, *Nirukta*, xv. *et seq.*; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 42.

1. Vena occurs in one passage of the Rigveda¹ as a generous patron. Pṛthavāna, found in the same passage, may or may not be another name of his, and Pārthya in the following stanza of the hymn is perhaps his patronymic.

¹ x. 93, 14. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 166.

2. Vena in the Rigveda¹ is thought by Tilak² to be the planet Venus. But this is certainly impossible.

¹ x. 123.

² *Orion*, 163 *et seq.*

| Cf. Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, xciv.

1. Veśa is a term of somewhat doubtful sense, apparently denoting 'vassal,' 'tenant,' in a few passages,¹ and, according to Roth,² 'dependent neighbour.'

¹ Rv. iv. 3, 13; v. 85, 7; possibly x. 49, 5; but cf. 2. Veśa; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 5 (*veśatva*); xxxi. 12; xxxii. 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, Kāṇva, ii. 5, 7; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, i. 4, 8; ii. 3, 7; iv. 1, 13. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 204, who takes *veśas* in Av. ii. 32, 5, where *pari-veśas* also occurs in the same sense, and compares *vaiśya* in Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 7, 1, as meaning 'servitude'

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 1. *veśa*, and *veśatva*. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 75, who seems inclined to read *veśas* in Av. ii. 32, 5; but Weber's explanation of the origin of the sense of 'servant' is adequate. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 135, n. 4, sees in Veśa either a neighbour or a member of the same village community. Cf. *Sajāta*.

2. Veśa may be a proper name in two passages of the Rigveda;¹ if so, it is quite uncertain whether a demon is meant or not.

¹ ii. 13, 8; x. 49, 5. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 152, 164.

Veśāntā,¹ Veśāntī,² Veśāntā,³ all denote a 'pond' or 'tank.' Cf. *Vaiśanta*.

¹ Av. xi. 6, 10; xx. 128, 8, 9; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 12, 1.

² Av. i. 3, 7.

³ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 3, 11.

Veśas. See 1. Veśa.

Veśāntā. See Veśāntā.

Veśī in one passage of the Rigveda¹ seems to denote a 'needle.'

¹ vii. 18, 17. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 264, n.

Veśman, 'house,' occurs in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It denotes the house as the place where a man is 'settled' (*viś*).

¹ x. 107, 10; 146, 3.

² Av. v. 17, 13; ix. 6, 30; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 24, 6, etc. In Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 2, 14, the single

house (*eka-veśman*) of the king is contrasted with the numerous dwellings of the people.

Veśya in two passages of the Rigveda (iv. 26, 3; vi. 61, 14) seems to denote the relation of 'dependence' rather than 'neighbourhood.' Cf. 1. Veśa.

Veṣka in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iii. 8, 1, 15) denotes the 'noose' for strangling the sacrificial animal. See Bleṣka.

Vehat seems to mean a 'cow that miscarries.' It is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.²

¹ xii. 4, 37 *et seq.* In iii. 23, 1, a woman is called *vehat*.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 27; xxiv. 1, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 5, 3, etc. In Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,

xii. 4, 4, 6, Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 195, adopts the sense 'a cow desiring the bull.' But cf. Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 127.

Vaikarṇa occurs but once in the Rigveda¹ in the description of the Dāśarājña, where Sudās is stated to have overthrown the twenty-one tribes (*janān*) of the kings or folk of the two Vaikarṇas. Zimmer² conjectures that they were a joint people, the Kuru-Kriviś: this is quite possible, and even probable. Vikarṇa as the name of a people is found in the Mahābhārata,³ and a lexicographer⁴ places the Vikarṇas in Kaśmīr, a reminiscence probably of a real settlement of the Kurus in that country. Cf. Uttara Kuru.

¹ vii. 18, 11.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 103.

³ vi. 2105.

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 261 *et seq.*, who sees in Vaikarṇau the two Vaikarṇa kings.

Vaikhānasa is the name of a mythical group of Ṛṣis who are said in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ to have been slain at Munimaraṇa by Rahasyu Devamalimluc, and who are mentioned in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka also.² An individual Vaikhānasa is Puruhanman.³

¹ xiv. 4, 7.

² i. 23, 3 (*Indische Studien*, 1, 78).

³ xiv. 9, 29.

Vaijāna, 'descendant of Vijāna,' is Sāyaṇa's version of the patronymic of Vṛṣa in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ The real reading is *vai Jānaḥ*, as pointed out by Weber.²

¹ xiii. 3, 12.

² *Indische Studien*, 10, 32.

Vaiṭṭabhaṭī-putra is the name in the Kāṇva recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 2) of a teacher, a pupil of Kārsakeyīputra, Cf. Vaidabhṛtīputra.

Vaidava, 'descendant of Viḍu,' is the patronymic of a Vasiṣṭha in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xi. 8, 14), where he is said to have been the seer of a Sāman or Chant.

Vaidūrya, 'beryl,' is first found in the late Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 40; *Omina und Portenta*, 325 et seq.

Vaitaraṇa occurs once in the Rigveda.¹ Roth² thinks the word is a patronymic, but it seems rather³ to be an adjective in the sense of 'belonging to Vitarāṇa' used of Agni, like Agni of Bharata or of Vadhryaśva.

¹ x. 61, 17.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2.

³ Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-

veda, 3, 165; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 457, n.

Vaitahavya, 'descendant of Vitahavya,' is the name of a family who are said in the Atharvaveda¹ to have come to ruin because they devoured a Brahmin's cow. They are said to be Sṛñjayas, but as the exact form of the legend here referred to does not occur elsewhere, its authenticity is open to some doubt.² According to Zimmer,³ Vaitahavya is a mere epithet of the Sṛñjayas, but this is not probable⁴ in view of the existence of a Vitahavya.

¹ v. 18, 10. 11; 19, 1.

² Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 434.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 132.

⁴ Cf. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 405; Weber *Indische Studien*, 18, 233.

Vaida, 'descendant of Vida,' is the patronymic of Hiranyadant in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.² The word is also written Baida.

¹ iii. 6, 4; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 10, 9.

² ii. 1. 5.

Vaidathina, 'descendant of Vidathin,' is the patronymic of Rjīśvan in the Rigveda (iv. 16, 11; v. 29, 13).

Vaidad-aśvi, 'descendant of Vidadaśva,' is the patronymic of Taranta in the Rigveda.¹ In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² and the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa³ the Vaidadaśvis are Taranta and Purumīlha. The latter is not a Vaidadaśvi in the Rigveda, a clear sign of the worthlessness of the legends relative to these two men in the Brāhmaṇas.

¹ v. 61, 10.

² xiii. 7, 12. Cf. Śāṭyāyana in Sāyaṇa on Rv. ix. 58, 3.

³ i. 151; iii. 139, where Vaitadaśvi is the form. Cf. Ārṣeya Brāhmaṇa, p. 54 (ed. Burnell).

Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 360; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 232, n.; *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 354; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 62 et seq.

Vaidabhṛti-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Vedabhṛt,' is the name of a teacher in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Mādhyamīna recension of the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 32). Cf. Vaitṭabhaṭīputra.

Vaidarbha, 'prince of Vidarbha,' is applied to Bhīma in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 34, 9).

Vaidarbhi, 'descendant of Vidarbha,' is the patronymic of a Bhārgava in the Praśna Upaniṣad (i. 1; ii. 1).

Vaideha, 'prince of Videha,' is the title of Janaka and of Namī Sāpya.

Vaidhasa, 'descendant of Vedhas,' is the patronymic of Hariścandra in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 13, 1) and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xv. 17, 1).

Vainya, 'descendant of Vena,' is the patronymic of the mythic Pṛthi, Pṛthī, or Pṛthu.¹

¹ Rv. viii. 9, 10; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 20; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 5, 4, etc.

Vaiपाścita ('descendant of Vipāścit') Dārḍha-jayanti ('descendant of Dr̥dhajayanta') Gupta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Vaiपाścita Dārḍhajayanti Dr̥dhajayanta Lauhitya, in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1).

Vaiपाścita ('descendant of Vipāścit') Dārḍhajayanti ('descendant of Dr̥dhajayanta') Dr̥dhajayanta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Vipāścit Dr̥dhajayanta Lauhitya, in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1).

Vaiyaśva, 'descendant of Vyaśva,' is the patronymic of Viśvamanas in the Rigveda (viii. 23, 24; 24, 23; 26, 11).

Vaiyāghrapadī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Vyāghrapad,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Kāṇvī-putra, in the Kāṇva recension of the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 1).

Vaiyāghra-padya, 'descendant of Vyāghrapad,' is the patronymic of Indradyumna Bhāllaveya in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,² of Buḍila Āsvatarāśvi in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,³ and of Gośruti in that Upaniṣad⁴ and in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.⁵ In the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa⁶ the patronymic is applied to Rāma Krātuḥjāteya.

¹ x. 6, 1, 8.

² v. 14, 1.

³ v. 16, 1.

⁴ v. 2, 3.

⁵ ix. 7 (Gośruta-vaiyāghrapadya as a compound).

⁶ iii. 40, 1; iv. 16, 1.

Vaiyāska is read in one passage of the Rigveda Prātiśākhya,¹ as the name of an authority on the metres of the Rigveda. Roth² is clearly right in thinking that Yāska is meant.³

¹ xvii. 25.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ The name not being a patronymic

from Viyāska, but standing for *vai* Yāskah. Cf. Vaijāna.

Vaira¹ and Vaira-deya² seem to have in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas the definite and technical sense of 'wergeld,' the money to be paid for killing a man as a compensation to his relatives. This view is borne out by the Sūtras of Āpastamba³ and Baudhāyana.⁴ Both prescribe the scale of 1,000 cows for a Kṣatriya,⁵ 100 for a Vaiśya, 10 for a Śūdra, and a bull over and above in each case. Āpastamba leaves the destination of the payment vague, but Baudhāyana assigns it to the king. It is reasonable to suppose that the cows were intended for the relations, and the bull was a present to the king for his intervention to induce the injured relatives to abandon the demand for the life of the offender. The Āpastamba Sūtra⁶ allows the same scale of wergeld for women, but the Gautama Sūtra⁷ puts them on a level with men of the Śūdra caste only, except in one special case. The payment is made for the purpose of *vaira-yātana* or *vaira-niryātana*, 'requital of enmity,' 'expiation.'

The Rigveda⁸ preserves, also, the important notice that a man's wergeld was a hundred (cows), for it contains the epithet *śata-dāya*, 'one whose wergeld is a hundred.' No doubt the values varied, but in the case of Śunaḥśepa the amount is a hundred (cows) in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.⁹ In the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹⁰ *śata-dāya* again appears.

¹ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 1, 12. Cf. Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 2, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, ix. 2; Kapiṭhala Saṃhitā, viii. 5; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, i. 7, 5, all of which have *vīram* for *vairam*, perhaps wrongly.

² Rv. v. 61, 8 (on the exact sense of which, cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 361; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 92; Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 354); Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 8; xxviii. 2. 3. 6.

³ i. 9, 24, 1-4.

⁴ i. 10, 19, 1. 2.

⁵ The crime of slaying a Brahmin is too heinous for a wergeld. See Āpastamba, i. 9, 24, 7 *et seq.*; Baudhāyana, i. 10, 18, 18.

⁶ i. 9, 24, 5.

⁷ i. 10, 19, 3.

⁸ ii. 32, 4.

⁹ vii. 15, 7.

¹⁰ See n. 1. The word is not found in the Taittiriya.

The fixing of the price shows that already public opinion, and perhaps the royal authority, was in Rigvedic times diminishing the sphere of private revenge; on the other hand, the existence of the system shows how weak was the criminal authority of the king (*cf.* Dharma).

Cf. Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 41, 672-676; Bühler and von Schroeder, *Festgruss an Roth*, 44-52; Bühler, *Sacred*

Books of the East, 2, 78, 79; 14, 201
Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 402
Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 131, 132; Delbrück
in Leist, *Altarisches Jus Gentium*, 297.

Vaira-hatya, 'manslaughter,' is mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xxx. 13) and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (i. 5, 9, 5). *Cf.* Virahan.

Vai-rājya. See Rājya.

Vairūpa, 'descendant of Virūpa,' is the patronymic of Aṣṭā-damṣṭra in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (viii. 9, 21).

Vaiśanta is the name in the Rigveda¹ of a prince whose offering Indra is said to have deserted for that of Sudās through the aid of the Vasiṣṭhas. Ludwig² thinks that the name is Veśanta, and that he was a priest of the Pṛthu-Parśus; Griffith³ says that probably a river is meant, but neither of these views is plausible.

¹ vii. 33, 2.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 173.

³ *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 24, n.

Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 130.

Vaiśampāyana, 'descendant of Viśampa,' is the name of a teacher, famous later, but in the earlier Vedic literature known only to the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (i. 7, 5) and the Gṛhya Sūtras.

Vai-śāleya, 'descendant of Viśāla,' is the patronymic of the mythic Takṣaka in the Atharvaveda (viii. 10, 29).

Vaiśi-putra, 'the son of a Vaiśya wife,' is mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 7, 3; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2

Vaiśya denotes a man, not so much of the people, as of the subject class, distinct from the ruling noble (Kṣatriya) and the Brāhmaṇa, the higher strata of the Āryan community on the one side, and from the aboriginal Śūdra on the other. The name is first found in the Puruṣa-sūkta ('hymn of man') in the Rīgveda,¹ and then frequently from the Atharvaveda² onwards,³ sometimes in the form of Viśya.⁴

The Vaiśya plays singularly little part in Vedic literature, which has much to say of Kṣatriya and Brahmin. His characteristics are admirably summed up in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁵ in the adjectives *anyasya bali-kṛt*, 'tributary to another'; *anyasyādyā*, 'to be lived upon by another'; and *yathākāma-jyeyah*, 'to be oppressed at will.' He was unquestionably taxed by the king (Rājan), who no doubt assigned to his retinue the right of support by the people, so that the Kṣatriyas grew more and more to depend on the services rendered to them by the Vaiśyas. But the Vaiśya was not a slave: he could not be killed by the king or anyone else without the slayer incurring risk and the payment of a wergeld (Vaira), which even in the Brahmin books extends to 100 cows for a Vaiśya. Moreover, though the Vaiśya could be expelled by the king at pleasure, he cannot be said to have been without property in his land. Hopkins⁶ thinks it is absurd to suppose that he could really be a landowner when he was subject to removal at will, but this is to ignore the fact that normally the king could not remove the landowner, and that kings were ultimately dependent on the people, as the tales of exiled kings show.

On the other hand, Hopkins⁷ is clearly right in holding that the Vaiśya was really an agriculturist, and that Vedic society was not merely a landholding aristocracy, superimposed upon an agricultural aboriginal stock, as Baden Powell⁸ urged. Without ignoring the possibility that the Dravidians were agriculturists, there is no reason to deny that the Āryans were

¹ x. 90, 12.

² v. 17, 9.

³ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 5, etc.

See Varṇa.

⁴ Av. vi. 13, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 48, etc.

⁵ vii. 29. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 439.

⁶ *India, Old and New*, 222 et seq.

⁷ *Op. cit.*, 210 et seq.

⁸ *Indian Village Community*, 190 et seq.

so likewise, and the goad of the plougher was the mark of a Vaiśya in life⁹ and in death.¹⁰ It would be absurd to suppose that the Āryan Vaiśyas did not engage in industry and commerce (cf. Paṇi, Vaṇij), but pastoral pursuits and agriculture must have been their normal occupations.

In war the Vaiśyas must have formed the bulk of the force under the Kṣatriya leaders (see Kṣatriya). But like the Homeric commoners, the Vaiśyas may well have done little of the serious fighting, being probably ill-provided with either body armour or offensive weapons.

That the Vaiśyas were engaged in the intellectual life of the day is unlikely; nor is there any tradition, corresponding to that regarding the Kṣatriyas, of their having taken part in the evolution of the doctrine of Brahman, the great philosophic achievement of the age. The aim of the Vaiśya's ambition was, according to the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,¹¹ to become a Grāmaṇī, or village headman, a post probably conferred by the king on wealthy Vaiśyas, of whom no doubt there were many. It is impossible to say if in Vedic times a Vaiśya could attain to nobility or become a Brahmin. No instance can safely be quoted in support of such a view,¹² though such changes of status may have taken place (see Kṣatriya and Vṛṇa).

It is denied by Fick¹³ that the Vaiśyas were ever a caste, and the denial is certainly based on good grounds if it is held that a caste means a body within which marriage is essential, and which follows a hereditary occupation (cf. Varna). But it would be wrong¹⁴ to suppose that the term Vaiśya was merely applied by theorists to the people who were not nobles or priests. It must have been an early appellation of a definite class which was separate from the other classes, and properly to be compared with them. Moreover, though there were differences among Vaiśyas, there were equally differences among Kṣatriyas and Brāhmaṇas, and it is impossible to deny

⁹ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 1.

¹⁰ Kauśika Sūtra, lxxx.

¹¹ ii. 5, 4, 4.

¹² Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 55 *et seq.*, argues to the contrary from Buddhist evidence; but this has no

cogency for the Vedic period, and much, if not all, of it is hardly in point as concerns this issue.

¹³ *Die sociale Gliederung*, 163 *et seq.*

¹⁴ Cf. *Indian Empire*, i, 347.

the Vaiśyas' claim to be reckoned a class or caste if the other two are such, though at the present day things are different.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 213 et seq.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 1 et seq.; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 7 et seq.; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*,

3, 242, 243; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 76 et seq. (for the Epic Vaiśya).

Vaiśvā-mitra, 'descendant of Viśvāmitra,' is the term by which that famous priest's line is referred to in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 17 et seq.).

Vaiṣṭha-pureya, 'descendant of Viṣṭhapura,' is the name of a teacher in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad in the Mādhyamīna recension (ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 25). He was a pupil of Śaṇḍilya and Rauhiṇāyana.

Vyacha in *go-vyacha*, the name of one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda,¹ is of uncertain signification. According to Sāyaṇa,² the compound denotes a 'driver out of cows.' Perhaps it means a 'tormentor of cows,' as the St. Petersburg Dictionary takes it. Weber³ renders it as 'knacker of cows,' Eggeling as 'one who approaches cows.'

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 18; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 16, 1. Cf. Kāṭhaka Samhitā, xv. 4.

² On Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, loc. cit.

³ *Indische Streifen*, I, 82, n. 11. This

interpretation is supported by the use of the word in the Kāṭhaka, where it replaces the Govikartana of other texts. See Ratnā (p. 200).

⁴ *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 416.

Vy-advara,¹ Vy-advarī,² are the names of a 'gnawing' (*ad*, 'eat') animal in the Atharvaveda and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa. Cf. also Vyadhvara, which the St. Petersburg Dictionary would read throughout.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 4, 1, 27. Cf. Av. vi. 50, 2.

² Av. iii. 28, 2, where a worm is certainly not meant.

Vyadhvara, 'perforating,' designates a worm in one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ where there seems to be no good reason to alter the reading to Vyadvara, though Whitney² thinks that it may rather be connected with *vi-adhvan*³ than with the root *vyadh*, 'pierce.'⁴ The term occurs with Maśaka, 'fly,' in the Hiraṇyakeśi Grhya Sūtra,⁵ and perhaps also in another passage of the Atharvaveda,⁶ where, however, both Whitney⁷ and Śaṅkar Paṇḍit read Vyadvara.

¹ ii. 31, 4.

² Translation of the Atharvaveda, 74.

³ This would mean 'diverging from the road,' 'devious.'

⁴ The Padapāṭha analyzes the word as *vi-adhvara*.

⁵ ii. 16, 3.

⁶ vi. 50, 3.

⁷ *Op. cit.*, 318. Cf. 135.

Cf. also Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 316, 361, 487; Lanman in Whitney, *op. cit.*, 318.

Vyalkaśā is the name of a plant in the Rigveda.¹

¹ x. 16, 13. Cf. Zimmer *Altindisches Leben*, 70.

Vy-aśva is the name of a Ṛṣi, a protégé of the Aśvins,¹ mentioned in several hymns of the eighth Maṇḍala,² which may have been the composition of a descendant of his, Viśva-manas. In two other passages³ he is referred to only as a Ṛṣi of the past, and Oldenberg⁴ points out that none of his own work appears in the Saṃhitā. The Rigveda also mentions⁵ the Vyaśvas, with whom Ludwig⁶ is inclined to connect Vaśa Aśvya. An Āṅgirasa Vyaśva occurs as a seer of Sāmans or Chants in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁷

¹ Rv. i. 112, 15.

² viii. 23, 16, 23; 24, 22; 26, 9.

³ Rv. viii. 9, 10; ix. 65, 7.

⁴ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* 42, 217.

⁵ Rv. viii. 24, 28

⁶ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 106.

⁷ xiv. 10, 9.

Vy-aṣṭi is the name of a mythical teacher in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ iv. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 Mādhyamīna.

Vyā-khyāna in one passage of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ clearly denotes a 'narrative' merely—viz., that of the dispute of Kadrū and Suparnī. In other passages² the word means simply 'commentary.' In the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,³ used in the plural, it signifies a species of writing, apparently 'commentaries,' though its exact relation to Anuvyākhyāna must remain obscure. Sieg⁴ thinks that the Vyākhyānas were forms of narrative like Anvākhyāna and Anuvyākhyāna.

¹ iii. 6, 2, 7.

² vi. 1, 27, 33; vii. 2, 4, 28.

³ ii. 4, 10; iv. 1, 6 (Mādhyamīna =

2 Kāṇva); 5, 11.

⁴ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 21, 34.

Vyāghra, 'tiger,' is never found in the Rīgveda, but frequently occurs in the Atharvaveda,¹ as well as the lion. This fact is legitimately regarded as an indication that the Atharvaveda belongs to a period when the Vedic Indian had approached and entered the territory of Bengal. Later,² also, mention of the tiger is quite common. The Taittirīya Saṃhitā³ preserves a reference to the danger of waking a sleeping tiger. The destructive character of the animal is often alluded to, the man-eater (*puruṣād*)⁴ being also mentioned. Like the lion, the tiger passes as a symbol of strength.⁵ This idea is illustrated by the fact that the king at the Rājasūya ('royal consecration') steps⁷ on a tiger's skin to win himself the strength of the animal. Cf. also Śārdūla, Petva.

¹ iv. 3, 1; 36, 6; vi. 38, 1; 103, 3; 140, 1; xii. 1, 49; 2, 43; xix. 46, 5; 49, 4.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 5, 5; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 9; xix. 10; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 5, 3; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 1, 8; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 9, 3; 10, 2, etc.

³ v. 4, 10, 5.

⁴ Cf. Av. iv. 36, 6; viii. 5, 11, and see Śaśayū.

⁵ Av. xii. 1, 49.

⁶ Av. iv. 8, 4, 7. Cf. Yāska, Nirukta, iii. 18.

⁷ Av. iv. 8, 4. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 92. He does not wear the skin, as Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 79, says.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities* 249, 250.

Vyāghra-padya is a false reading in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (v. 16, 1) for Vaiyāghrapadya.

Vyādhi, 'disease,' occurs several times in Vedic literature.¹ The specific diseases are dealt with under the separate names, but the Vedic texts also mention innumerable bodily defects. The list of victims² at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') includes a 'dwarf' (*vāmana*, *kubja*), a 'bald' person (*khalati*),³ a 'blind' man (*andha*),⁴ a 'deaf' man (*badhira*),⁵ a 'dumb' man (*mūka*),⁶ a 'fat' man (*pīvan*), a 'leper' (*sidhmala*, *kilāsa*),⁷ a 'yellow-eyed' man (*hary-akṣa*), a 'tawny-eyed' man (*piṅg-ākṣa*), a 'cripple' (*pīṭha-sarpin*), a 'lame' man (*srāma*), a 'sleepless' man (*jāgaraṇa*), a 'sleepy' man (*svaṇana*), one⁸ 'too tall' (*ati-dīrgha*), one 'too short' (*ati-hrasva*), one 'too stout' (*ati-sthūla* or *aty-aṃsala*), one 'too thin' (*ati-kṛśa*), one 'too white' (*ati-śukla*), one 'too dark' (*ati-kṛṣṇa*), one 'too bald' (*ati-kulva*), and one 'too hairy' (*ati-lomaśa*).

In the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā⁹ the man with bad nails and the man with brown teeth are mentioned along with sinners like the *Didhiṣūpati*. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁰ mentions a 'white-spotted (*śukla*), bald-headed man, with projecting teeth (*viklidha*) and reddish-brown eyes.' Interesting is Zimmer's¹¹ suggestion that *kirmira* found in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹² means 'spotty' as an intermixture of races, but it is only a conjecture, apparently based on a supposed connexion of the word with *kr*, 'mix.' In the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹³ and the

¹ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 10, 3; Śaṅkha Smṛiti Brāhmaṇa, v. 4; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 4, 8.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 10, 17, 21; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 6, 1; 14, 1; 17, 1.

³ Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 6, 5.

⁴ Cf. Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 2, 9; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 1, 9; 13, 2; viii. 4, 2; 9, 1; 10, 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iii. 3.

⁵ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 2, 10; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 1, 10; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, loc. cit.

⁶ Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, loc. cit.

⁷ *Kilāsa* also in Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 3, 17; xxiii. 16, 11, etc.

⁸ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 22; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 19, 1, where are added the man who winks too much (*ati-mirmira*), has too prominent teeth (*ati-dantura*) or too small teeth (*ati-kirīṣa*), and who stares excessively (*ati-memiṣa*). Cf. Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1, 84, n. 4.

⁹ iv. 1, 9; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 3, 9. Cf. Av. vii. 65, 3.

¹⁰ xiii. 3, 6, 5. See Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 323, n.

¹¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 428.

¹² xxx. 21.

¹³ xxx. 15, especially *avijātā* and *vijarjarā*, beside *avatokā* and *paryāyini*; *atitvari* and *atishkadvari* are also possibly so to be understood. Cf. Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1, 80.

Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa¹⁴ various epithets are applied to women, some of which seem to denote disease, and in the Atharvaveda¹⁵ the feminine adjectives, 'antelope-footed' (*rśya-pādī*) and 'bull-toothed' (*vṛṣa-datī*), probably refer to bodily defects.

¹⁴ iii. 4, 11, 1, where *apaskadvārī* and *paryāriṇī* are read.

¹⁵ i. 18, 4. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, i, 314, understands the hymn as refer-

ring to the domestic cat, but this lacks plausibility. The sense of the other epithets there occurring is quite obscure.

Vy-āna is the name of one of the vital airs. See Prāṇa.

Vyāma in the Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² denotes the 'span' of the outstretched arms as a measure of length. It may be estimated at six feet or equivalent to a fathom.³

¹ Av. vi. 137, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 1, 4; 2, 5, 1, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 2, 3, 1, 2; i. 2, 5, 14; vii. 1, 1, 37, where the scholiast equates it to 4 Aratnis or cubits (while the scholiast on Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, ix. 1, 9, regards it

as equal to 5 Aratnis). According to the Śulva Sūtra of Baudhāyana, the Aratni equals 24 *āṅgula* (= $\frac{3}{4}$ inch). See Fleet, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1912, 231, 233, 234.

³ See Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 309, n. 5.

Vyāsa Pārāśarya ('descendant of Parāśara') is the name of a mythical sage who in the Vedic period is found only as a pupil of Viśvakṣena in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) at the end of the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa and in the late Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.¹

¹ i. 9, 2. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 156; 4, 377; *Indian Literature*, 184, n. 199.

Vra, according to Roth,¹ means 'troop' in the Rīgveda² and the Atharvaveda.³ Zimmer⁴ sees in the word (in the feminine form of *vrā*) a designation in one passage of the village host which formed part of the Viś, and was composed of relations (*su-bandhu*). On the other hand, Pischel⁵ thinks that in all the passages *Vrā* means 'female,' used either of animals⁶ or of

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Bechtel, *Nachrichten der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1894, 393.

² i. 124, 8; 126, 5; iv. 1, 16; viii. 2, 6; x. 123, 2. He omits i. 121, 2, where Böhrtlingk, Dictionary, s.v., treats the word as a feminine (*vrā*).

³ ii. 1, 1, a confused passage, on which see Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 37, 38.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 162.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 121, 313 *et seq.*

⁶ Rv. i. 121, 2; viii. 2, 6 (female elephants).

women who go to the feast (Samana),⁷ or courtezans (*viśyā*, 'of the people'),⁸ or, metaphorically,⁹ the hymns compared with courtezans: these senses are perhaps adequate.

⁷ Rv. i. 124, 8.

⁸ Rv. i. 126, 5.

⁹ Rv. iv. 1, 16; x. 123, 2; Av. i.

loc. cit.

Vraja denotes in the first instance, in the Rigveda,¹ the place to which the cattle resort (from *vraj*, 'go'), the 'feeding ground' to which the milk-giving animals go out² in the morning from the village (Grāma), while the others stay in it all day and night.³ Secondly it denotes the 'herd'⁴ itself. This is Geldner's view,⁵ which seems clearly better than that of Roth⁶ who regards Vraja as primarily the 'enclosure' (from *vryj*), and only thence the 'herd'; for the Vraja does not normally mean an 'enclosure' at all: the Vedic cattle were not stall-fed as a general rule. In some passages, however, 'pen,'⁷ in others 'stall,'⁸ is certainly meant. The word is often used in the myth of the robbing of the kine.⁹ It occasionally denotes a 'cistern.'¹⁰

¹ Rv. ii. 38, 8; x. 26, 3, and perhaps 97, 10; 101, 8. Cf. Medhātithi on Manu, iv. 45, and Mahābhārata, i. 41, 15, where *go-vraja* is equal to *gavāṇa prajāvāḥ*, 'the pastures of the kine,' in i. 40, 17.

² Rv. ii. 38, 8.

³ Cf. Sāyaṇa on Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 18, 14.

⁴ Rv. v. 35, 4; vii. 27, 1; 32, 10; viii. 46, 9; 51, 5.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 282 *et seq.*; *Rigveda, Glossar*, 174. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 77.

⁶ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. But cf. Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.

⁷ Av. iii. 11, 5; iv. 38, 7; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ii. 16. Metaphorically, in the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 22, Mādhyamīdina, it is a pen with a bolt (*sārgala*) and with a palisade (*sa-pari-*

śraya). The sense of 'pen' is also possible in Rv. x. 97, 10; 101, 8, and is not radically opposed to it, for Vraja denotes the place where the cattle are fed, and can therefore be applied to the stall where they are during the night. Cf. Goṣṭha.

⁸ Rv. x. 4, 2, where the 'warm Vraja' to which the cows resort is alluded to, and iv. 51, 2, where the Dawns open wide the doors of the Vraja of darkness; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 12, 2, where the Vraja is said to be made of Aśvattha wood. The sense of 'stall' is probable in Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, i. 25.

⁹ See Geldner, *op. cit.*, 2, 283 *et seq.*

¹⁰ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 4 = Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 11, 1 = Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, ii. 6.

Vrāta ('vow') in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² has the peculiar sense of the 'milk' used by one who is living on that beverage alone as a vow or penance.

¹ Av. vi. 133, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 5, 3, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 11, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 2, 10. 14. 17; 4, 2, 15; ix. 2, 1, 18. Cf. *ghṛta*-

vrata, Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 2, 5, 6, and *vrata-dughā*, the 'cow that gives the Vrāta milk,' Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 2, 14; xiv. 3, 1, 34, etc.

Vratati in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'creeping plant.'

¹ viii. 40, 6; Nirukta, i. 14; vi. 28.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 1, 3, etc.

Vrāja-pati is found in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where it is said that comrades attend Indra, as the Kulapas the Vrāja-pati, when he goes about. Zimmer² thinks that this refers to the heads of families being subordinate in war to the village headman (Grāmaṇi), but Whitney³ seems to be right in seeing merely the chieftain surrounded by the leading men, the family heads, not necessarily merely a village headman. Vrāja alone occurs in one passage of the Atharvaveda,⁴ adverbially in the sense of 'in troops.'

¹ x. 179, 2 = Av. vii. 72, 2.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 171.

³ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 436.

⁴ i. 16, 1. Cf. Whitney, *op. cit.*, 17.

Vrāja-bāhu is used in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (ii. 9) of the 'encompassing arms' of death, Vrāja here apparently meaning a 'pen,' like Vraja. Cf. Viṣṭhā-vrājin.

Vrāta is found in several passages of the Rigveda¹ and later² in the sense of 'troop.' In one passage of the Rigveda³ the troops of the Maruts are referred to by three different terms—*śardha*, *vrāta*, and *gaṇa*. From this fact Zimmer⁴ has

¹ i. 163, 8; iii. 26, 2; v. 53, 11; ix. 14, 2 (perhaps an allusion to the five tribes); x. 34, 8, 12 (of dice). In x. 57, 5, the host of the living (*jīva vrāta*) is referred to.

² Av. ii. 9, 2 ('host of the living');

Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 10, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 25; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 9, 24; xvii. 1, 5, 12, etc.

³ v. 53, 11. Cf. iii. 26, 2, where *śardha* is not mentioned.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 162.

deduced that a Vedic host fought according to clan (Viś), village (Grāma), and family, but this conclusion is hardly warranted, there being nothing to show that there is any intention to present a distinct series of divisions. It is not probable that the word ever has the technical sense of 'guild,' as Roth⁵ thinks. Cf. Vṛatapati.

⁵ In the St. Petersburg Dictionary, where this is taken to be the sense; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 9, 25; xvii. 1.

5. 12; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 25; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 10, 2.

Vṛata-pati, 'lord of troops,' is an epithet included in the names of Rudra in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,¹ along with the epithet Gaṇa-pati, 'lord of groups.' The exact sense is quite uncertain, but the term may allude to the chief of a band of robbers, as Zimmer² thinks.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 4, 1; | Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 13; Maitrāyaṇī | xvi. 25.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 179.

Vṛātya is included in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda,¹ where, however, no further explanation of the name is given. Fuller information is furnished by the Atharvaveda,² the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,³ and the Sūtras,⁴ which describe at length a certain rite intended for the use of Vṛātyas. According to the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, there are four different kinds of 'outcasts'—viz., the *hīna*, who are merely described as 'depressed'; those who have become outcasts for some sin (*nindita*); those who become outcasts at an early age, apparently by living among outcasts; and those old men who, being impotent (*śama-nīcameḍhra*), have gone to live with outcasts. The last three categories are by no means of the same importance as the first. The motive of the fourth is hard to understand: according to Rājārām Rām-

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 8; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 5, 1.

² xv. 1, 1 *et seq.*

³ xvii. 1-4.

⁴ Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 1; xvii. 4; Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 6; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 5, 4-14. See Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, 139, 140.

krishṇa Bhāgavat,⁵ they were men who had enfeebled their constitutions by undue intercourse with women in the lands of the outcasts, and returned home in a debilitated state. But this is not stated in the text.

It seems probable that the really important Vrātyas were those referred to as *hīna*, and that the other classes were only subsidiary. According to Rājārām,⁶ there were two categories of the first class: (a) The depressed (*hīna*), who were non-Āryan; and (b) degraded Āryans (*gara-gir*). This, however, is a mere guess, and devoid of probability. There seems to have been but one class of Vrātyas. That they were non-Āryan is not probable, for it is expressly said⁷ that, though unconsecrated, they spoke the tongue of the consecrated: they were thus apparently Āryans. This view is confirmed by the statement that 'they call what is easy of utterance, difficult to utter': probable they had already a somewhat Prakritic form of speech (*cf.* *Vāc*). The Sūtras mention their Arhants ('saints') and Yaudhas ('warriors'), corresponding to the Brahminical Brāhmaṇa and Kṣatriya.

Other particulars accord with the view that they were Āryans outside the sphere of Brahmin culture. Thus they are said⁸ not to practise agriculture or commerce (an allusion to a nomadic life), nor to observe the rules of Brahmacarya—*i.e.*, the principle regulating the Brahminic order of life. They were also allowed to become members of the Brahminical community by performance of the ritual prescribed, which would hardly be so natural in the case of non-Āryans.

Some details are given of the life and dress of the Vrātyas. Their principles were opposed to those of the Brahmins: they beat those unworthy of correction.⁹ Their leader (Gṛhapati) or householder wore a turban (Uṣṇīṣa), carried a whip (Pratoda), a kind of bow (Jyāhroḍa), was clothed in a black (*kṛṣṇaśa*) garment and two skins (Ajina), black and white (*kṛṣṇa-valakṣa*), and owned a rough wagon (Vipatha) covered with planks

⁵ *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 19, 360.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 359.

⁷ *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xvii. 1, 9.

⁸ *Ibid.*, xvii. 1, 2.

⁹ *Ibid.*, xvii. 1, 14.

(*phalakāstīrṇa*). The others,¹⁰ subordinate to the leader, had garments with fringes of red (*valūkāntāni dāmatūṣāṇi*), two fringes on each, skins folded double (*dviṣaṃhitāny ajināni*), and sandals (*Upānah*). The leader wore also an ornament (*Niṣka*) of silver, which Rājārām¹¹ converts into a silver coinage. The Vrātyas, on becoming consecrated, were expected to hand over their goods to the priest. Many other details are given in the Sūtras (e.g., that the shoes or sandals were of variegated black hue and pointed), but these are not authenticated by the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.

The locality in which the Vrātyas lived cannot be stated with certainty, but their nomad life¹² suggests the western tribes beyond the Sarasvatī. But they may equally well have been in the east: this possibility is so far supported by the fact that the Sūtras make the Brahmin receiving the gift of the Vrātya's outfit an inhabitant of Magadha. The Atharvaveda¹³ does not help, for it treats the Vrātya in so mystical a way that he is represented as being in all the quarters. Indeed, Roth¹⁴ believed that it was here not a case of the Vrātya of the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa at all, but of a glorification of the Vrātya as the type of the pious vagrant or wandering religious mendicant (*Parivrājaka*). This view is clearly wrong, as the occurrence of the words *uṣṇīsa*, *viṣpatha*, and *pratoda* shows. It is probable that the 15th Book of the Atharvaveda, which deals with the Vrātya, and is of a mystical character, exalts the converted Vrātya as a type of the perfect *Brahmacārin*, and, in so far, of the divinity.¹⁵

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, xvii. 1, 15. The exact sense of the passages is obscure, and was, as Lāṭyāyana shows, already obscure in his time and earlier; the translations given are all vague. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 32 *et seq.*; *Indian Literature*, 67, 68; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 31, 32; Rājārām, *loc. cit.*

¹¹ *Op. cit.*, 361.

¹² Which is indicated by their name, 'belonging to a roving band' (*vrāta*), 'vagrant.'

¹³ See Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 770 *et seq.*, with Lanman's additions.

¹⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

¹⁵ Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 94.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i. 33, 52, 445, n.; *Indian Literature*, 67, 78, 110-112, 141, 146; Aufrecht, *Indische Studien*, 1, 130 *et seq.*; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, xxvi *et seq.*; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 216.

Vrīhi, 'rice,' is never mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ but is frequently alluded to in the Atharvaveda² and later.³ Rice seems to be indigenous in the south-east of India:⁴ this fact accounts well for the absence of any mention of it in the Rigveda. Black and white rice is contrasted in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,⁵ where also⁶ the distinctions of dark, swift-growing (*āśu*), and large rice (*mahā-vrīhi*) are found. Probably the swift-growing variety is that later known as *śaṣṭika*, 'ripening in sixty days.' Vrīhi and Yava, 'barley,' are normally conjoined in the texts.⁷ Cf. Plāśuka.

¹ To take *dhānya bīja* in Rv. v. 53, 13, as 'rice seeds' is unnecessary and very improbable, nor is there better reason to see in *dhānya rasa* in Av. ii. 26, 5, a 'rice drink.'

² vi. 140, 2; viii. 7, 20; ix. 6, 14, etc.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 2, 10, 3, where it is said to ripen in autumn; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, x. 6; xi. 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 10, 2; iv. 3, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 12; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8, 7; 11, 12; viii. 16,

3. 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 5. 9; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 22 (Mādhyamīna = vi. 3, 13 Kāṇva); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 14, 3.

⁴ ii. 3, 1, 3. Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 4. 5. 6, etc.

⁵ i. 8, 10, 1.

⁶ Av. xi. 4, 13; Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 43; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 10, 6, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 239.

Vleṣka. See Bleṣka.

Ś.

Śamyu is the name of a mythical son of Brhaspati. He is quoted as a teacher in the texts of the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 10, 1; 8, 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 9, 1, v. 2, 6, 4; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 24; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 5, 2.

Cf. Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 113.

Śakaṭa,¹ Śakaṭī,² are rare words in the older literature for a 'cart.' The creaking of a cart is referred to in the Rigveda² as like the sound heard by night in the forest.

¹ Nirukta, vi. 22; xi. 47; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 8.

² Rv. x. 146, 3; Saṅgīta Brāhmaṇa, iv. 7.

Śaka-dhūma is found in one hymn of the Atharvaveda,¹ where it is celebrated as the king of the asterisms. The word seems to mean the 'smoke of (burning) cow-dung,' or else the 'smoke (rising) from (fresh) cow-dung': it may well be, as Weber² thinks, that this was deemed to be significant of the weather. Bloomfield,³ however, considers that the word is to be rendered as 'weather prophet,' that is, one who foretells the weather by means of the smoke of a fire. Whitney⁴ objects to this view with reason. It is not at all improbable that, as Roth⁵ believed, an asterism of some sort is meant, probably the 'milky way.'

¹ vi. 128, 1. 3. 4, and in the Nakṣatra Kalpa.

² *Omina und Portenta*, 363; *Indische Studien*, 5, 257; 10, 65; *Nakṣatra*, 2, 272, n.; 293.

³ *American Journal of Philology*, 7, 484 et seq.; *Journal of the American Oriental*

Society, 13, cxxxiii; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 532, 533.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 377, 378.

⁵ *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 353; Caland, *Altindisches Zauberritual*, 175, n. 3.

Śakan. See Śakṛt.

Śaka-pūta ('purified by cow-dung') is the name, apparently, of a prince, in one hymn of the Rigveda (x. 132, 5).

Śakam-bhara, 'bearer of dung,' is found in one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ where the sense is doubtful. Ludwig² and Grill³ see in it a tribal name, Bloomfield⁴ the personification of excessive evacuation (diarrhoea), while Whitney⁵ considers that it may refer to the Mahāvṛṣas, despised as having to collect dung for fuel in the absence of wood in their country.

¹ v. 22, 4.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 510.

³ *Hundert Lieder*,² 154.

⁴ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 445, 446.

⁵ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 259.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 253.

Śakā is the name of one of the victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ It is uncer-

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 12, 1; 18, 1; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 13; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 32.

tain whether a kind of bird² or fly,³ or long-eared beast⁴ is intended.

² Mahidhara on Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, loc. cit.

³ Sāyaṇa on Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 12, 1; 18, 1.

⁴ Sāyaṇa on Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 12, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

Śakuna, 'bird,' is mentioned frequently in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It usually denotes a large bird,³ or a bird which gives omens.⁴ Zimmer⁵ compares κῦκνος, which also is a bird of omen.

¹ iv. 26, 6; ix. 85, 11; 86, 13; 107, 20; 112, 2; x. 68, 7; 106, 3; 123, 6; 165, 2.

² Av. xii. 1, 51; 3, 13; xx. 127, 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 2, 6, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 53, etc.

³ Cf. Av. xi. 2, 24, as compared with Vayas; Nirukta, iii. 18.

⁴ Cf. Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, vii. 4; Maitrāyaṇī Upaniṣad, vi. 34, etc.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 430.

Śakuni, 'bird,' is used practically like Śakuna, but with a much clearer reference to divination. It was smaller than the Śyena or Suparṇa,¹ gave signs,² and foretold ill-luck.³ When it is mentioned⁴ in the list of sacrificial victims at the Aśva-medha ('horse sacrifice'), a special species must be meant: later the falcon is so called, but the 'raven' may be intended; the commentator on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā thinks that it is the 'crow.' It is mentioned several times elsewhere.⁵

¹ Rv. ii. 42, 2.

² Rv. ii. 42, 1; 43, 3.

³ Av. x. 3, 6.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 19, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 40; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 21.

⁵ Av. ii. 25, 2; vii. 64, 1; xi. 9, 9;

Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 15, 12; iv. 7, 3; Sata-patha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 1, 31; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 8, 2, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 88, 430.

Śakuni-mitra is one of the names of Vipascit Pārāśarya in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 41, 1).

Śakunta is a name for 'bird' in the Atharvaveda (xi. 6, 8).

Śakuntaka,¹ Śakuntikā,² are diminutives, meaning 'little bird' in the Saṃhitās.

¹ Khila after Rv. ii. 43; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 23. | ² Rv. i. 191, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 22.

Śakuntalā is the name of an Apsaras who bore Bharata, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ at Nāḍapit. Weber² doubtfully reads the latter word as Nāḍapitī, an epithet of Śakuntalā.

¹ xiii. 5. 4, 13.

² *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 6.

Śakunti is found in the Rigveda (ii. 42, 3; 43, 1) denoting a 'bird' of omen.

Śakula in the later Saṃhitās¹ denotes an unknown species of fish.

¹ Av. xx. 136, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 28. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97.

Śakṛt,¹ Śakan,² denotes 'dung' in the Rigveda and later. It is clear that the value of manure was early appreciated (see *Karīṣa*). For the use of the smoke of dung or of a dung fire for prognosticating the weather, see Śakadhūma.

¹ Used only in nominative and accusative: Rv. i. 161, 10; Av. xii. 4, 9; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 19, 3, etc. | base, Av. xii. 4, 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 7, 23, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 9.

² In the oblique cases Śakan is the | Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236.

1. Śakti is said in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa¹ to have been the son of Vasiṣṭha, and to have been cast into the fire by the Viśvāmitras. According to Śaḍguruśiṣya,² who appears to follow the Śātyāyanaka,³ the story of Śakti is as follows: Viśvāmitra, being defeated in a contest by Śakti, had recourse

¹ ii. 390 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 47). | ² Sarvānukramaṇi, ed. Macdonell, p. 107, and on Rv. vii. 32.

³ Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 159, n. 3.

to Jamadagni, who taught him the Sasarpārī; later he revenged himself on Śakti by having him burnt in the forest. The Bṛhaddevatā⁴ relates the first part of the tale only. Geldner⁵ sees in the Rigveda⁶ a description of the death struggle of Śakti, but this interpretation is more than doubtful.⁷

⁴ iv. 112 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, 2, 159 *et seq.*; more doubtfully, *Rigveda, Kommentar*, 89.

⁶ iii. 53, 22.

⁷ Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 254.

2. Śakti Āṅgīrasa ('descendant of Āṅgīras') is the name of a seer of a Sāman or Chant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xii. 5, 16. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160.

Śakvarī, fem. plur., denotes the Śakvarī verses, known also as the Mahānāmī verses, to which the Śākvara Sāman (chant) is sung. This sense seems to occur in the Rigveda,¹ and is certain later.²

¹ vii. 33, 4; x. 71, 14; Nirukta, i. 8.

² Av. xiii. 1, 5; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 8, 5; 6, 2, 3; iii. 4, 4, 1; v. 4, 12, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxvi. 4; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 5; xii. 13.

12; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 5, 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 1, 1; 9, 2, 17, etc.

Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 258 *et seq.*

Śaṅku in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'wooden peg.' Thus the term is used of the pegs by which a skin is stretched out in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ and of the pin of hobbles (Paḍbīṣa).⁴ In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad⁵ it may mean 'stalk'⁶ or 'fibre of a leaf.'⁷

¹ i. 164, 48.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 1, 1; 2, 2; 6, 1, 3; xiii. 8, 4, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 18, 6, etc.

³ ii. 1, 1, 10.

⁴ Bṛhadāraṇyaka, vi. 2, 13 (Mādhyama-dina = vi. 1, 13 Kāṇva), etc.

⁵ ii. 23, 4.

⁶ Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 1, 35.

⁷ Little, *Grammatical Index*, 149. But cf. Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 228, who compares śūci in Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 10; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 10, 3.

1. Śaṅkha in the Atharvaveda,¹ with the epithet Kṛśana, denotes a pearl-shell used as an amulet. In the later literature² it denotes a 'shell' or 'conch' used for blowing as a wind instrument.

¹ iv. 10, 1. See Lanman in Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 161.

² Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 4, 9; iv. 5, 10.

2. Śaṅkha Kauṣya is mentioned as a teacher whom Jāta Śākāyanya criticized in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā (xxii. 7; cf. 6).

3. Śaṅkha Bābhavya ('descendant of Babhru') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Rāma, in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 41, 1; iv. 17, 1).

Śaṅkha-dhma, a 'conch-blower,' is enumerated among the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda,¹ and is mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.²

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 19; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 13, 1.

² ii. 4, 9; iv. 5, 10.

Śaṅga Śātyāyani ('descendant of Śātyāyana') Ātreya ('descendant of Atri') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Nagarin, in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 40, 1).

Śacīvant is apparently the name of a man in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where the vocative Śacīvaḥ occurs. But Roth² prefers to read Śacī ca instead.

¹ x. 74, 5.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-

veda, 3, 108; Griffith, Hymns of the Rigveda, 2, 489, n.

Śaṇa denotes a kind of 'hemp' (*Cannabis sativa* or *Crotalaria juncea*). It is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ as growing in the forest, and as used like the Jaṅgiḍa as a remedy against Viṣkandha. It also occurs in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ ii. 4, 5.

² iii. 2, 1, 11 vi. 6, 1, 24; 2, 15.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 68.

Śaṇḍa is joined with Marka as a Purohita of the Asuras in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 10, 1 ;
Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 6, 3 ; Vāja-
saneyi Saṃhitā, vii. 12, 13 (Marka in
16, 17).

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 2, 1, 4 ;
Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 1, 5.
Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*,
1, 223.

Śaṇḍika is found in one passage of the Rigveda¹ in the plural. According to Ludwig,² the hymn is a prayer for victory over the Śaṇḍikas and their king.

¹ iii. 30, 8.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 153.

Śata-dyumna ('possessing a hundred glories') is the name of a man who, along with Yajñeṣu, was made prosperous by the priest Mātsya through his knowledge of the exact moment for sacrifice, according to the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (i. 5, 2, 1).

Śata-pati occurs in a verse of the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā¹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa² as an epithet of Indra, who is described as alone the 'lord of a hundred' among men. To interpret the expression as 'lord of a hundred gods,' as does the commentary on the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, is obviously impossible. It seems clear that there is a reference to an analogous human functionary—viz., the lord of a hundred villages, known in the later law³—who was probably at once a judicial deputy of the sovereign and a revenue collector, an ancient magistrate and collector.

¹ iv. 14, 12.

² ii. 8, 4, 2.

³ See Foy, *Die königliche Gewalt*, 74.

Śata-balākṣa Maudgalya ('descendant of Mudgala') is the name of a grammarian in the Nirukta (xi. 6).

Śata-māna. See Māna and Kṛṣṇala.

Śata-yātu ('having a hundred magic powers') is the name of a Ṛṣi in the Rigveda.¹ He is enumerated after Parāśara and before Vasiṣṭha. Geldner² thinks he may have been a son of Vasiṣṭha.

¹ vii. 18, 21.

² *Vedische Studien*, 2, 132.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 3, 139.

Śata-rudriya,¹ Śata-rudrīya² (hymn 'relating to the hundred Rudras'), is the name of a section of the Yajurveda,³ which celebrates the god Rudra in his hundred aspects, enumerating his many epithets.

¹ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxi. 6; Sata-patha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 1, 1, 1; 2, 1; x. 1, 5, 3, 15.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 3, 1; 5, 9, 4; 7, 3, 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 11, 9, 9, etc.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 1-11;

Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 11-16; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 1 *et seq.*; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 1 *et seq.*

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 202; Weber, *Indian Literature*, 108, 111, 159, 169, 170; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, 150 *et seq.*

Śata-sārada in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² denotes a 'period of a hundred autumns' or years.

¹ vii. 101, 6; x. 161, 2.

² i. 35, 1; viii. 2, 2; 5, 21.

Śatānīka Sātrājita is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² as a great king who defeated Dhṛtarāṣṭra, the prince of Kāśī, and took away his sacrificial horse. He was clearly a Bharata. He is also alluded to in the Atharvaveda.³

¹ viii. 21, 5.

² xiii. 5, 4, 9-13.

³ i. 35, 1 = Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,

xxxiv. 52, in connexion with the Dākṣāyaṇas.

Śatri Āgni-veśi ('descendant of Agniveśa') is the name of a generous patron in the Rigveda.¹

¹ v. 34, 9. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 155.

Śatru denotes 'enemy' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 33, 13; 61, 13; ii. 23, 11; 30, 3 *et seq.*; iii. 16, 2; iv. 28, 4, etc.

² Av. iv. 3, 1; vi. 4, 2; x. 3, 1, etc.

Śam-tanu is the hero of a tale told by Yāska,¹ and often found later.² He supersedes his elder brother Devāpi as king of the Kurus. When his improper deed brings on a prolonged drought in his realm, he is compelled to ask his brother to assume the kingship; Devāpi, however, refuses, but instead performs a sacrifice which produces rain. Sieg³ endeavours to trace this story in the Rigveda,⁴ but all that is there stated is that Devāpi Ārṣṭiṣeṇa obtained (no doubt as priest) rain for Śamtanu (no doubt a king). There is no hint of relationship at all.

¹ Nirukta, ii. 10.

² Bṛhaddevatā, vii. 155 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 129 *et seq.*

³ *Loc. cit.*

⁴ x. 98.

Śapatha in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'curse,' not an 'oath,' as a judicial process. But that an oath of such a kind was possible as it was later,² is shown by at least one passage of the Rigveda,³ where the speaker, possibly Vasiṣṭha, imprecates death on himself if he is a wizard, and death on his foes if he is not.

¹ x. 87, 15; Nirukta, vii. 3.

² Av. iii. 9, 5; iv. 9, 5; 18, 7; 19, 7. etc.

³ vii. 104, 15.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 326, 327.

1. Śapha, 'hoof,' comes to be used to denote the fraction 'one-eighth,' because of the divided hoofs of the cow, just as Pāda, the 'foot' of a quadruped, also means a 'quarter.' This sense is found as early as the Rigveda,¹ and is not rare later.²

¹ viii. 47, 17.

² Av. vi. 46, 3; xix. 57, 1; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 10, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 3, 3, etc.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 278; 17, 47; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 259.

2. Śapha in the Brāhmaṇa¹ is the name (used in the dual) of a wooden implement, acting like a pair of tongs, for lifting an iron pot from the fire. It is probably so called because it resembled a hoof in being divided.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 22, 14; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 2, 1, 16. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 458, n. 4; 476.

Śaphaka is the name of some plant in the Atharvaveda.¹ It is also mentioned in the Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra,² where it seems to denote an edible water plant or fruit, perhaps a water nut. It may be so called from its leaves being shaped like hoofs (Śapha).

¹ iv. 34, 3.

² ix. 14, 14.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 138;

Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 70; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda 207.

Śaphāla is the name of Ṛtuparṇa's kingdom in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sātra.¹

¹ xx. 12. Cf. Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 21, 36.

Sabara is the name of a wild tribe who in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ are classed as Dasyus, with the Andhras, Pulindas, Mūtibas, and Puṇḍras.

¹ vii. 18, 2; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 26, 6. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1³, 483.

Śamitṛ denotes the 'man who cuts up' the slaughtered animal in the Rigveda¹ and later,² sometimes having merely the sense of 'cook.'

¹ i. 162, 9 *et seq.*; ii. 3, 10; iii. 4, 10; v. 43, 4, etc.

² Av. x. 9, 7 ('cook' of the Śataudanā, or offering of a cow and a hundred rice-dishes); Vājasaneyi Sam-

hitā, xvii. 57; xxi. 21; xxiii. 39; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 2; 7, 10-12; vii. 1, 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 18, 4, etc.

Śamī is the name of a tree in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² It is described in the Atharvaveda³ as destructive to the hair,⁴ as producing intoxication, and as broad-leaved. These characteristics are totally wanting in the two trees, *Prosopis spicigera* or *Mimosa sumā*, with which the Śamī is usually identified.⁵

¹ Av. vi. 11, 1; 30, 2, 3.

² Taituriya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 9, 6; 4, 7, 4 (for the lower *araṇī*); Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxvi. 6; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 3, 11 *et seq.*; 6, 4, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 2, 12; ix. , 3, 7, etc.

³ Av. vi. 30, 2, 3.

⁴ In the Dhanvantariya Nighaṇṭu, p. 188 (ed. Poona), the Śamī and its fruit are said to destroy the hair.

⁵ See Roth in Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 302.

From the soft wood of the Śamī was formed the lower of the two sticks (*araṇī*) used for kindling the sacred fire,⁶ the upper one (the drill) being of Aśvattha. The fruit of the tree is called Śamīdhānya.⁷

⁶ Av. vi. 11, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 1, 15; cf. 13; iii. 4, 1, 22; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 9, 6; 4, 7, 4.

⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 1, 10. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 59 60.

Śambara is the name of an enemy of Indra in the Rigveda.¹ He is mentioned along with Śuṣṇa, Pipru, and Varcin, being in one passage called a Dāsa, son of Kulitara.² In another passage³ he is said to have deemed himself a godling (*devaka*). His forts, ninety,⁴ ninety-nine,⁵ or a hundred⁶ in number, are alluded to, the word itself in the neuter plural once⁷ meaning the 'forts of Śambara.' His great foe was Divodāsa Atithigva, who won victories over him by Indra's aid.⁸

It is impossible to say with certainty whether Śambara was a real person or not. Hillebrandt⁹ is strongly in favour of the theory that he was a real chief as enemy of Divodāsa: he relies on the statistics¹⁰ of the mention of the name to show that, whereas he was conceived as a real foe in the hymns of the time of Divodāsa, later texts, like those of the seventh Maṇḍala, make him into a demon, as a result of the change of scene from Arachosia to India. As a matter of fact, apart from this theory, Śambara was quite possibly an aboriginal enemy in India, living in the mountains.¹¹

¹ i. 51, 6; 54, 4; 59, 6; 101, 2; 103, 8; 112, 14; 130, 7; ii. 12, 11; 14, 6; 19, 6; iv. 26, 3; 30, 14; vi. 18, 8; 26, 5; 31, 4; 43, 1; 47, 2. 21; vii. 18, 20; 99, 5.

² Rv. vi. 26, 5.

³ Rv. vii. 18, 20.

⁴ Rv. i. 130, 7.

⁵ Rv. ii. 19, 6.

⁶ Rv. ii. 14, 6.

⁷ Rv. ii. 24, 2.

⁸ Rv. i. 51, 6; 130, 7; ii. 19, 6; iv. 26, 3, etc.

⁹ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 103, 108; 3, 273.

¹⁰ Seven times in Maṇḍala i; four in ii; two in iv; six in vi; two in vii. These references show *prima facie* greater reality in Maṇḍala vi than elsewhere. The references in ii are certainly all of the mythical kind, and those in vii are of much the same sort.

¹¹ Rv. i. 130, 7; iv. 30, 14; vi. 26, 5.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 177; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 161; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 210; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 178.

Śambin, a word occurring only once, appears to mean 'ferryman' in the Atharvaveda (ix. 2, 6). The literal sense is probably 'pole-man' (from śamba, a word of doubtful signification found in the Rigveda, x. 42, 7).

Śammad Āṅgīrasa ('descendant of Āṅgīras') is the name of the seer of a Sāman or Chant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xv. 5, 11).

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160.

Śamyā denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² a 'peg,' more particularly one on the millstone;³ and on the yoke,⁴ where it seems to mean the pin of wood attached to either end so as to keep the yoke in place on the ox's neck.⁵ The Śamyā was also used as a measure of length.⁶

¹ x. 31, 10.

² Av. vi. 138, 4; xx. 136, 9; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 7, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 10, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 5, 2, 7, etc.

³ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 1, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 1, 22; 2, 1, 16 *et seq.*; v. 2, 3, 2, etc.

⁴ Rv. iii. 33, 13; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 25; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 8, 3.

⁵ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 5, 20.

Cf. xi. 1, 6; xv. 7, 6; Grierson, *Bihar Peasant Life*, 194, and illustration, p. 33; Cunningham, *The Stūpa of Bharhut*, Plate xxviii.; Caland and Henry, *L'Agniśtoma*, 49.

⁶ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 6, 2. According to the commentary on Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, v. 3, 20, the length was 32 Aṅgulas, or finger-breadths. This would be equivalent to 2 feet: cf. Fleet, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1912, 232.

Śayaṇḍaka. See Śayaṇḍaka.

Śayana in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes a 'couch.' Cf. Talpa, Vahya.

¹ iii. 25, 1; v. 29, 8.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 1, 2; 7, 4.

Śayaṇḍaka is the form in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā¹ of the name of an animal which in the Maitrāyaṇī² and Vājasaneyi Saṃhitās³ is written as Śayaṇḍaka. Some sort of bird is meant according to Roth,⁴ but the commentator on the Taittiriya Saṃhitā equates the word with Kṛkalāsa, 'chameleon.'

¹ v. 5, 14, 1.

² xxiv. 33.

³ iii. 14, 14.

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95.

Śayu is the name in the Rigveda¹ of a protégé of the Aśvins, who made his cow to give milk.

¹ i. 112, 16; 116, 22; 117, 20; 118, 8; 119, 6; vi. 62, 7; vii. 68, 8; x. 39, 13; 40, 8.

1. Śara in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a kind of 'reed' (*Saccharum Sara*). Its use for arrow shafts,³ and its brittleness,⁴ are expressly referred to in the Atharvaveda. Cf. Śarya.

¹ i. 191, 3.

² Av. iv. 7, 4; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 6, 2; vi. 1, 3, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 5; xxiii. 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 4, 1; iii. 1, 3, 13; Bṛhadāraṇyaka

Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 11, etc.; Nirukta, v. 4, etc.

³ Av. i. 2, 1; 3, 1.

⁴ Av. viii. 8, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

2. Śara Arcatka ('descendant of Rcatka') is the name of a R̥ṣi in the Rigveda.¹ It is very doubtful, however, whether Ārcatka is really a patronymic.

¹ i. 116, 22; cf. perhaps i. 112, 16; | Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, Oldenberg, *R̥gveda-Noten*, 1, 103. Cf. | 3, 150.

3. Śara Śūra-devya ('descendant of Śūradeva') is the name of a generous prince in the Rigveda,¹ who gave one calf to three singers. That this Dānastuti ('praise of gifts') is ironical seems certain.²

¹ viii. 70, 13-15.

² Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 5-7; | Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163; 5, 175.

Śarad. See R̥tu.

1. Śarabha is the name of some wild animal in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² In the classical literature it is a fabulous, eight-legged beast, dwelling in the snowy mountains, a foe of lions and elephants: the commentator Mahīdhara sees this sense, but without reason, in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā. The

¹ ix. 5, 9. Cf. Śalabha.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 10, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 51; Aitareya

Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 9, etc

animal is spoken of as akin to the goat;³ it was probably a kind of deer.

³ Av., *loc. cit.*; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.* Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 52, n. 1, accepts the traditional rendering.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 89.

2. Śarabha is the name of a Ṛṣi in the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 100, 6. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 163.

Śaravyā, 'arrow-shot,' is an expression found in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ vi. 75, 16; x. 87, 13.

xii. 5, 25, 29; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 5,

² Av. i. 19, 1, 3; v. 18, 9; xi. 10, 6;

i. 1, etc.

Śarāva is a measure of corn in the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ *Saptadaśa-śarāva*, Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 4, 5; 6, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 4, 12.

Śarīra, 'body,' is a word of frequent occurrence in Vedic literature.¹ The interest of the Vedic Indians seems early to have been attracted to the consideration of questions connected with the anatomy of the body. Thus a hymn of the Atharvaveda² enumerates many parts of the body with some approach to accuracy and orderly arrangement.³ It mentions the heels (*pārṣṇī*), the flesh (*māṃsa*), the ankle-bones (*gulphau*), the fingers (*aṅgulīḥ*), the apertures (*kha*), the two metatarsi (*uchlakau*), the tarsus (*pratiṣṭhā*), the two knee-caps (*aṣṭhī-vantau*), the two legs (*jaṅghe*), the two knee-joints (*jānunoh sandhī*). Then comes above the two knees (*jānū*) the four-sided (*catuṣṭaya*), pliant (*śithira*) trunk (*kabandha*). The two hips (*śronī*) and the two thighs (*ūrū*) are the props of the frame

¹ Rv. i. 32, 10; x. 16, 1, etc.; Av. v. 9, 7; xviii. 3, 9, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 55; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 7, 2, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 13; 14, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 1, 4, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 8.

² x. 2.

³ Cf. Hoernle, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1907, 10-12; *Osteology*, 109-111, 242.

(*kusindha*). Next come the breast-bone (*uras*), the cervical cartilages (*grīvāḥ*), the two breast pieces (*stanau*), the two shoulder-blades (*kaphoḍau*), the neck-bones (*skandhau*), and the backbones (*prṣṭīḥ*), the collar-bones (*aṃsau*), the arms (*bāhū*), the seven apertures in the head (*sapta khāni śīrṣaṇi*), the ears (*karnaṇau*), the nostrils (*nāsike*), the eyes (*cakṣaṇi*), the mouth (*mukha*), the jaws (*hanū*), the tongue (*jihvā*), the brain (*mas-tiṣka*), the forehead (*lalāṭa*), the facial bone (*kakāṭikā*), the cranium (*kapāla*), and the structure of the jaws (*cityā hanvoḥ*).

This system presents marked similarities with the later system of Caraka and Suśruta,⁴ which render certain the names ascribed to the several terms by Hoernle. *Kaphoḍau*, which is variously read in the manuscripts,⁵ is rendered 'collar-bone' by Whitney, but 'elbow' in the St. Petersburg Dictionary. *Skandha* in the plural regularly⁶ denotes 'neck-bones,' or, more precisely, 'cervical vertebræ,' a part denoted also by *uṣṇihā* in the plural.⁷ *Prṣṭī*⁸ denotes not 'rib,' which is *parśu*,⁹ but a transverse process of a vertebra, and so the vertebra itself, there being in the truncal portion of the spinal column seventeen vertebræ and thirty-four transverse processes. The vertebræ are also denoted by *kikasā* in the plural,¹⁰ which sometimes¹¹ is limited to the upper portion of the vertebral column, sometimes¹² to the thoracic portion of the spine. *Anūka* also denotes the vertebral column,¹³ or more specially the lumbar¹⁴ or thoracic¹⁵ portion of the spine; it is said in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁶

⁴ *Osteology*, 112.

⁵ Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 568.

⁶ Av. x. 7, 3 (where the Skandhas are compared with the Kṛttikās, probably because both were seven in number, but this is not certain); 9, 20; vi. 135, 1; xii. 5, 67; Hoernle, *Journal*, 1906, 918; 1907, 1, 2.

⁷ Av. vi. 134, 1; Rv. vi. 163, 2 = Av. ii. 33, 2; Av. ix. 8, 21; x. 10, 20.

⁸ Rv. x. 87, 10 = Av. viii. 3, 10; Av. ix. 7, 5, 6; x. 9, 20; xii. 1, 34; xviii. 4, 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 6, 2, 7. See Hoernle, *Journal*, 1907, 2 et seq.; Whitney, *op. cit.*, 548; Eggel-

ing, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 164, n. 2.

⁹ Av. ix. 7, 6, etc.

¹⁰ Av. ix. 7, 5; 8, 14.

¹¹ Av. xi. 8, 15.

¹² Av. ii. 33, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 6, 2, 10.

¹³ Av. iv. 14, 8. Cf. ix. 8, 21 (the spine of the trunk).

¹⁴ Av. ii. 33, 2.

¹⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 2, 4, 12, 14. Cf. the phrase *iṣe anūkye*, Av. xi. 3, 9, where the two shafts of a cart are compared with the transverse processes of a vertebra.

that there are twenty transverse processes in the lumbar spine (*udara*) and thirty-two in the thoracic, which gives twenty-six vertebræ, the true number (but the modern division is seven cervical, twelve thoracic, five lumbar, and two false—the sacrum and the coccyx). The vertebral column is also denoted by *karūkara*,¹⁶ which, however, is usually found in the plural¹⁷ denoting the transverse processes of the vertebræ, a sense expressed also by *kuntāpa*.¹⁸

Grīvā, in the plural, denotes cervical vertebræ, the number seven being given by the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹⁹ but usually²⁰ the word simply means windpipe, or, more accurately, the cartilaginous rings under the skin. *Jatru*, also in the plural, denotes the cervical cartilages,²¹ or possibly the costal cartilages, which are certainly so called in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,²² where their number is given as eight.

Bhamsas, which occurs thrice in the Atharvaveda,²³ seems to denote the pubic bone or arch rather than the 'buttocks' or 'fundament,' as Whitney²⁴ takes it.

In the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa²⁵ the number of bones in the the human body is given as 360. The number of the bones of the head and trunk are given in another passage²⁶ as follows: The head is threefold, consisting of skin (*tvac*), bone (*asthi*), brain (*matīṣka*); the neck has 15 bones: 14 transverse processes (*karūkara*) and the strength (*vīrya*)—i.e., the bone of the centre regarded as one—as the 15th; the breast has 17: 16 cervical cartilages (*jatru*), and the sternum (*uras*) as the 17th; the abdominal portion of the spine has 21: 20 trans-

¹⁶ Av. xi. 9, 8; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 124.

¹⁷ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 2, 4, 10, 14.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, xii. 2, 4, 12.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, xii. 2, 4, 10.

²⁰ Rv. vi. 163, 2 = Av. ii. 33, 2; Av. vi. 134, 1; ix. 7, 3; x. 9, 20; xi. 8, 15; Hoernle, *Journal*, 1906, 916 *et seq.*

²¹ Rv. vii. 1, 12 = Av. xiv. 2, 12.

²² xii. 2, 4, 11. Cf. vii. 6, 2, 10; Hoernle, *Journal*, 1906, 922 *et seq.*

²³ Av. ii. 33, 5; ix. 8, 21, with a

fuller version in the Paippalāda recension (Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 77, 551). In viii. 6, 5, it denotes vulva: Hoernle, 16-18.

²⁴ *Loc. cit.*

²⁵ x. 5, 4, 12; xii. 3, 2, 3, 4; Hoernle, *Osteology*, 238, 239, and the criticism in 106-109, which shows how far removed the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa is from a scientific system. Cf. Keith, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 62, 135 *et seq.*

²⁶ xii. 2, 4, 9-14; Hoernle, *Osteology*, 240.

verse processes (*kuntāpa*), and the abdominal portion (*udara*) as the 21st; the two sides have 27: 26 ribs (*parśu*), and the two sides as the 27th; the thoracic portion of the spine (*anūka*) has 33: 32 transverse processes, and the thoracic portion as 33rd.

There are several enumerations of the parts of the body, not merely of the skeleton, in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.²⁷ They include the hair (*lomāni*), skin (*tvac*), flesh (*māmsa*), bone (*asthi*), marrow (*majjan*), liver (*yakṛt*), lungs (*kloman*), kidneys (*matasne*), gall (*pitta*), entrails (*āntrāṇi*), bowels (*gudāḥ*), spleen (*plīhan*), navel (*nābhi*), belly (*udara*), rectum (*vaniṣṭhu*), womb (*yoni*), penis (*plāśi* and *śepa*), face (*mukha*), head (*śīras*), tongue (*jihvā*), mouth (*āsan*), rump (*pāyu*), leech (*vāla*), eye (*cakṣus*), eyelashes (*paśmāṇi*), eyebrows (*utāni*), nose (*nas*), breath (*vyāna*), nose-hairs (*nasyāni*), ears (*karṇau*), brows (*bhrū*), body or trunk (*ātman*), waist (*upastha*), hair on the face (*śmaśrūṇi*), and on the head (*keśāḥ*). Another enumeration²⁸ gives *śīras*, *mukha*, *keśāḥ*, *śmaśrūṇi*, *prāṇa* (breath), *cakṣus*, *śrotra* (ear), *jihvā*, *vāc* (speech), *manas* (mind), *aṅgulīḥ*, *aṅgāni* (limbs), *bāhū*, *hastau* (hands), *karṇau*, *ātmā*, *uras* (sternum), *prṣṭhī* (vertebræ), *udara*, *aṃsau*, *grīvāḥ*, *śroṇī*, *ūrū*, *aratnī* (elbows), *jānūni*, *nābhi*, *pāyu*, *bhasat* (fundament), *āṇḍau* (testicles), *pasas* (membrum virile), *jaghā*, *pad* (foot), *lomāni*, *tvac*, *māmsa*, *asthi*, *majjan*. Another set of names²⁹ includes *vaniṣṭhu*, *purītat* (pericardium), *lomāni*, *tvac*, *lohita* (blood), *medas* (fat), *māmsāni*, *snāvāni* (sinews), *asthīni*, *majjānaḥ*, *retas* (semen), *pāyu*, *kośya* (flesh near the heart), *pārśvya* (intercostal flesh), etc.

The bones of the skeleton of the horse are enumerated in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.³⁰

In the Aitareya Āraṇyaka³¹ the human body is regarded as made up of one hundred and one items; there are four parts,

²⁷ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 81-93; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 9; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 4.

²⁸ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xx. 5-13; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 8; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 4; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 5.

²⁹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxix. 8. 9. 10.

³⁰ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxv. 1-9; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 15. Cf. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 1.

³¹ i. 2, 2.

each of twenty-five members, with the trunk as one hundred and first. In the two upper parts there are five four-jointed³² fingers, two *kakṣasī* (of uncertain meaning),³³ the arm (*dos*), the collar-bone (*akṣa*), and the shoulder-blade (*aṃsa-phalaka*). In the two lower portions there are five four-jointed toes, the thigh, the leg, and three articulations, according to Sāyaṇa's commentary.

The Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka³⁴ enumerates three bones in the head,³⁵ three joints (*parvāṇi*) in the neck,³⁶ the collar-bone (*akṣa*),³⁷ three joints in the fingers,³⁸ and twenty-one transverse processes in the spine (*anūka*).³⁹ The Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā⁴⁰ enumerates four constituents in the head (*prāṇa*, *caḥṣus*, *śrotra*, *vāc*), but there are many variations, the number going up to twelve on one calculation.⁴¹ In the Taittirīya Upaniṣad⁴² an enumeration is given consisting of *carma* (skin), *māṃsa*, *snāvan*, *asthi*, and *majjan*; the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁴³ has *lomāni*, *māṃsa*, *tvac*, *asthi*, *majjan*, and the Aitareya Āraṇyaka⁴⁴ couples *majjānaḥ*, *snāvāni*, and *asthīni*. Other terms relating to the body are *kankūṣa*,⁴⁵ perhaps a part of the ear,⁴⁶ *yoni* (female organ), *kakṣa*⁴⁷ (armpit), *Danta* (tooth), *nakha* (nail), *prapaḍa*⁴⁸ (forepart of the foot), *halikṣṇa*⁴⁹ (gall).

³² This is contrary to fact: Hoernle, *Osteology*, 122, 123.

³³ Perhaps the armpit regarded as in some way double; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 175.

³⁴ ii. 2.

³⁵ Cf. Hoernle, *Osteology*, 172 *et seq.*; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 2, 4, 9.

³⁶ ii. 3. See Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 9, n. 4.

³⁷ ii. 4; Hoernle, *Osteology*, 202 *et seq.*; Keith, *op. cit.*, 9, n. 5.

³⁸ ii. 5. Cf. n. 32. The later Śāṅkhāyana here improves on the Aitareya osteology.

³⁹ ii. 6. See Keith, *op. cit.*, 10, n. 4.

⁴⁰ iii. 2, 9.

⁴¹ See references in Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 185, 192, 195. The numbers

vary and are fanciful, being of no scientific importance.

⁴² i. 7, 1.

⁴³ vi. 29, 4.

⁴⁴ iii. 2, 1, 2; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 1, 2.

⁴⁵ Av. ix. 8, 2, where the Paippalāda recension has *kaṅkukha*.

⁴⁶ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 378.

⁴⁷ Av. vi. 127, 2. Cf. *kakṣī*, Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 9.

⁴⁸ Av. ii. 33, 5, with Lanman's note in Whitney's Translation, p. 77; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 204. In that Āraṇyaka the passage ii. 1, 4 makes the sense 'toe' improbable.

⁴⁹ Av. ii. 33, 3; Whitney, *op. cit.*, 76. Cf. Hoernle, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1906, 916 *et seq.*; 1907, 1 *et seq.*; *Osteology*, *passim*.

Śaru denotes in the Rigveda¹ and Atharvaveda² a missile weapon, often certainly an 'arrow,'³ but perhaps sometimes a 'dart' or 'spear.'⁴

¹ i. 100, 18; 172, 2; 186, 9; ii. 12, 10; iv. 3, 7; 28, 3, etc.

² i. 2, 3; 19, 2; vi. 65, 2; xii. 2, 47.

³ E.g., Rv. x. 125, 6; and x. 87, 6.

⁴ Perhaps Rv. iv. 3, 7, where *brhati*

is applied to it, and where 'lance' seems the best sense, the use being metaphorical.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities* 223; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 301.

Śarkarā, fem. plur., denotes in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² 'grit' or 'gravel.'

¹ Av. xi. 7, 21; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 6, 2; 2, 6, 2; 6, 4, 4, etc.

² Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 3, 7;

2, 1, 4; iii. 12, 6, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 1, 8, etc.

Śarkarākhyā. See Śārkarākṣa.

Śarkoṭa is the name of an animal in the Atharvaveda,¹ either a 'serpent,' as Roth² and Zimmer³ held, or a 'scorpion,' as Grill,⁴ Henry,⁵ and Bloomfield⁶ think.

¹ vii. 56, 5.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., comparing the later Karkoṭaka.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 95.

⁴ *Hundert Lieder*,² 183.

⁵ *Le livre vii de l'Atharvaveda*, 82.

⁶ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 554, 555.

Śardha. See Vrāta.

Śardhya in one passage of the Rigveda¹ is taken by Roth² as perhaps denoting a part of the chariot. The sense is, however, quite uncertain.

¹ i. 119, 5.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Śarya,¹ Śaryā,² seem in the Rigveda to denote an 'arrow.'³ Perhaps, also, Śaryā⁴ and Śarya⁵ (neut.) mean the 'wicker-

¹ i. 119, 10, where the sense is not certain.

² i. 148, 4; x. 178, 3. Cf. Nirukta v. 4; x. 29.

³ As derived from 1. Śara, and meaning literally 'made from a reed.'

⁴ Rv. ix. 110, 5; x. 61, 3.

⁵ Rv. ix. 14, 4; 68, 2.

work' in the Soma sieve, but the exact sense of the passages is doubtful.⁶

⁶ Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 52, takes śaryāṇi in Rv. ix. 68, 2, as denoting the outer husk of the Soma

plant. See also Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 255, n. 1.

Śaryaṇāvanta occurs in several passages of the Rigveda,¹ in all of which Sāyaṇa sees a local name. According to his account, Śaryaṇāḥ (masc. plur.) is a district in Kurukṣetra, Śaryaṇāvanta being a lake not far from it in the back part (*jaghanārdhe*) of Kurukṣetra. The unusual consistency of his statements on this point is in favour of the word being a place name; it is also to be noted that Kurukṣetra contained the lake Anyataḥplakṣā. Roth,² however, thought that in two passages³ the word denoted merely a 'lake,' literally '(water) covered with a thicket of reeds' (*śaryaṇa*), and in the others a Soma vessel. Zimmer⁴ inclines to this rendering. On the other hand, Pischel⁵ accepts Sāyaṇa's view. Hillebrandt⁶ also sees in the word a place name, but he is inclined to locate it among the 'five tribes,'⁷ which is not quite inconsistent with its being in Kurukṣetra, for the connexion of the Pūrus with the later Kurus is known;⁸ or perhaps, he suggests, Śaryaṇāvanta is an old name for the Wular sea of Kaśmīr, which was only a reminiscence in Vedic times. This is not probable; still less so is Ludwig's hypothesis⁹ that the Śaryaṇāvanta is the later eastern Sarasvatī. Bergaigne¹⁰ regards the name as that of a celestial preparer of Soma.

¹ i. 84, 14; viii. 6, 39; 7, 29; 64, 11; ix. 65, 22; 113, 1; x. 35, 2. See Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 64 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 17); Śātyāyanaka in Sāyaṇa on Rv. i. 84, 13.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ i. 84, 14; x. 35, 2.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 19, 20.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 217. So Max

Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 398, 399.

⁶ *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 126 et seq.

⁷ This is deduced, not with any certainty, from Rv. ix. 65, 22.

⁸ Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, 1, 142, n. 4; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 205.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, 3, 201.

¹⁰ *Religion Védique*, 1, 206.

Śaryāta is mentioned once in the Rigveda¹ as a protégé of the Aśvins. Of him in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² and the

¹ i. 112, 17.

² iv. 1, 5, 2.

Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa³ is told a story how **Cyavana** was annoyed by the Śāryātas, and appeased by the gift of **Sukanyā**, Śāryāta's daughter, as a wife, and how Cyavana was then restored to youth by the Aśvins. He is there called **Mānava** ('descendant of Manu'). He appears also as Śāryāta Mānava, a sacrificer, in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.⁴

³ iii. 120-122 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 11, cxlv).

Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 272 et seq.; Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 236, 237.

⁴ iv. 7, 1; 8, 3, 5.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 250 et seq.;

Śarva-datta ('given by the god Śarva') **Gārgya** ('descendant of Garga') is the name of a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Śala is explained by the St. Petersburg Dictionary as a measure of length in the Atharvaveda,¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā,² and Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa.³ Whitney⁴ objects that the sense in all⁶ these passages is not suited by this meaning.

¹ viii. 7, 28.

² xii. 10 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 464).

³ i. 5, 10, 1 (where this is the interpretation of the commentator).

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 501.

⁵ He does not notice the Kāṭhaka. Against his criticism it must be noted that in every one of the passages a numeral is compounded with Śala, as *tri-śala*, etc.

Śalabha, 'locust,' appears in the Paippalāda recension of the Atharvaveda¹ for **Śarabha**, the reading of the received text, and is regarded by Whitney² as making better sense.

¹ ix. 5, 9.

² Translation of the Atharvaveda, 534. But the mention of the goat in

the passage strongly supports Śarabha. See Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 9.

Śalalī denotes the 'quill' of the porcupine, used for parting the hair and anointing the eyes.¹

¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 1; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 6, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 4, 5.

Śaluna is found in the Atharvaveda¹ denoting a 'worm.' The Paippalāda recension reads Śalūla, and Sāyaṇa Śalga.

¹ ii. 31, 2. Cf. Whitney, Translation | *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 315; Zimmer, of the Atharvaveda, 73; Bloomfield, | *Altindisches Leben*, 98 (Śalunna).

Śalka denotes in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² chip' or 'shaving' used for kindling a fire, etc.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 9, 3; | ² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 14, 4; Tait-
4, 2, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xx. 8; | tiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 9, 9; 2, 1, 15.
xxvii. 7, etc.

Śalmali is the name of the 'silk cotton tree' (*Salmalia Malabarica*). Its fruit is regarded as poisonous in the Rīgveda,¹ but the car of the bridal procession is made of its wood.² It is described as the tallest of trees.³

¹ vii. 50, 3. | patha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 7, 4; Pāñca-
² x. 85, 20. | viṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 4, 11, etc.
³ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 12, 1; | Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*,
Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 13; Sata- | 44, 317, n. 2.

Śalya. See Iṣu.

Śalyaka denotes in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ and later² the 'porcupine.'

¹ xxiv. 35.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 26, 3.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 82.

Śavarta is the name of a species of 'worm' in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Taittiriya Saṃhitā.²

¹ ix. 4, 16, with the various reading
Śavarta, Whitney, Translation of the
Atharvaveda, 531.

² v. 7, 23, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.
Possibly Roth is right in holding that
the word = śava-varta, a worm 'living
on carrion.'

Śavas is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Agnibhū Kāśyapa in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Śavasa occurs only in the false reading *Savasa - Uśinareṣu* in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa (i, 2, 9) for *sa-Vaśośinareṣu*. See Vaśa.

Śaviṣṭha is, according to Ludwig,¹ the name of a generous patron in the Rigveda.²

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163.

² viii. 74, 14. 15.

Śaśa, 'hare,' is found once in the Rigveda,¹ where it is said to have swallowed a razor. The animal is occasionally mentioned later also.²

¹ x 28, 2. Later, a goat supplants the hare in this curious story; see Böhling, Proceedings of the Saxon Academy, 1894, *et seq.*

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 56;

xxiv. 38; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 15; the hare in the moon, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 1, 5, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 84.

Śaśayu, 'pursuing the hare,' is the epithet of some animal (Mṛga) in the Atharvaveda.¹ Zimmer² thinks the tiger is meant, but this is not likely. Roth³ considers that a bird of prey is intended, while Whitney,⁴ following the commentator, renders the word by 'lurking.'

¹ iv. 3, 6.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 79, 84.

³ In Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 149

⁴ *Loc. cit.*

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 368.

Śaśvatī. See Āsaṅga.

Śaṣpa in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes 'young or sprouting grass.'

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 13, 81; | 8, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 2, 8; xxi. 29; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5, 3; | 9, 1, 2, etc.

Śaṣṭr in the Rigveda (i. 162, 5) and the Atharvaveda (ix. 3, 3) denotes the slaughterer of an animal.

Śastra is the technical term¹ for the 'recitation' of the Hotṛ priest, as opposed to the Stotra of the Udgātṛ. The recitations at the morning offering of Soma are called the Ājya and Praūga; at the midday offering, the Marutvatiya and the Niṣkevalya; at the evening offering, the Vaiśvadeva and the Āgnimāruta.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 2, 7, 2, etc.; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxix. 2, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 25, 28, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 2, 4, 20, etc.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 353, and Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, *passim*, where the Śastras are set out at length.

Śākaṭāyana, 'descendant of Śakaṭa,' is the patronymic of a grammarian referred to by Yāska¹ and in the Prātiśākhya,² as well as often later.

¹ Nirukta, i. 3, 12 *et seq.*

² Rigveda Prātiśākhya, i. 3; xiii. 16; Vājasaneyi Prātiśākhya, iii. 8, etc.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 143, 151, 152, 217.

Śāka-dāsa Bhāḍitāyana ('descendant of Bhāḍita') is mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as the pupil of Vicakṣaṇa Tāṇḍya.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373

Śāka-pūṇi, 'descendant of Śakapūṇa,' is the name of a grammarian often mentioned in the Nirukta.¹

¹ iii. 11; viii. 5, 6, 14; xii. 19; xiii. 10, 11. Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 85.

Śākala in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ denotes the 'teaching of Śākalya' according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary. But Böhtlingk² seems right in taking it as a kind of snake in that passage.

¹ iii. 43, 5 (Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 277). Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 33, n.

² Dictionary, s.v.

Śākalya, 'descendant of Śākala,' is the patronymic of Vidagdha in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ and of Sthavira in the Aitareya² and Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyakas.³ An undefined Śākalya

¹ xi. 6, 3, 3; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 9, 1; iv. 1, 7, etc.

² iii. 2, 1, 6.

³ vii. 16; viii. 1, 11.

is mentioned in the same Āraṇyakas,⁴ in the Nirukta,⁵ and often later, as a teacher dealing with the text of the Rigveda. Weber⁶ is inclined to identify Vidagdha with the Śākalya who is known as the maker of the Pada Pāṭha of the Rigveda, but Oldenberg⁷ thinks that the latter was later than the Brāhmaṇa period. Geldner⁸ identifies the two; this view, however, is not very probable.⁹

⁴ Aitareya, iii. 1, 1; Śāṅkhāyana, vii. 1.

⁵ vi. 28.

⁶ *Indian Literature*, 32, 33.

⁷ *Prolegomena*, 380, n.

⁸ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 144-146.

⁹ Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 239, 240.

Śākāyanin, in the plural, denotes the followers of Śākāyanya in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (x. 4, 5, 1).

Śākāyanya, 'descendant of Śāka,' is the patronymic of Jāta in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā.¹

¹ xxii. 7 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 472). Cf. Maitrāyaṇī Upaniṣad, i. 2; vi. 29.

Śākin, plur., is believed by Ludwig¹ to designate a group of generous donors in the Rigveda.²

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 155; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 521, n.

² v. 52, 17.

Śāktya, 'descendant of Śakti,' is the patronymic of Gaurivīti.¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 19, 4; | xii. 13, 10; xxv. 7, 2; Āpastamba Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 3, 7; | Śrauta Sūtra, xxiii. 11, 14; xxiv. 10, Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 14; | 6, 8.

Śākvara. See Śākvarī.

Śākhā in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'branch' of a tree. Vayā is more often used in this sense in the Rigveda.

¹ i. 8, 8; vii. 43, 1; x. 94, 3.

² Av. iii. 6, 8; x. 7, 21; xi. 2, 19, etc.

Śāṅkhāyana as the name of a teacher is not mentioned in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, but it occurs in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) at the end of the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,¹ where Guṇākhyā is given as the authority for that work. In the Śrauta Sūtras² the name of Śāṅkhāyana never occurs, but the Gṛhya Sūtras³ seem to recognize as a teacher *Suyajña Śāṅkhāyana*. In later times⁴ the school flourished in Northern Gujarat. Śāṅkhāyana appears in the Taittiriya Prātiśākhya⁵ along with Kāṇḍamāyana.

¹ xv. 1. Oldenberg's suggestion (*Sacred Books of the East*, xxix. 4, 5) that Guṇākhyā is intended as the author of the Sūtras is quite unnecessary; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 328.

² Hillebrandt, *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, i, viii *et seq.*

³ Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10; vi. 10; Śāmbavya Gṛhya Sūtra in *Indische Studien*, 15, 154; Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 4. Cf. Kārikā in

Nārāyaṇa on Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 1, 10; Ānartīya on Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 2, 18.

⁴ Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 2, xxxi.

⁵ xv. 7.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 32, 44, 50 *et seq.*; 80, 313, 314; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 45, 191, 205, 245, 249.

Śāṭyāyana, 'descendant of Śāṭya,' is the patronymic of a teacher mentioned twice in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and often in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.² In a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the latter work³ he is called a pupil of Jvālāyana, while in the Vaṃśa at the end of the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa he appears as a pupil of Bādarāyaṇa. The Śāṭyāyanins, his followers, are frequently mentioned in the Sūtras,⁴ the Śāṭyāyani Brāhmaṇa⁵ and the Śāṭyāyanaka⁶ being also referred to in them. It has been shown by Oertel⁷ that this Brāhmaṇa bore a close resemblance to, and probably belonged to the same period as, the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa.

¹ viii. 1, 4, 9; x. 4, 5, 2.

² i. 6, 2; 30, 1; ii. 2, 8; 4, 3; 9, 10; iii. 13, 6; 28, 5.

³ iv. 16, 1.

⁴ Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 5, 18; Anupada Sūtra, i. 8; ii. 9; iii. 2, 11; iv. 8, etc.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 44.

⁵ Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, v. 23, 3.

⁶ *Ibid.*, x. 12, 13, 14; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 2, 24; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 4, 13.

⁷ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, ccxli; 18, 20 *et seq.*

Cf. Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 203; Aufrecht, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 151, 152.

Śaṇḍa, 'descendant of Śaṇḍa,' is the name of a man in the Rigveda¹ who is praised for his generosity. It is not likely that he is identical with Purupanthā mentioned in the next verse.

¹ vi. 63, 9. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 158.

Śaṇḍila, masc. plur. is the term applied to the 'descendants of Śaṇḍilya' in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (i. 22, 10).

Śaṇḍilī-putra, 'pupil of a female descendant of Śaṇḍila,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Rāthitarīputra, in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ vi. 4, 32 (Mādhyamīna = vi. 5, 2 Kāṇva).

Śaṇḍilya, 'descendant of Śaṇḍila,' is the patronymic of several teachers (see Udara and Suyajña). The most important Śaṇḍilya is the one cited several times as an authority in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ where his Agni, or 'sacrificial fire,' is called Śaṇḍila.² From this it appears clearly that he was one of the great teachers of the fire ritual which occupies the fifth and following books of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa. In the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) at the end of the tenth book³ he is given as a pupil of Kuśri and a teacher of Vātsya; another list at the end of the last book in the Kāṇva recension⁴ gives him as a pupil of Vātsya, and the latter as a pupil of Kuśri. In the confused and worthless⁵ lists of teachers at the end of the second and fourth books of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad he is said to be the pupil of various persons—Kaiśorya Kāpya,⁶ Vaiṣṭapureya,⁷ Kauśika,⁸ Gautama,⁹ Baijavāpa,¹⁰ and Āna-

¹ ix. 4, 4, 17; 5, 2, 15; x. 1, 4, 10; 4, 1, 11; 6, 3, 5; 5, 9. Cf. Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 11, 4.

² ix. 1, 1, 43; 3, 3, 18; 5, 1, 61, 68, etc.

³ x. 6, 5, 9.

⁴ vi. 5, 4.

⁵ Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xxxiv, n. 2.

⁶ ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyamīna = ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva).

⁷ ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26 Mādhyamīna.

⁸ ii. 6, 1; iv. 6, 1 Kāṇva.

⁹ ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26 (Mādhyamīna = ii. 6, 1; iv. 6, 1 Kāṇva).

¹⁰ ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26 Mādhyamīna.

bhīmlāta.¹¹ No doubt different Śāṇḍilyas may be meant, but the lists are too confused to claim serious consideration.

¹¹ ii. 6, 2 Kāṇva.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*,
12, xxxi et seq.; 43, xviii et seq.; Weber,

Indian Literature, 71, 76 et seq.; 120,
131, 132; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*,
213.

Śāṇḍilyāyana, 'descendant of Śāṇḍilya,' is the patronymic of a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ Apparently he is identical with Celaka, also mentioned in that text;² it is thus reasonable to suppose that Cailaki Jivala³ was his son. It is much more doubtful whether he was⁴ the grandfather of Pravāhaṇa Jaivala, who was a prince rather than a Brahmin.

¹ ix. 5, 1, 64.

² x. 4, 5, 3. The name Śāṇḍilyāyana, like that of Śāṇḍilya, is common in the Sūtras. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 45 et seq.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 1, 34.

⁴ Weber, *op. cit.*, 1, 259.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 53, 76, 120.

Śāta-parṇeya 'descendant of Śataparṇa,' is the patronymic of Dhīra in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (x. 3, 3, 1).

Śāda denotes 'grass' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ ix. 15, 6.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxv. 1, etc.

Śāpa in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'drift' brought down by streams, possibly conceived as the 'curse' of the waters.³

¹ vii. 18, 5; x. 28, 4.

² Av. iii. 24, 3; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 11.

³ Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 178; *Vedische Studien*, 3, 184, 185.

Śāmulya in the marriage hymn of the Rigveda¹ denotes a 'woollen garment' worn at night.

¹ x. 85, 29. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 262.

Śāmūla in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa¹ seems to have much the same sense as Śāmulya, 'a woollen shirt,' generally. Roth² emends to śamīla, 'pieces of Śamī wood.'

¹ i. 38, 4. Cf. Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 116, 233; Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 4, 7; Kauśika Sūtra, lxix. 3.

² *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, ccxliii.

Śāmba. See Śārkarākṣa.

Śāmbara, properly an adjective in the sense of 'relating to Sambara,' appears in one passage of the Rigveda (iii. 47, 4) to be used as a substantive denoting 'the contest with Śāmbara.'

Śāmbu occurs in the plural with the Āṅgirasas in a passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ no doubt as the name of a family of ancient teachers. There is extant in manuscript a Gṛhya Sūtra of the Śāmbavyas.²

¹ xix. 39, 5, where Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 960, retracts the emendation *Bhṛgubhyaḥ* for *Śāmbubhyaḥ* in the text.

² Oldenberg, *Indische Studien*, 15, 4, 154. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 678.

Śāyasthi is the name of a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Śārada. See Pur.

ī. Śāri occurs in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ It seems clear, since it is described as 'of human speech' (*puruṣa-vāc*), that it was some kind of bird, possibly the later Sārikā ('starling'), as Zimmer² suggests. See also Śāriśākā.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 12, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 14; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 33.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 90, 91.

2. Śāri, occurring in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ is said by Sāyaṇa to mean 'arrow.' This is uncertain, but connexion with Śara or 1. Śāri is quite possible.²

¹ i. 112, 16.

² Oldenberg, *R̥gveda-Noten*, 1, 103.

Śārisākā is an utterly obscure expression found in one passage of the Atharvaveda.¹ Weber² thinks it means 'dung (śakan) of the Śāri bird'; Grill³ sees in the word the śārikā, 'the hooded crow'; Roth⁴ suggests the emendation. (śāriḥ (=śālīḥ) śaka iva, 'like rice in manure'; and Bloomfield⁵ emends śāri-śukeva, 'like starlings and parrots.'

¹ iii. 14, 5.

² *Indische Studien*, 17, 246.

³ *Hundert Lieder*,² 112.

⁴ In Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 110.

⁵ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 351. But see Lanman's note in Whitney, *loc. cit.*

Śārkarākṣa is found in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as the patronymic of a teacher, Śāmba, perhaps by a blunder for Śārkarākṣya, 'descendant of Śārkarākṣa.' In the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā² a teacher, Śārkarākṣya, occurs, again probably a blunder, in this case for Śārkarākṣa himself. The patronymic Śārkarākṣi is found in the Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra.³

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

² xxii, 8.

³ xii. 10, 10.

Śārkarākṣya, 'descendant of Śārkarākṣa,' is the patronymic of Jana in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.² In the plural they occur in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka³ and the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.⁴ It is not necessary to assume that the form is incorrect for Śārkarākṣa.

¹ x. 6, 1, 1.

² v. 11, 1; 15, 1.

³ ii. 1, 4.

⁴ *Indische Studien*, 4, 382.

Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 204; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 388; 3, 259.

Śārga is the name of a bird in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ Sāyaṇa on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā calls it the 'wild Caṭaka.'

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 19, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 14; Vāja-
saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 33. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Śārṅga.—The Anukramaṇī¹ (Index) of the Rigveda ascribes a hymn of that text² to the Śārṅgas, Jaritṛ, Droṇa, Sārisṛkva, and Stambanitra. The Mahābhārata³ contains a tale describing how the four Śārṅgas, sons of the Ṛṣi Mandapāla, were saved from the great fire in the Khāṇḍava forest by means of prayers. Sieg⁴ has attempted to use this tale for the elucidation of the hymn in question, but without substantial success. As Oldenberg⁵ says, the tale is based on the hymn rather than *vice versa*.

¹ See also Sāyaṇa on Rv. x. 142; Śaṅguruśiṣya on the Sarvānukramaṇī (ed. Macdonell), p. 163.

² x. 142.

³ i. 8334 *et seq.*

⁴ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 44-50.

⁵ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 39, 79.

Śārdūla, 'tiger,' is mentioned in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.² Cf. Vyāghra.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 11, 1; Kāṣhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 11; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 30.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 5, 3;

iv. 1, 9, 11; 5, 4, 10; xi. 8, 4, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 8, 1; 8, 5, 2; Kausītaki Upaniṣad, i. 2, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 79.

Śāryāta, perhaps 'descendant of Śāryāta,' is the name of a singer in the Rigveda.¹ A Śāryāta appears also in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² with the patronymic Mānava as the seer of a Rigvedic hymn,³ and as having been anointed by Cyavana.⁴ The same man is evidently meant by Śāryāta in the story of Cyavana in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁵ and the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa.⁶ In both these passages the Śāryātas are mentioned as his descendants, and his daughter is called Śāryātī.

¹ i. 51, 12; iii. 51, 7.

² iv. 32, 7.

³ x. 92.

⁴ viii. 21, 4.

⁵ iv. 1, 5, 1 *et seq.*

⁶ iii. 121 *et seq.* (Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 11, cxlv.; Hopkins, *ibid.*, 26, 58.

Śālāṅkāyana, 'descendant of Śālāṅku,' is the patronymic of a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 383; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 10, 10; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 9, 1. Cf. Weber,

Indian Literature, 75; *Indische Studien*, 1, 49.

Śālāṅkāyanī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Śālāṅku,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Vārṣagaṇīputra in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Mādhyamīdina recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 31).

Śālā in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes a 'house' in the wide sense of the word, including such meanings as 'stall' for cattle, 'shed' for corn, etc.³ See Gṛha. The householder is called Śālā-pati, 'lord of the house,' in the Atharvaveda.⁴

¹ v. 31, 5; vi. 106, 3; viii. 6, 10; ix. 3, 1 *et seq.*; xiv. 1, 63.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 1, 6, etc.

³ Av. iii. 12, 1 *et seq.*, and *cf.* ix. 3, 1 *et seq.*

⁴ ix. 3, 12.

Śālāvatya, 'descendant of Śālāvant,' is the patronymic of Śilaka in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (i. 8, 1), and of Galūnasa Arksākāyana in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (i. 38, 4).

Śālī, a later word for 'rice,' is conjectured by Roth to be the equivalent of Śāri in the word Śāriśākā in the Atharvaveda.

Śālūka in the Atharvaveda¹ denotes the edible roots of the lotus.

¹ iv. 34, 5. *Cf.* Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 70; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 207.

Śālva as the name of a people is found in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa¹ coupled with that of the Matsyas.

¹ i. 2, 9. *Cf.* Salva.

Sāvasāyana, 'descendant of Śavas,' is the patronymic of Devataras in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Śāsa denotes in the Brāhmaṇas¹ a 'sword' or 'knife.'

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 17, 5; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 25, 1 (of the knife to be used in slaying Śunaḥ-śepa); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 1, 4, 5; xiii. 2, 3, 16.

Śimśapā is the name of a tree (*Dalbergia Sisu*) in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It is a stately and beautiful tree.

¹ iii. 53, 19 (with the *Khadira*).

² Av. xx. 129, 7. Cf. *śimśapā* in

vi. 129, 1; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 378.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 61.

Śimśu-māra,¹ or Śīsu-māra,² is the name of an aquatic creature in the Rigveda and the later Saṃhitās. It is either the 'crocodile,' the 'alligator,'³ or the 'porpoise'⁴ (*Delphinus Gangeticus*).

¹ Rv. i. 116, 18; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 11; Av. xi. 2, 25. In Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 28, the reading is doubtful.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 30, and the Paippalāda recension of the Av., loc. cit.; Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, ii. 19.

³ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 325, and

Sāyaṇa on Rv., loc. cit.; Av., loc. cit.; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, loc. cit.

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *śimśumāra*; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 157; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 624.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 179.

Śikya in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² seems to mean a carrying 'sling' of rope.³

¹ ix. 3, 6, where Whitney suggests that it may be an ornamental hanging appendage. See Lanman in Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 526. Whitney's alternative rendering 'slings' is better. See Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 597. Cf. perhaps Av. xiii. 4, 8.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 4, 2, 3; 6, 9, 1, etc.

³ This is pretty clearly the meaning in Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 28; vi. 7, 1, 16. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 268, n. 3.

Śikha and Anuśikha are the names of two priests who served as Neṣṭṛ and Potṛ at the snake festival in the Pañca-viṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 35.

Śikhāṇḍa denotes a 'tuft' or 'lock,' as a mode of wearing the hair, in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vii. 3, 16, 2 (in the plural); *catuḥ-śikhāṇḍa*, Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 27; iii. 7, 6, 4 (corresponding to *catuḥ-kaparda*, Rv.

x. 114, 3). So *śikhāṇḍin* means 'wearing a tuft of hair,' and is found in Av. iv. 37, 7; xi. 2, 12, etc.

Śikhaṇḍin Yājñasena ('descendant of Yājñasena') is mentioned in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (vii. 4) as a priest of Keśin Dālbhya.

Śikhara as a 'peak' of a mountain is found in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxvi. 1), and often in the Epic.

Śikhā denotes in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ the 'knot of hair' worn on the top of the head. Wearing the top-knot unloosened was the sign of mourning in the case of women and men alike.²

¹ i. 3. 3. 5.

² Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 2, 9.
Cf. Bloomfield, *American Journal of*

Philology, 11, 340; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 534, on Av. ix. 9, 7.

Śigru is the name of a tribe occurring in the passage of the Rigveda,¹ in which they are mentioned with the Ajas and the Yakṣus as having been defeated by the Tṛtsus and King Sudās. It is impossible to say whether they were or were not under the leadership of Bheda, as Ludwig² plausibly suggests. If Śigru is connected with the later śigru, 'horse-radish' (*Moringa pterygosperma*), which is quite probable, it is possible that the tribe was totemistic and non-Āryan, but this is a mere matter of conjecture.³ The Matsyas ('Fishes') were probably Āryan.

¹ vii. 18, 19.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 173.

³ Cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 85; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 153; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental*

Society, 16, cliv; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1907, 929 et seq.; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, 200, n.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 127.

Śinjāra is the name of a Rṣi twice mentioned in the Rigveda¹ along with Kaṇva, Priyamedha, Upastuta, and Atri. Geldner² takes the word either as a name of Atri or an adjective.

¹ viii. 5, 25; x. 40, 7. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 3, 139.

² *Rigveda, Glossar*, 179.

Śiti-kakṣī in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ is explained by Sāyaṇa as a 'white-breasted' (*pāṇḍarodara*) vulture. The word may, however, well be only an adjective.²

¹ v. 5, 20, 1. Cf. Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 4; Av. v. 23, 5. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Śiti-prṣṭha ('white-backed') is the name of the Maitrāvaruṇa priest at the snake festival in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 35.

Śiti-bāhu Aṣṣakṛta Naimiṣī is mentioned as a sacrificer in the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa,¹ where it is recorded that a monkey ran off with his sacrificial cake.

¹ i. 363 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 192).

Śitpuṭa in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ denotes, according to the commentator, a kind of cat.

¹ v. 5, 17, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 86.

Śipada occurs only in the Rigveda¹ in the negative form *a-śipada*, together with *a-śimida*. Both Śipada and Śimida are perhaps names of unknown diseases.²

¹ vii. 50, 4.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 394.

Śipavitnuka in the Atharvaveda¹ seems to denote a species of worm.

¹ v. 20, 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 262.

Śiprā is a word of somewhat uncertain sense: it seems to mean 'cheeks' in several passages;¹ in others² it appears to

¹ Rv. iii. 32, 1; v. 36, 2; viii. 76, 10; x. 96, 9; 105, 5, all according to Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 179, who treats the word as a neuter (*śipra*), takes it in i. 101, 10, as 'lip' (cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 249, n.), and sees in

iii. 32, 1; viii. 76, 10; x. 96, 9, the sense of 'moustache.' Yāska, *Nirukta*, vi. 17, gives the alternative senses of 'jaw' and 'nose.'

² Rv. v. 54, 11; viii. 7, 25. Geldner, *loc. cit.*, here accepts *śiprā* as 'helmet.'

designate the 'cheek-pieces' of a helmet, or of the 'bit'³ of a horse. In *ayah-śīpra*, used of the Aśvins,⁴ and the other compounds, *hiranya-śīpra*,⁵ *hari-śīpra*,⁶ and *hiri-śīpra*,⁷ the word probably has the extended sense of 'helmet,' described as 'of iron,' 'of gold,' or 'yellow.' Similarly *śīprin*⁸ would mean 'wearing a helmet.'

³ Rv. i. 101, 10; Zimmer, *loc. cit.*

⁴ Rv. iv. 37, 4.

⁵ Rv. ii. 34, 3.

⁶ Rv. x. 96, 4.

⁷ Rv. ii. 2, 3; vi. 25, 9.

⁸ Rv. i. 29, 2; 81, 4; vi. 44, 14, etc.

Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 301; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 39, n. 2.

Śīphā is found in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Sāyaṇa explains the word as the name of a river, quite a possible interpretation.

¹ i. 104, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 18; Perry, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 11, 201.

Śibi, son of Uśinara, is mentioned in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra¹ as a protégé of Indra, who sacrificed for him on the Varṣiṣṭhīya plain, and saved him from fear of foreign invasion.

¹ xxi. 18. Cf. Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 28.

Śimida, occurring in the Rigveda¹ in the compound *a-śimida*, perhaps denotes a disease. The feminine form, Śimidā, is found as the name of a demoness in the Atharvaveda² and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.³ Cf. Śīpada.

¹ vii. 50, 4. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 394.

² iv. 25, 4.

³ vii. 4, 1, 27.

Śimbala in the Rigveda¹ denotes, according to Sāyaṇa, the flower of the Śālmali (= Śālmali), 'silk-cotton tree.'

¹ iii. 53, 22. Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 179; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 254.

Śimyu occurs in the Rigveda¹ as the name of one of the peoples or kings who were defeated by Sudās in the Dāśarājña ('battle of the ten kings'). Since in another passage² the Śimyus are coupled with the Dasyus, Zimmer³ plausibly concludes that they were non-Āryans.

¹ vii. 18, 5.

² i. 100, 18, where Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., thinks that the word simply means 'enemy.'

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 118, 119.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 261.

Śirimbitha occurs in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where the name of a man may possibly be meant, the Anukramaṇī (Index) ascribing the hymn in which the word occurs to his authorship. Yāska,² however, renders the term by 'cloud.'

¹ x. 155, 1.

² Nirukta, vi. 30. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3. 167.

Śilaka Śālāvatya ('descendant of Śālāvant') is the name of a teacher, a contemporary of Caikitāyana Dālbhya and Prāvāṇa Jaivala, in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (i. 8, 1).

1. Śilpa means 'art,' of which three kinds—*nṛtya*, 'dance'; *gītā*, 'song'; and *vādita*, 'instrumental music,' are enumerated in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxix. 5).

2. Śilpa Kaśyapa is named in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a teacher, a pupil of Kaśyapa Naidhruvi.

¹ vi. 4. 33 (Mādhyamīna = vi. 5. 3 Kāṇva).

Śiva as the name of a people occurs once in the Rigveda,¹ where they share with the Alinas, Pakthas, Bhalānases, and Viṣāṇins the honour of being defeated by Sudās, not of being, as Roth² thought, his allies. There can hardly be any doubt

¹ vii. 18, 7.

² *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des*

Veda, 95 et seq.; once accepted by Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 126.

of their identity with the Σίβαι³ or Σίβοι⁴ of the Greeks, who dwelt between the Indus and the Akesines (Asiknī) in Alexander's time. The village of Śiva-pura, mentioned by the scholiast on Pāṇini⁵ as situated in the northern country, may also preserve the name. Cf. Śibi.

³ Arrian, *Indica*, v. 12.

⁴ Diodorus, xvii. 96.

⁵ iv. 2, 109. Connected with Śiva by Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 376. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 431; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 173; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 260 et seq.

Śísira. See Rtu.

Śísu Āṅgīrasa ('descendant of Āṅgīras') is the name of the seer of a Sāman or Chant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xiii. 3, 24. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160.

Śísuka in the Atharvaveda¹ seems to be an adjective meaning 'young,' but according to Bloomfield² it has the sense of 'foal.' The commentator, Sāyaṇa, reads Śusuka, which he explains as a 'wild animal so called.' Cf. Āsumga.

¹ vi. 14, 3. Cf. Whitney, *Translation of the Atharva eda*, 291.

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 464.

1. Śísūmāra. See Śimśumāra.

2. Śísūmāra is a term applied to Śarkara in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 5, 15), where he is called a Śísūmārarṣi, explained by the commentator to mean a Rṣi in the form of a Śísūmāra.

Śísna-deva, occurring twice in the Rigveda¹ in the plural, means 'those who have the phallus for a deity.' The term most probably refers to the phallus worship of the aborigines.

¹ vii. 21, 5; x. 99, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 118; Hopkins, *Religions of India*, 150; von Schroeder, *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 9, 237; Mac-

donell, *Vedic Mythology*, 155; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, 1002, n. 5.

Śīpālā is the name of a water plant (*Blyxa Octandra*) mentioned in the Rigveda.¹ Its later name is Śaivala.

¹ x. 68, 5. Cf. the derivative adjective *śīpalya*, 'overgrown with Śīpālā' plants,' Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

Śīpālā is found once in the Atharvaveda,¹ where it may mean either a 'pool abounding in Śīpālā plants' or the proper name of a river or lake.

¹ vi. 12, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 289, 290; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 462.

Śīpudru is merely an incorrect reading in the text of the Atharvaveda¹ for Cīpudru.

¹ vi. 127, 1. See Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 376.

Śīrṣakti is a common word for 'headache' in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ i. 12, 3; ix. 8, 1; xii. 2, 19; 5, 23. Cf. Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, xxxv; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 252; *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 416, who sees in it *śīrṣa-sakti* (cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 64, 2). Böhtlingk, Proceedings of the

Saxon Academy, 1897, 50, thinks the word means 'a stiff neck, with head awry.' See Lanman in Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 14. In Av. xix. 39, 10, *śīrṣa-śoka* is used for 'headache.'

Śīrṣanya in the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes the 'head' of a couch (Asandī).

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5, 3; 12, 3; 17, 2; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 5. Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 2, 8.

Śīrṣāmaya, 'disease of the head,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda (v. 4, 10; ix. 8, 1).

Śiṣṭa occurs only in a Vālakhilya hymn of the Rigveda,¹ where the word seems to be the name of an unimportant clan.

¹ viii. 53, 4. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163.

Śuka, 'parrot,' is mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ where a desire is expressed to transfer to the Śuka and the Ropaṇākā the yellowness of jaundice. The bird is included in the list of sacrificial victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.² It is described as yellow and as 'of human speech' (*puṣa-vāc*).³ According to Bloomfield,⁴ this word is the correct reading for the second half of the obscure Śārīśākā of the Atharvaveda.⁵

¹ i. 50, 12.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 12, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 14; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 33; and cf. *śuka-babhru*, 'reddish, like a parrot,' *ibid.*, xxiv. 2.

³ Taittirīya and Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitās, *loc. cit.*

⁴ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 352.

⁵ iii. 14, 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 90.

Śukti Āṅgīrasa ('descendant of Āṅgīras') is the name of the seer of a Sāman or Chant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xii. 5, 16).

1. Śukra, according to Tilak,¹ has in two passages of the Rigveda² the sense of a planet. This is most improbable. Cf. Manthin.

¹ *Orion*, 162.

² iii. 32, 2; ix. 46, 4.

2. Śukra Jābāla ('descendant of Jābāla') is the name of a teacher in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 7, 7).

Śukla. See Yajus.

Śukla-dant, 'white-tusked,' is applied as an epithet to Mrga, 'wild beast,' in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 23, 3). 'Elephants' must be meant.

Śuca and Śucā occur in an obscure verse of the Rigveda (x. 26, 6), where a man and a woman may be meant.

Śucanti is the name of a protégé of the Aśvins in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 112, 7. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 165.

Śuci-vṛkṣa Gaupālāyana ('descendant of Gopāla') is the name of the priest of Vṛddhadyumna Abhipratāriṇa in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ He is also mentioned in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.²

¹ vii. 48, 9 (Gaupālāyana in Aufrecht's edition).

² iii. 10, 4.

Śutudrī, twice mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ is the name of the most easterly river of the Panjab, the modern Sutlej, the Zaradros of Ptolemy and Arrian.² In the post-Vedic period the name of this river appears transformed to Śatadru ('flowing in a hundred channels'). The Sutlej has changed its course very considerably within historical times.³

¹ iii. 33, 1; x. 75, 5; Nirukta, ix, 26.

² Ibid.

³ In Arrian's time the Sutlej flowed independently into the Rann of Cutch: Imperial Gazetteer of India, 23, 179.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 10, 11.

Śunaḥ-pueha, 'Dog's tail,' is the name of a brother of Śunaḥśepa.¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15, 7; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, v. 20, 1.

Śunaḥ-śepa, 'Dog's tail,' is the name of a man with the patronymic Ājigarti. According to a tale told in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,² he was purchased as a victim by Rohita, King Hariścandra's son, who had been promised by his father to Varuṇa as a sacrifice. He was actually bound to the stake, but was released in time through his supplications, supposed to be preserved in certain hymns of the Rigveda.³ He was adopted by Viśvāmitra, to whose advice he owed the inspiration to ask the gods to release him, and became his son as Devarāta, much to the annoyance

¹ vii. 13-18.

² xv. 20, 1 et seq. Cf. xvi. 11, 2.

³ i. 24 et seq. Cf. v. 2, 7.

of some of Viśvāmitra's sons, who in consequence were cursed by their father. The Rigveda, however, contains merely the statement of Śunaḥśepa's deliverance from peril of death by the divine help, and the Yajurvedas⁴ simply say that he was seized by Varuṇa (perhaps with dropsy),⁵ but saved himself from Varuṇa's bonds.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 1, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xix. 11. The story is not found in Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii 2, 1.

⁵ Cf. Varuṇa gr̥hita.

Cf. Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 408 et seq.; 573 et seq.; Roth,

Indische Studien, I, 457; ii. 112 et seq.; Weber, *Indian Literature*, 47, 48; *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 10-16; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 355 et seq.; Macdonell¹, *Sanskrit Literature*, 207; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 146; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, 988, 989.

Śunas-karṇa, 'Dog-ear,' is the name of a king,¹ son of Śibi or of Baṣkiha,² who performed a certain rite, the Sarvasvāra, and so died without disease.

¹ Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxi. 17; Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 28.

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 12, 6.

Śuna-hotra, in the plural, denotes a family of seers in the Rigveda (ii. 18, 6; 41, 14. 17).

Śunā-sīra, in the dual, occurs in the Rigveda¹ and later² as the names of two agricultural deities, the personifications, probably, of 'the share and the plough,' as Roth³ thinks.

¹ iv. 57, 5. 8.

² Av. iii. 17. 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 7, 12; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xii. 69, etc.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. For

the native explanations, see Brhad-devatā, v. 8 et seq., with Macdonell's notes. Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 116, 117, renders śunam adverbially as 'successfully.'

Śuno-lāngūla, 'Dog's tail,' is the name of a brother of Śunaḥśepa.¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15, 7; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 20, 1.

Śumbala is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ The meaning of the word is uncertain: Harisvāmi in his commentary takes it to be 'straw'; Eggeling² suggests that dried cotton fibre or pods may be meant. In any case, some substance that easily catches fire is intended.³

¹ xii. 5, 2. 3.

² *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 202, n. 3; comparing Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxv. 7, 12.

³ Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Śulka in the Rigveda¹ clearly means 'price.' In the Dharma Sūtras² it denotes a 'tax,' a sense which is found by Muir³ in a passage of the Atharvaveda,⁴ where śukla is read in the edition with great detriment to the sense. This correction is accepted by Bloomfield⁵ and by Whitney.⁶ In another passage the same change made by Weber⁷ is not accepted by Whitney,⁸ and doubtfully by Bloomfield.⁹

¹ vii. 82, 6; viii. 1, 5.

² See Foy, *Die königliche Gewalt*, 39 et seq.

³ *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 310.

⁴ iii. 29, 3.

⁵ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 434.

⁶ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 136.

⁷ *Indische Studien*, 17, 304.

⁸ *Op. cit.*, 253.

⁹ *Loc. cit.*

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 413.

Śuśuka. See Aśuṅga and Śiśuka.

Śuśulūka is found in the Rigveda¹ in the compound śuśulūka-yātu, the name of a demon. According to Sāyaṇa, the word means a 'small owl.' It appears in the feminine form, Śuśulūkā, in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.²

¹ vii. 104, 22.

² iii. 14, 17. *Cf.* Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Śuṣka-bhṛṅgāra is the name of a teacher in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad.¹

¹ ii. 6. *Cf.* Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 7, 13.

Suśmīṇa is a name of Amitratapana, a king of the Śibis, in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 23, 10).

Śūdra is the designation of the fourth caste in the Vedic state (see *Varṇa*). It is quite unknown in the *Rigveda* except in the *Puruṣasūkta*¹ ('hymn of man') in the tenth *Maṇḍala*, where in the earliest version of the origin of the castes the Śūdra for the first time appears. The *Rigveda*, on the other hand, knows *Dasyu* and *Dāsa*, both as aborigines independent of Āryan control and as subjugated slaves: it is reasonable to reckon the Śūdra of the later texts as belonging to the aborigines who had been reduced to subjection by the Āryans. Strictly speaking, the defeated aborigines must have been regarded as slaves, but it is obvious that, except on occasions when most of the men were slain, which may have occurred quite often, there must have remained too many of them to be used as slaves of individual owners. The villages of the aborigines must have continued to subsist, but under Āryan lordship and control: there may be this amount of truth in Baden Powell's theory, which practically traced all the early cultivating villages in India to Dravidian origin. On the other hand, the term Śūdra would also cover the wild hill tribes which lived by hunting and fishing, and many of which would acknowledge the superiority of their Āryan neighbours: it could, in fact, be applied to all beyond the pale of the Āryan state.

This view of the Śūdra suits adequately the Vedic references to his condition, which would not apply adequately to domestic slaves only. The Śūdra is continually opposed to the Āryan,² and the colour of the Śūdra is compared with that of the Āryan,³ just as his ways are so contrasted.⁴ The *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*,⁵ in its account of the castes, declares that the

¹ x. 90, 12. See Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 8 *et seq.*

² *Av.* iv. 20, 4; xix. 32, 8; 62, 1; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xiv. 30; xxiii. 30. 31; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iv. 2, 10, 2; vii. 4, 19, 3; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, *Aśva-medha*, iv. 7; xvii. 5; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, ii. 8, 6; iii. 13, 1, etc. See also *Ārya* and *Ārya*. In *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, i. 8, 3, 1; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xx. 17; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xxxviii. 5. Śūdra is opposed to *Ārya*.

³ *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xxxiv. 5; *Pañca-vimśa Brāhmaṇa*, v. 5, 17. *Cf.* *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, vi. 4, 4, 9; *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, i. 4, 25; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, viii. 4, 5; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 2, 6, 7; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 4; Muir, *op. cit.*, 1², 140; *Mahābhārata*, xii. 188, 5.

⁴ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 17, 3, 4; *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xv. 24.

⁵ vii. 29, 4; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 439.

Śūdra is *anyasya preṣya*, 'the servant of another'; *kāmothāpya*, 'to be expelled at will'; and *yathākāmavadhya*, 'to be slain at will.' All these terms well enough describe the position of the serf as the result of a conquest: the epithets might have been applied to the English serf after the Norman Conquest with but slight inaccuracy, especially if his master had received a grant of jurisdiction from the Crown. The *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*⁶ explains that even if prosperous (*bahu-ṣaṣu*, 'having many cows') a Śūdra could not be other than a servant: his business was *pādāvanejya*, 'the washing of the feet' of his superiors. The *Mahābhārata*⁷ says out and out that a Śūdra has no property (*na hi svam asti śūdrasya*, 'the Śūdra has nothing he can call his own'). On the other hand, just as in England the royal justice would protect the serf in life and limb,⁸ so it appears that the slaying of a Śūdra involved a wergeld of ten cows according to both *Bauddhāyana*⁹ and *Āpastamba*.¹⁰ It may, indeed, be held that this wergeld was only due in case of murder by another than the master, but such limitation is nowhere stated.

In sacred matters the distinction between Āryan and Śūdra was, of course, specially marked. The texts¹¹ do not hesitate to declare that the upper castes were 'all,' ignoring the Śūdras; the Śūdra is prohibited¹² from milking the cow for the milk required at the *Agnihotra* ('oblation to Agni'); and the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*¹³ forbids a man who has been consecrated (*dikṣita*) for a sacrifice to speak to a Śūdra at all for the time, though the *Śāṭyāyanaka*¹⁴ seems to have relaxed this rule by confining it to cases in which the Śūdra was guilty of some sin.

⁶ vi. 1, 11.

⁷ xii. 30, 7 (Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 73). The same text, xii. 294, 21 (*ibid.*, 74, n.), insists on his duty of service.

⁸ Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, i, 350, 355, etc.

⁹ *Dharma Sūtra*, i. 10, 19, 1.

¹⁰ *Dharma Sūtra*, i. 9, 24, 3.

¹¹ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 1, 4, 2; iv. 2, 2, 14, etc. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xvi et seq.; 26, 292. Cf. Hopkins, *op. cit.*, 13, 73, 75, n.

¹² *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, xxxi. 2; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iv. 1, 3. So the *sthālī*, 'cooking vessel,' is to be prepared by an Āryan, *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, i. 8, 3.

¹³ iii. 1, 1, 10. Cf. v. 3, 2, 2.

¹⁴ Quoted by *Āpastamba*, cited in the scholiast on *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, vii. 5, 7. The sense is not quite certain, but that given in the text seems reasonable. Cf. Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 11.

At the sacrifice itself the Śūdra could not be present in the *śālā*, 'hall'; he is definitely classed in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁵ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹⁶ as unfit for 'sacrifice' (*ayajñīya*); and declared in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā¹⁷ not to be admitted to drink Soma. At the Pravargya (introductory Soma) rite the performer is not allowed to come in contact with a Śūdra,¹⁸ who here, as in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā,¹⁷ is reckoned as excluded from a share in the Soma-draught. On the other hand, the Śūdra is one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda,¹⁹ and a fight between an Āryan and a Śūdra, in which, of course, the former wins, forms a part of the Mahāvratā rite, being perhaps a precursor of the Indian drama.²⁰

Other indications, however, exist, showing that it would be undesirable to ignore the real importance of the Śūdra, which again reminds us of the condition of the serf, who, though legally restrained, still gradually won his way to the rank of a free man. Rich Śūdras are mentioned in the early texts,²¹ just as Śūdra *gahapatis*, 'householders,' occur in the Buddhist texts, and Śūdra kings in the legal literature.²² Sin against Śūdra and Āryan is mentioned;²³ prayers for glory on behalf of Śūdras, as well as of the other castes²⁴ occur; and the desire to be dear to Śūdra as well as to Āryan is expressed.²⁵

¹⁵ iii. 1, 1, 10. See also Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 1, 6; Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 82.

¹⁶ vi. 1, 11.

¹⁷ xi. 10, where he therefore does not receive *Kariras*.

¹⁸ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 1, 31.

¹⁹ Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xxx. 5; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 1, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 6, 2, 10. He is also present at the Rājastūya, Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 1.

²⁰ Keith, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 64, 534.

²¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 7, 10; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 11. Some of the kings' ministers were Śūdras: Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 2, 2, with Sāyaṇa's note.

²² Foy, *Die königliche Gewalt*, 8; Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 83, 84. See Manu, iv. 61; Viṣṇu, lxxi. 64; perhaps Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 5. But see Roth's emendation, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, ccxliii.

²³ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 5; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 3, 1; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xx. 17.

²⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 7, 6, 4; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xl. 13; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 8; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xviii. 48. On the other hand, the Śūdra uses magic just as an Ārya does, Av. x. 1, 3.

²⁵ Av. xix. 32, 8; 62, 1; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xxvi. 2, etc.

The Sūtras also, while they emphasize as general rules points earlier not insisted on, such as their inferiority in sitting, etc.,²⁶ their exclusion from the study of the Vedas,²⁷ the danger of contact with them²⁸ or their food,²⁹ still recognize that Śūdras can be merchants,³⁰ or even exercise any trade.³¹

Moreover, the Sūtras³² permit the marriage of a Śūdrā woman with members of all castes. Though it was a reproach to Vātṣa³³ and to Kavaṣa³⁴ that they were the sons of a Śūdrā and a Dāsī respectively, still the possibility of such a reproach shows that marriages of this kind did take place. Moreover, illicit unions of Ārya and Śūdrā, or Śūdra and Āryā, are referred to in the Saṃhitās of the Yajurveda.³⁵

The origin of the term Śūdra is quite obscure, but Zimmer³⁶ points out that Ptolemy³⁷ mentions Σύδροι as a people, and he thinks that the Brāhui may be meant. Without laying any stress on this identification,³⁸ it is reasonable to accept the

²⁶ Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xii. 7; Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, ii. 10, 27, 15. So he can be insulted with impunity, Gautama, xii. 13, and is punished for insult by mutilation, *ibid.*, xii. 1; Āpastamba, ii. 10, 27, 14.

²⁷ Gautama, xii. 4-6.

²⁸ Āpastamba, i. 5, 17, 1; ii. 2, 3, 4, etc.

²⁹ Āpastamba, i. 5, 16, 2, etc.

³⁰ Gautama, x. 60. Cf. x. 50-67 for an exhaustive account of the Śūdra's duties in theory. His relations to his master are those of mutual support.

³¹ Viṣṇu, ii. 14.

³² Pāraskara Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 4, 11. Rules to the contrary (*e.g.*, Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 2, 52) are for special occasions. See Weber, *op. cit.*, 10, 74. On the other hand, criminal intercourse of a Śūdra and an Āryan woman is severely punished in the Sūtras. See Āpastamba, i. 10, 26, 20; 27, 9; Gautama, xii. 2, 3.

³³ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 6, 6.

³⁴ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 19, 1.

³⁵ Ārya and Śūdrā: Vājasaneyi Saṃ-

hitā, xxiii. 30; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 19, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 13, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, Aśvamedha, iv. 8; Śūdra and Āryā: Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 31. This verse the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa no doubt deliberately ignores.

³⁶ *Altindisches Leben*, 216, 435.

³⁷ vi. 20.

³⁸ The Brāhui are now held not to be Dravidian ethnologically, but Turco-Iranian (*Indian Empire*, 1, 292, 310). It is suggested (*ibid.*, 1, 382) that they represent the original Dravidian type, which in India has been merged in the Muṇḍā type; but this suggestion is invalidated by the fact that the Rīgveda speaks of the Dasyus as *anās*, 'noseless' (*cf.* Dasyu, 1, 347, n. 7), a term admirably applicable to Dravidians, but ludicrous as applied to the Turco-Iranian type. It is much more plausible to assume that the Brāhuis are a mixed race, which in course of time has lost most of its Dravidian features. On the relation of Dravidians and speakers of Muṇḍā tongues, the Vedic texts throw no light.

view³⁹ that the term was originally the name of a large tribe opposed to the Āryan invasion. See also Niṣāda.

³⁹ See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 85, 255; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 212; Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 201, 202.

Cf. von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 154, 155; Jolly, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 50, 515; Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*,

201 *et seq.*; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 54; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 73 *et seq.* (for the Śūdra in the Epic); Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 191 *et seq.*; Weber, *Indian Literature*, 18, 77, 111, 112, 276; *Indische Studien*, 10, 4 *et seq.*; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 8 *et seq.*

Śūdrā denoted a Śūdra woman in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.²

¹ v. 22, 7 (= Dāśī, v. 22, 6).

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 19, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, Aśvamedha, iv. 8; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 13, 1; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 30, etc.; śūdrā-putra, 'son of a Śūdra woman,' Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 6, 6.

Śūra is the regular word in the Rigveda,¹ and occasionally later,² to denote a 'hero' or 'brave warrior.'

¹ i. 70, 11; 101, 6; 141, 8; 158, 3; ii. 17, 2; 30, 10, etc.

² Av. viii. 8, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,

xvi. 34; xx. 37, etc. (of gods, Indra and Agni); śūra-vīra, Av. viii. 5, 1.

Śūra-vīra Māṇḍūkya ('descendant of Māṇḍūka') is the name of a teacher in the Āraṇyakas of the Rigveda.¹

¹ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 1, 1. 3, 4; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 2, 8, 9.

10 (where the name is read Śaura-vīra).

Śūrpa in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes a wickerwork basket for winnowing grain. It is called *varṣa-vṛddha*, 'swollen by rain,' in the Atharvaveda,³ which shows, as Zimmer⁴ says, that it was sometimes made of reeds, not of dry wood.

¹ ix. 6, 16; x. 9, 26; xi. 3, 4; xii. 3, 19 *et seq.*; xx. 136, 8.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 8, 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 5, 4; iii. 2, 5, 11, etc.

³ xii. 3, 19.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 238.

Cf. Lanman in Whitney's *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 685; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 649.

Śūla, denoting the 'spit,' used for roasting flesh on, is found in the Rigveda¹ and the later Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ i. 162, 11.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 2, 4; 7, 3, 2; 4, 3; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 15, 3 (used at cremation and suggestive of roasting). The Śūla, as the weapon of Rudra, is not mentioned till

the late Śaḍvīmśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 11. In the post-Vedic language the *tri-śūla*, or 'trident,' is the regular emblem of Śiva.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 271.

1. Śūṣa Vārṣṇa ('descendant of Vṛṣṇi') is mentioned in the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 10, 9, 15) as having been honoured by a consecration with Āditya.

2. Śūṣa Vāhneya ('descendant of Vahni') Bhāradvāja ('descendant of Bharadvāja') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Arāḍa Dātreyā Śaunaka, in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ Cf. Śruṣa.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Śṛṅga in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'horn' of any sort of animal. Hence the 'barb' of the arrow is called its horn in the Atharvaveda.³

¹ i. 140, 6; 163, 11; ii. 39, 3; iii. 8, 10, etc.

² Av. ii. 32, 6; viii. 6, 14; ix. 4, 17, etc.

³ iv. 6, 5. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 154.

Śṛṅga-vṛṣ is the name of a man in one hymn of the Rigveda.¹ According to Ludwig,² he is father of Prdākusānu.

¹ viii. 17, 13.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 161.

Cf. Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 142, n.

Śerabha and Śerabhaka are names of snakes or demons in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ ii. 24, 1. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 64.

Śeva-dhī denotes 'treasure' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ ii. 13, 6; vii. 53, 5; ix. 3, 15 (metaphorically). Cf. viii. 52, 9.

² Av. v. 22, 14; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 59, etc.

Śevṛdha and Śevṛdhaka are the names of snakes or demons in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ ii. 24, 1. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 64.

Śeṣaṇa in the Atharvaveda (vii. 109, 5), means the 'leaving' of the dice as opposed to Glahana (*grahana*), the 'taking up' of them for the throw. Cf. Glaha.

Śeṣas denotes 'offspring' in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 93, 4; v. 12, 6; 70, 4; vi. 27, 4, 5; vii. 1, 12; 4, 7; x. 16, 5.

Śaibya, 'belonging to the Śibis,' is a designation of king Amitratapana Śuṣmīṇa in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 23, 10). In the Praśna Upaniṣad (i. 1; v. 1) Śaibya is the patronymic of a teacher, Satyakāma.

Śailana, in the plural, is the name of a school of teachers in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (i. 2, 3; ii. 4, 6).

Śailāli, 'descendant of Śilālīn,' is the name of a ritual teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ A Śailāli Brāhmaṇa is mentioned in the Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra,² and the school of the Śailālins often occurs in the Śūtras.³

¹ xiii. 5, 3, 3.

² vi. 4, 7.

³ Anupada Sūtra, iv. 5, etc.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 156;

Indian Literature, 197, who compares the Naṭa Sūtra attributed to Śilālīn by Pāṇini, iv. 2, 110, 111.

Śailina or Śailini, 'descendant of Śilina,' is the patronymic of Jitvan in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ Perhaps Śailana should be compared.

¹ Śailina in Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 5 Mādhyamdina; Śailini, | iv. 1, 2 Kāṇva. Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 15, 152, n. 2.

Śailūṣa is included in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ An 'actor' or 'dancer' may be meant. Sāyaṇa says it is a man who lives on the prostitution of his wife.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 6; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 2, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 290; Weber, *Indian Literature*, III, 196, 197. The exact sense of Śailūṣa depends on the

question of how old the drama is in India. As to this, cf. *Itihāsa*; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, 995 *et seq.*

Śoṇa Sātrāsāha, king of Pañcāla and father of Koka, is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as having offered the horse sacrifice, which was attended by the Turvaśas also.

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 16-18. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 400.

Śauṅgāyani, 'descendant of Śauṅga,' is the name of a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372, 383. The Śauṅgas are known as teachers in the

Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 13, 5, etc.

Śauṅgī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Śuṅga,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Sāṃkr̥tī-putra in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ vi. 4, 31 (Mādhyam̐dina = vi. 5, 2 Kāṇva).

Śauca ('descendant of Śuci') is the patronymic of a man, called also Āhneya, who is mentioned as a teacher in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (ii. 12).

Śaucad-ratha ('descendant of Śucad-ratha') is the patronymic of Sunītha in the R̥gveda (v. 79, 2).

Śauceya ('descendant of Śuci') Prācīnayogya ('descendant of Prācīnayoga') is the name of a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 5, 3, 1. 8). Śauceya is also the patronymic of Sārvasenī in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (vii. 1, 10, 2).

Śaunaka, 'descendant of Śunaka,' is a common patronymic. It is applied to Indrota¹ and Svaidāyana.² A Śaunaka appears as a teacher of Rauhiṇāyana in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.³ A Śaunaka-yajña, or Śaunaka sacrifice, occurs in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.⁴ In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad⁵ Atidhanvan Śaunaka appears as a teacher. That Upaniṣad⁶ and the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa⁷ mention a Śaunaka Kāpeya who was a contemporary of Abhipratārin Kākṣaseni, whose Purohita Śaunaka was according to another passage⁸ of the latter Upaniṣad. In the Sūtras, the Bṛhaddevatā, etc., a Śaunaka appears as a great authority on grammatical, ritual, and other matters.⁹

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 3, 5 ;

4, 1.

² *Ibid.*, xi. 4, 1, 2.

³ ii. 5, 20 ; iv. 5, 26 Mādhyam̐dina.

⁴ iv. 7.

⁵ i. 9, 3.

⁶ iv. 3, 5, 7.

⁷ iii. 1, 21.

⁸ i. 59, 2.

⁹ Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 24, 32-34, 49, 54, 56, 59, 62, 85, 143 ; Macdonell, *Bṛhaddevatā*, i, xxiii ; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 18, 19, 297.

Śaunakī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Śunaka,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Kāśyapībālākyaṃātharī-putra in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Mādhyam̐dina recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30. 31).

Śaurpa-ṇāyya, 'descendant of Śūrpaṇāya,' is the patronymic of a teacher, a pupil of Gautama, in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) in the Mādhyam̐dina recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 5, 20 ; iv. 5, 26).

Śaulbāyana or Śaulvāyana, 'descendant of Śulba,' is the patronymic of a teacher, Udaṅka.¹ According to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² a Śaulbāyana was the Adhvaryu, or sacrificing priest, of those who had Ayasthūṇa as Gṛhapati ('householder,' the title of the sacrificer who has precedence at a *sattra*, or sacrificial session).

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 5, 4 ; 5, 4, 2 ; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 2 Mādhyam̐dina.

² xi. 4, 2, 17 *et seq.*

Śauṣkala is the name of one of the sacrificial victims at the Puruṣamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ It means, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, 'living on dried fish or flesh,'² or, according to the native lexicographers, 'selling dried fish,' while Sāyaṇa's commentary on the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa explains the meaning to be one who catches fish with a hook, 'angler.'

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 16; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 12, 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Streifen*, I, 81, n. 7; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 415.

² The literal meaning is, 'relating to what is dried' (śuṣkala).

Śruṣṭi Āṅgīrasa ('descendant of Āṅgīrasa') is the name of the seer of a Sāman or Chant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xiii. 11, 21. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 68.

Śmaśāna is the name of the 'burial mound' in which the bones of the dead man were laid to rest (cf. *Anāgnidagdha*). It is mentioned in the Atharvaveda,¹ and often later.² The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ prescribes a four-cornered mound facing the south-east, on ground inclined to the north, out of sight of the village, in a peaceful spot amid beautiful surroundings, or on barren ground. For an Agni-cit ('builder of a fire-altar') a funeral mound like a fire-altar is prescribed. The Easterners (*Prācyāḥ*) made their mounds round.

¹ v. 31, 8; x. 1, 18.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 8, 5; 4, 11, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxi. 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 2, 15, etc.

³ xiii. 8, 1, 1 et seq. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 424 et seq.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 407; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, cliii.

Śmaśru in the Rīgveda¹ and later² means 'beard' and 'moustache,' being sometimes contrasted with Keśa,³ 'hair of the head.' Shaving was known (see Vapṭṛ and Kṣura). The

¹ ii. 11, 17; viii. 33, 6; x. 23, 1, 4; 26, 7; 142, 4.

² Av. v. 19, 14; vi. 68, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 92; xx. 5, etc.

Applied to animals, *ibid.*, xxv. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 9, 1, 6, etc.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 2, 48, etc.

wearing of a beard was a sign of manhood according to the Taittiriya Saṃhitā,⁴ with which agrees the notice of Megasthenes⁵ that the Indians carefully tended their beards up to the day of their death.

⁴ v. 5, 1, 1.

⁵ In Diodorus, iii. 63.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 265-267.

Śyāparṇa Sāyakāyana is the name of a man, the last for whom five victims were slain at the building of the sacrificial altar according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ The same text² again mentions him as a builder of the fire-altar. He must have been connected in some way with the Salvas.³ His family, the Śyāparṇas, appear in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁴ as a self-assertive family of priests whom king Viśvantara excluded from his sacrifice, but whose leader, Rāma Mārgaveya, induced him to take them back. In some way Śyāparṇa was connected with the defeat of the Pañcālas by the Kuntis.⁵

¹ vi. 2, 1, 39.

² ix. 5, 2, 1.

³ x. 4, 1, 10.

⁴ vii. 27. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books*

of the East, 43, 344, 345; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 437 et seq.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 215, 216.

⁵ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 471.

Śyāma ('swarthy') with Ayas ('metal') in all probability denotes 'iron' in the Atharvaveda.¹ Śyāma alone has the same sense in the Atharvaveda² and later.³

¹ xi. 3, 7.

² ix. 5, 4.

³ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 7, 5, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xviii. 10; Maitrāyaṇī

Saṃhitā, ii. 11, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 13.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 52, 54; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 189.

Śyāma-jayanta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Jayanta Pārāśarya, in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1). Another man of the same name occurs in the same place as a pupil of Mitrabhūti Lauhitya.

Śyāma-parṇa is, in the Kāṭhaka¹ and Maitrāyaṇī² Saṃhitās, the name of a man who was instructed by Somadākṣa Kauśreya.

¹ xx. 8 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 472).

iii. 2, 7.

Śyāma-sujayanta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Kṛṣṇadhṛti Sātyaki, in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1).

Śyāmāka is the name of a cultivated millet (*Panicum frumentaceum*) in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.² The lightness of its seed is alluded to in the Atharvaveda,³ where it is spoken of as blown away by the wind. There it is also mentioned as the food of pigeons.⁴ The Śyāmāka and its seed (Taṇḍula) are referred to as very small in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,⁵ where Max Müller⁶ renders it as 'canary seed.'

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 1, 2; ii. 3, 2, 6; iv. 7, 4, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 11, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 12; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, x. 2.
² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 3, 2; xii. 7, 1, 9, etc.; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iv. 12.

³ xix. 50, 4.

⁴ xx. 135, 12.

⁵ iii. 14, 3.

⁶ *Sacred Books of the East*, 1, 48.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 241, 275.

1. Śyāva is the name of a protégé of the Aśvins in the Rigveda.¹ He may be identical with Hiraṇyahasta.

¹ i. 117, 24; x. 65, 2. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 150; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 32.

2. Śyāva is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as a generous donor on the Suvāstu river.

¹ viii. 19, 37. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 161.

3. Śyāva in one passage of the Rigveda (v. 61, 9) seems clearly, as Sāyaṇa thinks, to denote Śyāvāśva.

Śyāvaka is mentioned as a sacrificer and friend of Indra in the Rigveda (viii. 3, 12; 4, 2). He may be identical with 2. Śyāva.

Śyāvasāyana is the patronymic of Devataras in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 40, 2). The form is perhaps an error for Śāvasāyana.

Śyāvāśva is the name of a man mentioned several times in the Rigveda.¹ The Anukramaṇī (Index) assigns to him a series of hymns in the fifth, eighth, and ninth books.² In one of the hymns³ Śyāvāśva mentions, apparently as his patrons, Taranta (a son of Vidadaśva) and Purumīḍha, as well as Rathavīti. On this hymn is based a legend found in the Bṛhaddevatā,⁴ that he was the son of Arcanānas, who was sacrificing for Rathavīti Dālbhya. The father was anxious to obtain the king's daughter for his son in marriage; but though the father was willing, his wife insisted on her son-in-law being a Ṛṣi. The father and son, repulsed, were returning home, when they met on the way Taranta and Purumīḍha, former patrons of the father. These showed him respect, while Taranta's wife, Śāśīyasī, presented Śyāvāśva with much wealth. The son was then fortunate enough to meet the Maruts in the forest, and praised them, thus becoming a seer. As a result the king himself ultimately offered his daughter to Śyāvāśva. Sieg⁵ seeks to show that this legend is presupposed in the Rigveda; but it is difficult to accept this view, since the references in the Rigveda are very obscure, and Śāśīyasī is probably no more than an epithet.⁶ That there is some Itihāsa at the back of the hymn is clear: what it is can hardly now be determined.

Śyāvāśva's obtaining gifts from Vaidadaśvi is referred to also in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra.⁷ His name occurs in the Atharvaveda⁸ in two lists of persons, of which the former includes Purumīḍha, the latter also Arcanānas and Atri. A Sāman is ascribed to him in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,⁹ and he is perhaps referred to in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.¹⁰ In the

¹ v. 52, 1; 61, 5. 9 (Syāva, a short form of the name, is here used); 81, 5; viii. 35, 19; 36, 7; 37, 7; 38, 8.

² v. 52-61; 81; 82; viii. 35-38; ix. 32.

³ v. 61.

⁴ v. 49 et seq. See also Ṣaḍguruśiṣya on Anukramaṇī to Rv. v. 61 (ed. Macdonell, p. 117 et seq.); Sāyaṇa on Rv. v. 61, 17-19; Nitimañjarī in Sieg, *Die Sagstoffe des Rgveda*, 50 et seq.

⁵ *Op. cit.*; 50-60. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 148.

⁶ v. 61, 6. The word is taken as

an epithet by Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., and by Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 27.

⁷ xvi. 11, 7-9.

⁸ iv. 29, 4; xviii. 3, 15.

⁹ viii. 5, 9. Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 27, n. 4, bases on this an improbable conjecture that he was a Kṣatriya.

¹⁰ i. 11, 2. But cf. Sieg, *op. cit.*, 61, n. 4, who takes the word adjectivally, as in Av. xi. 2, 18; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 33, 26.

Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹¹ he is styled Ārcanānasa, 'son of Arcanānas,' and later¹² he is called Ātreya, 'descendant of Atri.'

¹¹ viii. 5, 9.

¹² The Anukramaṇī calls him and his father Ātreya. In the passages from book viii. of the Rv., cited in n. 1, Atri is mentioned with him.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-

veda, 3, 126, 127; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 214; *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 354; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 359 et seq.; Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 122.

Śyena is the name in the Rigveda¹ of a strong bird of prey, most probably the 'eagle'; later² (as in post-Vedic Sanskrit) it seems to mean the 'falcon' or 'hawk.' It is the swiftest of birds,³ and a source of terror to smaller birds.⁴ It is the strongest of birds,⁵ and even attacks herds.⁶ It watches over men (*nr-caḥṣas*),⁷ a reference, no doubt, to its lofty flight in air. It brings the Soma from heaven.⁸

¹ i. 32, 14; 33, 2; 118, 11; 163, 1; 165, 2, etc.

² Av. iii. 3, 4; vii. 41, 2; xi. 9, 9, etc.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 7, 1; v. 4, 11, 1; Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8.

⁴ Rv. ii. 42, 2; Av. v. 21, 6.

⁵ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 14.

⁶ Rv. iv. 38, 5. This corresponds well enough with the eagle's known habit of carrying off young lambs.

⁷ Av. vii. 41, 2.

⁸ See Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 1-24, who cites all relevant passages.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 87, 88, who points out that the epithet *rjīpya*, 'flying upwards,' applied to the eagle, appears as an actual name of the eagle in Iranian.

Śrapayitr, 'cook,' is a term mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (i. 2, 2, 14).

Śramaṇa 'mendicant monk,' is first found in the Upaniṣads.¹ According to Fick,² anyone could become a Śramaṇa. For the time of Megasthenes this seems indicated by his evidence, which, however, refers only to the east of India, beyond the Madhyadeśa proper.³ The Vedic evidence is merely the name and the fact that Tāpasa, 'ascetic,' follows it in the Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad and the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 3, 22; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 7, in *Indische Studien*, 1, 78.

² *Die sociale Gliederung*, 39 et seq.

³ Strabo, xv. 1, 49, 60; Arrian, *Indica*, xii. 8, 9.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 27, 28, 129, 138.

Śravaṇa. See Nakṣatra.

Śravaṇa-datta ('given by Śravaṇa') Kauhala ('descendant of Kohala') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Suśārada Śālaṅkāyana in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Śraviṣṭha. See Nakṣatra.

Śrāyasa is the patronymic of Kaṇva in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ and the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā,² where he appears as a teacher, and of Vitahavya in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā³ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁴

¹ v. 4, 7, 5.

² xxi. 8.

³ v. 6, 5, 3.

⁴ ix. 1, 9; xxv. 16, 3.

Śrī is the regular word for 'prosperity,' found once in the Rigveda¹ and often later.² Śreṣṭhin.

¹ viii. 2, 19, seems to have this sense.

² Av. vi. 54, 1; 73, 1; ix. 5, 31; x. 6, 26; xi. 1, 12, 21; xii. 1, 63; 5, 7; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 8, 6; v. 1, 8, 6; vi. 1, 10, 3; vii. 2, 7, 3, etc. Already in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 4, 3) she is regarded as a goddess.

See Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 217 *et seq.* She already appears in the earliest Buddhist sculptures seated on a lotus between two elephants that pour water over her. This type of the goddess has survived down to the present day in India.

Śruta-kakṣa is mentioned once in the Rigveda¹ as the Ṛṣi of a hymn, the authorship of which the Anukramaṇī (Index) ascribes to him. A Sāman or chant of his is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ viii. 92, 25. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 108.

² ix. 2, 7 (Śruta-kakṣa).

Śruta-ratha is the name of a young king in the Rigveda.¹ He is also the patron of the Pajra family, including Kakṣivant.²

¹ i. 122, 7.

² Rv. v. 36, 6. Cf. Ludwig, Trans-

lation of the Rigveda, 3, 155; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 97.

Śrutarya occurs once in the Rigveda (i. 112, 9) as the name of a protégé of the Aśvins.

Śrutarvan Ārkṣa ('descendant of Ṛkṣa') is the name of a prince whose liberality is celebrated in one hymn of the Rigveda (viii. 74, 4. 13), and whose victory over Mṛgaya is mentioned in another (x. 49, 5).

Śrutar-vid is the name of a man in the Rigveda.¹

¹ v. 44, 12. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 138, 139.

Śruta-sena is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 5, 4, 3) and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xvi. 9, 4) as one of the brothers of Janamejaya.

Śruṣa Vāhneya ('descendant of Vahni') Kāśyapa ('descendant of Kaśyapa') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Devataras, in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 40, 1). It is much more likely that Śruṣa is a mere misreading for Śūṣa.

Śruṣṭi-gu ('possessing obedient oxen') is the name of a man in a Vālakhilya hymn of the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 51, 1. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 140, 141; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 90.

Śreṇi means a 'row' or 'line' of birds,¹ or horses,² or chariots,³ and so forth.

¹ Rv. v. 59, 7.

² Rv. i. 126, 4.

³ Rv. iv. 38, 6; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 14, 1.

Śreṣṭhin occurs in several passages of the Brāhmaṇas,¹ where the St. Petersburg Dictionary assigns to the word the sense of 'a man of consequence.' It is, however, possible that

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 30, 3; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxviii. 6; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 20. Bhaga is the

Śreṣṭhin of the gods, Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 4, 10.

the word may already have the sense of the 'headman of a guild,' the modern Seth.² There is a similar doubt in the use of *śraiṣṭhya*,³ which is perhaps not merely 'the foremost place,' as usually assumed, but definitely 'the presidency of a guild.'

Guilds are referred to in the Dharma Sūtras,⁴ and they play a considerable part in the Buddhist texts⁵ and the Epic.⁶ But the Vedic evidence is inadequate to afford ground for positive assertion or denial of their existence or organization in Vedic times.

² Cf. Hopkins, *India, Old and New*, 168 *et seq.*

³ Av. i. 9, 3 = Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 4, 2 = Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, v. 6 = Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 4, 3. See also for the word, Av. x. 6, 31; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 25, 8; vii. 18, 8; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 9, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 7, 1, 1; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 2, 6; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad,

ii. 6; iv. 15, 20, etc. The use of *śraiṣṭhya* is, on the whole, not in favour of the theory that it is a technical term.

⁴ Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xi. 20, 21, etc.; Foy, *Die königliche Gewalt*, 14, n. 2, etc.

⁵ Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 88 *et seq.*

⁶ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 81 *et seq.*

Śrotriya in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes a 'Brahmin learned in holy lore,' 'theologian.'

¹ ix. 6, 37; x. 2, 20 *et seq.*

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 4; xxviii. 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 25, 15; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 4, 5; xiii. 4, 3.

14; Taittiriya Upaniṣad, ii. 8, etc. Cf. *mahā-śrotriya*, 'a great theologian,' in Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 11, 1.

Śrauta-ṛṣi¹ or Śrautarṣi,² 'descendant of Śrutarṣi or Śrutarṣi,' is the patronymic of Devabhāga.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 1, 6.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 4, 5; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 9, 11.

Śraumatya, 'descendant of Śrumant,' is the name of a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (x. 4, 5, 1).

Śleşman means generally that with which parts of a thing are joined together (from *śliṣ*, 'join'): with reference to a hide,¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 32, 6; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 17, 3; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 17, 4.

'laces' of some sort may be intended; to a chariot,² 'bonds' or 'cords' are probably meant; and to wood,³ 'glue' is perhaps the sense.

² Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 9. Cf. Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 1, 13, where a chariot (Ratha) is called *śleṣ-mavant*, 'tied with ropes.'

³ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, vi. 12. Cf.

the Upaniṣads, cited in n. 1, and Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ii. 1, which looks like a bad secondary version of the passage in the Jaiminiya.

Śloka, in the plural, is found enumerated after the Upaniṣads, and before the Sūtras, in the list of literary types given in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ In the Taittirīya Upaniṣad² the Śloka-kṛt appears: he is rather the 'poet,' as Max Müller³ renders it, than merely one who 'calls aloud,' as the St. Petersburg Dictionary explains the term.⁴ Exactly what is meant cannot be said: 'verses' generally may be intended, several kinds being preserved in the Brāhmaṇas and called Ślokas.⁵

¹ ii. 4, 10; iv. 1, 6 (Mādhyamīna = iv. 1, 2 Kāṇva); 5, 11.

² iii. 10, 6.

³ *Sacred Books of the East*, 15, 69

⁴ In Av. v. 20, 7, the word has the sense assigned to it by the Dictionary.

⁵ E.g., Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 1, 5; 5, 4, 12; xiii. 7, 1, 15; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 22, 3; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 3, 8; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 18, 4; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, viii. 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 6, etc.

Śloṇya in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa¹ denotes 'lameness,' not 'skin disease' (*tvag-doṣa*), as explained by the commentator.

¹ iii. 9, 17, 2. Cf. *śloṇa*, 'lame,' Av. xii. 4, 3; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 6, 7, etc.

Śva-ghnin in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² clearly means a 'gamester' or 'professional gambler.' It may originally have denoted a 'hunter.'³

¹ i. 92, 10; ii. 12, 4; iv. 20, 3; viii. 45, 38.

² iv. 16, 5.

³ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 71.

Śvan in the Rigveda¹ and later² is the word for 'dog,' the feminine being Śunī.³ The dog was a tame animal,⁴ and used

¹ i. 161, 13 (where the sense is quite obscure); 182, 4; ii. 39, 4, etc.

² Av. vi. 37, 3; xi. 2, 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, viii. 8, 22, etc.

³ Av. iv. 20, 7 (*catur-akṣī*); Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 5, 2, 19.

⁴ Rv. ii. 39, 4.

to guard the house from thieves or other intruders.⁵ He was also employed in hunting the boar (*varāha-yu*),⁶ but was no match for the lion.⁷ A hundred dogs are mentioned as a gift in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') in a Vāḷakhilya hymn.⁸ Elsewhere the dog is regarded as unfit for sacrifice, as being unclean,⁹ and is driven away from the sacrifice.¹⁰ To eat dog's flesh was a last resort of despair and hunger.¹¹ The bones of the feast were given to the dog.¹² Saramā figures in legend as Indra's faithful dog¹³ searching for the cows. Rudra is lord of dogs (*śva-pati*) in the Yajurveda;¹⁴ the 'dog-keeper' (*śvanin*) is mentioned in the list of sacrificial victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the same Saṃhitā.¹⁵ The four-eyed (*catur-akṣa*) dogs of certain texts¹⁶ are, of course, mythological.¹⁷ Cf. Kurkura.

⁵ Rv. vii. 55, 5.

⁶ Rv. x. 86, 4.

⁷ Av. iv. 36, 6.

⁸ Rv. viii. 55, 3.

⁹ Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 51, 4; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 4, 1, 4.

¹⁰ Rv. ix. 101, 1.

¹¹ Rv. iv. 18, 3. Later, *śva-paca* ('dog-cooking') denotes a degraded caste.

¹² Av. vi. 37, 3. Cf. ix. 4, 16.

¹³ i. 62, 3; 72, 8, etc. See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 151.

¹⁴ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 28; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 13; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 5.

¹⁵ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 27; xxx. 7; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 3, 1, etc. Cf. *śva-ni* ('dog-leader'), Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 5.

¹⁶ Cf. Rv. x. 14, 10, 11; Av. xviii. 2, 11, 12; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, vi. 3, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 4, 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 2, 9, etc.

¹⁷ Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 16, et seq.; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 500, thinks that Yama's two dogs are the sun and the moon (cf. *Divya Śvan*).

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 233; Hopkins, *American Journal of Philology*, 15, 154-163.

Śva-pad denotes a 'savage animal,' 'beast of prey,' in the Atharvaveda (viii. 5, 11; xix. 39, 4).

Śvayatha in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ means 'swelling.' Possibly *śyathu*, the disease prevalent in Videha according to the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,² was a kind of 'swelling' (? goitre).

¹ iv. 2, 1, 11 (of the eye, in a myth).

² ii. 5; Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 35, 36.

Śva-varta, 'found in dogs,' is, according to some manuscripts, the name of a species of worm in the Atharvaveda (ix. 4, 16). See Śavarta.

Śvaśura from the Rigveda onwards¹ denotes the 'father-in-law' of the wife; not till the Sūtra period does it include the 'father-in-law' of the husband.² The daughter-in-law (Snuṣā), in the normal case when the father-in-law was the head of the family to which her husband belonged in fact as well as in age, was bound to pay him all respect.³ When the old man had ceased to exercise control, she became mistress (*saṃrājñī*) over him and his wife.⁴ In the plural⁵ the word denotes the 'parents-in-law.'

¹ x. 28, 1; 85, 46; 95, 4; Av. viii. 6, 24; xiv. 2, 26, etc.

² Pāraskara Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 10, 46.

³ See Rv. x. 95, 4; Av. viii. 6, 24; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 12 (*Indische Studien*, 5, 260); Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 22, 7. So in Av. xiv. 2, 26, the daughter-in-law is to be 'helpful' to the father-in-law.

⁴ Rv. x. 85, 46. See Pati.

⁵ Rv. x. 95, 12; Av. xiv. 2, 27; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.* Or it may be a plural *majestatis*, but not a sign of polyandry.

Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 515, 516.

Śvaśrū denotes 'mother-in-law' of the husband¹ as well as of the wife.² She, together with her husband, if he became unable to manage the family,³ fell under the daughter-in-law's sway, but otherwise was entitled to regard.⁴ The gambler in the Rigveda⁵ complains of his having lost the favour of his wife's mother as one of the misfortunes brought upon him by dicing.

¹ Rv. x. 85, 46; Av. xiv. 2, 26.

² Rv. x. 34, 3.

³ Rv. x. 85, 46.

⁴ Av. xiv. 2, 26.

⁵ Rv. x. 34, 3.

Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 516.

Śvājani is the name of a Vaiśya in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 5, 2).

Śvāpada, like Śvapad, denotes a 'savage animal' or 'beast of prey.' It is mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ in the Atharvaveda,² and occasionally later.³

¹ x. 16, 6.

² xi. 10, 8.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 10 (where the tiger, Śārdūla, is mentioned

as the chief of them); xii. 2, 4, 16;

Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 4, 29;

Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 16, etc.

Śvā-vidh ('dog-piercing') is the name of the 'porcupine' in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² It is called 'long-eared' (*karna*).³ See also Śalyaka.

¹ v. 13, 9.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 20, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 14; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 56; xxiv. 33, etc.

³ Av., *loc. cit.*

Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 82.

Śvikna is the name of a people twice mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ in connexion with their king, Ṛṣabha Yājñatura. Cf. Śvaikna.

¹ xii. 8, 3, 7; xiii. 5, 4, 15. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 209, 210.

1. Śvitra ('white') is the name of a species of serpent in the Atharvaveda¹ and the later Saṃhitās.²

¹ iii. 27, 6 (where there is a variant *citra*); x. 4, 5, 13.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 10, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 13, 21, has in the parallel passage *citra*, probably by error.

Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 95; Whitney, Translation of the Atharva-

veda, 134. Perhaps Śvitra, in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 39, has this sense; but the St. Petersburg Dictionary explains it as 'a certain domestic animal,' or, generally, 'a white animal.'

2. Śvitra is found as an adjective in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xii. 11, 11) in the sense of 'afflicted with white leprosy.'

Śvitrya. See Śvaitreya.

Śveta-ketu Āruṇeya¹ ('descendant of Aruṇa') or Auddālaki² ('son of Uddālaka') is mentioned repeatedly in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad. In the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad³ he appears as Śvetaketu, son of Āruṇi, and as a Gautama. In the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa⁴ he is quoted as an authority on the vexed question of the duty of the Sadasya, or the seventeenth priest, at the ritual of the Kauṣītakins, to notify errors in the sacrifice; Āruṇi, his father, is also cited. He was a person of some originality, for he insisted on eating honey despite the general prohibition of the use of that delicacy by Brahmācārins or religious students.⁵ He was a contemporary of, and was instructed by the Pañcāla king Pravāhaṇa Jaivala.⁶ He was also a contemporary of Janaka, of Videha, and figured among the Brahmin disputants at his court.⁷ A story is told of him in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra:⁸ Jala Jātūkarnya was lucky enough to become the Purohita of three peoples or kings, of Kāśi, Kosala, and Videha. Seeing this, Śvetaketu felt annoyed and reproached his father with his excessive devotion to sacrifice, which merely enriched and glorified others, not himself. His father replied, forbidding him to speak thus: he had learned the true method of sacrificing, and his ambition in life had been to discuss it with every Brahmin.

All the references to Śvetaketu belong to the latest period of Vedic literature. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra⁹ should refer to him as an Avara, or

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 2, 7, 12; 5, 4, 18; 6, 2, 1; xii. 2, 1, 9; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 7, 1; vi. 1, 1 (Mādhyamīdina = vi. 2, 1 Kāṇva); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 3, 1; vi. 1, 1; 8, 1.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 3, 13; iv. 2, 5, 14.

³ i. 1.

⁴ xxvi. 4.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 4, 18.

⁶ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 1 (Mādhyamīdina = vi. 2, 1 Kāṇva); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 3, 1.

⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 2, 1 (it is to be noted that he came upon

Janaka when travelling about with some other Brahmins: he was never settled in the Videha country, but was clearly a Kuru - Pañcāla, like his father); Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 7, 1, where he shares the usual fate of defeat in argument by Yājñavalkya.

⁸ xvi. 27, 6 *et seq.* The exact sense of *kṛtsnake brahmabandhau vyajijnāsi* is not quite certain. But Āruṇi seems to assert the love of knowledge, not of material advantages accruing to the Purohita, to have been his concern in life.

⁹ i. 2, 5, 4-6.

person of later days, who still became a Ṛṣi by special merit. His date, however, must not be fixed too low, because the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa in which he plays so marked a part is certainly earlier than Pāṇini, and was apparently even in that grammarian's time believed to be an ancient work; hence 500 B.C. is probably rather too late than too early a period for Svetaketu as a rough approximation to a date.¹⁰

¹⁰ See on this, Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 2, xxxvii et seq.; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xxxv et seq.; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 360 et seq.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5,

65; 13, 443; Keith, *Āitareya Āraṇyaka*, 22 et seq.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 433; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 421 et seq.; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 397, n.

Śvetyā appears in the Nadi-stuti¹ ('praise of rivers') to be a stream, probably a tributary of the Indus.²

¹ x. 75, 6.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 14, 15; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3,

200, gives the form as Śvetī; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 184, gives both forms.

Śvaikna, 'king of the Śviknas,' is the title of Pratīdarśa, who was, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ one of those who offered the Dākṣāyaṇa sacrifice. He also taught Suplan Sārṇjaya the sacrifice: hence Weber² has inferred a connexion of the Śviknas and the Sṛṇjayas.

¹ ii. 4, 4, 3.

² *Indische Studien*, 1, 209, 210.

Śvaitreya occurs in two passages of the Rigveda,¹ where Sāyaṇa sees in the word the name of a man, a 'descendant of Śvitṛā.' The first passage is almost identical with one in the sixth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda,² where, however, Daśadyu appears alone without Śvaitreya. Ludwig³ identifies Daśadyu with Śvaitreya ('son of Śvitṛi'), and considers him a son of Kutsa.⁴ Bergaigne⁵ and Baunack⁶ think he is really Bhujyu. Geldner⁷ considers that he was a bull used for fighting, the son

¹ i. 33, 14; v. 19, 3.

² vi. 26, 4.

³ *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3,

147.

⁴ Cf. Rv. i. 51, 6; vi. 26, 3, 4.

⁵ *Religion Védique*, 3, 11.

⁶ Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, 35, 527.

⁷ *Rigveda, Glossar*, 7, 8.

of a Śvitṛā cow,⁸ but this is very doubtful, though the term *śvaitreya* is elsewhere applied to a bull.⁹ Śvitrya¹⁰ seems to have the same sense as Śvaitreya.

⁸ Cf. *śvaitarī*, Rv. iv. 33, 1.

⁹ Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 935.

¹⁰ Rv. i. 33, 15, where Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., takes *śvitryam* as the accusative of *śvitṛī*.

S.

Ṣaṇḍa is the name of a priest at the snake festival described in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ Cf. Kuṣaṇḍa.

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 35.

Ṣaṇḍika is mentioned in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā¹ as a contemporary of Keśin. Probably Khaṇḍika should be read as usual elsewhere.

¹ i. 4, 12, where von Schroeder gives no variant. But *ṣ* and *kh* are constantly interchanged in manuscripts.

S.

Sam-rudh and Sam-likhita occur in the Atharvaveda (vii. 50, 5) as two technical terms, of unknown sense, used in dicing.

Sam-vatsara, 'year,' is repeatedly mentioned from the Rigveda onwards.¹

Its duration was, according to the concurrent evidence of the Saṃhitās and Brāhmaṇas, 360 days, divided into 12 months, being, no doubt, roughly a lunar synodic year, which, however, it exceeded in length by 6 days.² As a solar year it appears only in the Nidāna Sūtra³ of the Sāmaveda, where the sun is stated to spend 13½ days in each of the 27 Nakṣatras.

¹ Rv. i. 110, 4; 140, 2; 161, 13; vii. 103, 1. 7, etc.; Av. i. 35, 4; ii. 6, 1; iii. 10, 2; iv. 35, 4; vi. 53, 3, etc.

² See *Māsa*.

³ v. 12, 2. 5. Cf. Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 284.

The year being obviously out of harmony with the solar year (whether sidereal or tropical), efforts were certainly made to effect an assimilation of the natural and the accepted year. As has been seen (see *Māsa*), the evidence goes strongly to show that the intercalation was not an easy matter in the *Brāhmaṇa* period, though there are traces of what may be regarded as a five-yearly or six-yearly intercalation. But there is no conclusive evidence that these periods were really observed.

Zimmer,⁴ indeed, considers that the evidence required is afforded by the lists of the years, which are sometimes enumerated as five: *Samvatsara*, *Parivatsara*, *Idāvatsara*, *Idvatsara*, and *Vatsara*;⁵ or *Samvatsara*, *Parivatsara*, *Idāvatsara*, *Iduvatsara*, *Vatsara*;⁶ or *Samvatsara*, *Idāvatsara*, *Iduvatsara*, *Idvatsara*, *Vatsara*;⁷ or *Samvatsara*, *Parivatsara*, *Idāvatsara*, *Anuvatsara*, *Udvatsara*;⁸ or *Samvatsara*, *Parivatsara*, *Idāvatsara*, *Anuvatsara*, *Idvatsara*.⁹ But it must be noted not merely that the names vary considerably, but that four only are mentioned in some places,¹⁰ in others¹¹ three, in others¹² two, and in yet others¹³ six. Moreover, in none of these enumerations is there any reference to the names being connected with a system of intercalation. It is most probable that here we have no more than a mere series of priestly variations of *Vatsara*, based on the older and more genuine *Samvatsara* and *Parivatsara* as variants of the simple *Vatsara*, 'year.' The key to the invention of the series is probably to be found in passages like that of the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*,¹⁴ where the several *Cāturmāsya* ('four-monthly') sacrifices are equated

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 369, 370, and cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *saṃvatsara*, 2.

⁵ *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxvii. 45.

⁶ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, v. 5, 7, 3. 4.

⁷ *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 10, 4, 1.

⁸ *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xiii. 15; xxxix. 6; xl. 6.

⁹ Garga, quoted in the commentary on *Jyotiṣa*, 10.

¹⁰ *Sam-*, *Pari-*, *Idā-*, *Anu-vatsara*, *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xvii. 13, 17; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 4, 10, 1.

¹¹ *Idā-*, *Pari-*, *Sam-vatsara*, *Av.* vi. 55, 3; *Idu-*, *Pari-*, *Sam-vatsara*, *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, v. 7, 2, 4.

¹² *Sam-*, *Pari-vatsara*, *Av.* viii. 8, 23; *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*, x. 80.

¹³ *Sam-*, *Pari-*, *Idā-*, *Anu-*, *Vat-sara*, *Sam-vatsara*, *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxx. 15; *Sam-*, *Pari-*, *Idā-*, *Idu-*, *Id-*, *Vatsara*, *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*, iv. 19, 1. Cf. Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 298, n. 1; Max Müller, *Rigveda*, 4², xxv., n. 1.

¹⁴ xvii. 13, 17.

with the different years.¹⁵ Particularly unjustifiable is the attempt of Zimmer to see in the two-year series a series of two years of 354 days each, with an intercalary month in the second; for the year of 354 days, as such, is not known to have existed before the Sūtra period.

Zimmer¹⁶ also finds an attempt at intercalation in the famous 12 days in which the Ṛbhus are said to have slept in the house of Agohya.¹⁷ He thinks that they represent twelve days added at the winter solstice to equate the lunar year of 354 days and the solar year of 366 days; and from the reverence paid in German antiquity to the '12 nights,' he infers that this mode of intercalation is Indo-Germanic.¹⁸ There can be little doubt that this view is wrong, and that the 12 days are merely the 'reflexion of the year' (*saṃvatsarasya pratimā*)¹⁹ in the sense that they represent the twelve months, and have no relation to chronology at all.

A reference to the use of Saṃvatsara alone as the fifth year of the cycle is seen by Shamasastri²⁰ in the peculiar dating of certain notices in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,²¹ but this view is improbable.²²

¹⁵ Cf. Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1, 91; Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 12; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 24, 42.

¹⁶ *Op. cit.*, 366, 367; Tilak, *Orion*, 16 *et seq.*; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 145.

¹⁷ Rv. iv. 33, 7. Cf. i. 110, 2; 161, 13. See on this legend, Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 133; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 236.

¹⁸ See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 242 *et seq.*; 17, 223, 224; 18, 45, 46; *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1894, 809; Thibaut, *op. cit.*, 10; Schrader,

Prehistoric Antiquities, 308, 310; Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, xciv.

¹⁹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, vii. 15; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 9, 10; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 15. See also Atharvaveda, iv. 11, 11; Weber, *Omina und Portenta*, 388.

²⁰ *Gavām Ayana*, 137, 138.

²¹ ii. 12; iii. 1; xxvi. 18; xxx. 3. See also Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, i. 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 1, 1, 7.

²² Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 36, 37, gives a much more reasonable explanation of the anomaly.

Samvaraṇa is the name of a Ṛṣi mentioned in one passage of the Rigveda.¹

¹ v. 33, 10. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 215.

Saṃvarga-jit Lāmakāyana is the name of a teacher, a pupil of **Śākadāsa** in the **Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa**.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

1. **Saṃ-varta** occurs once in the **Rigveda**¹ with **Kṛśa** as an ancient sacrificer. He may be identical with the next.

¹ viii. 54, 2. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 141, 164.

2. **Saṃ-varta Āngirasa** ('descendant of **Āngiras**') is said in the **Aitareya Brāhmaṇa**¹ to have consecrated **Marutta**.

¹ viii. 21, 12. Cf. Leumann, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 67 et seq.

Saṃ-śravas Sauvarcanasa is the name of a teacher who, according to the **Taittirīya Saṃhitā** (i. 7, 2, 1), discussed a point of ritual with **Tumiñja**.

Saṃ-śrāvayitr in the **Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad** (ii. 1) denotes the attendant who announces visitors, the 'doorkeeper.'

Saṃ-śliṣṭakā¹ or **Saṃśviṣṭikā**² is the name of an animal mentioned in the **Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa** and the **Śātyāyanaka** along with the **Godhā**.

¹ **Śātyāyanaka** in **Sāyaṇa** on **Rv.** viii. 91.

² **Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa**, i. 221 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 29).

Saṃ-sarpa. See **Māsa**.

Saṃ-skandha ('having the shoulders together') is the name of a disease mentioned with **Viṣkandha** in the **Atharvaveda**.¹ **Whitney**,² however, thinks it is intended as an adjective implying the sense of 'counteracting the disease **Viṣkandha**.'

¹ xix. 34, 5, with **Sāyaṇa**'s note.

² Translation of the **Atharvaveda**, 952.

Cf. **Zimmer**, *Altindisches Leben*, 65, 391; **Bloomfield**, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 283.

Sam-hotra occurs once in the Rigveda,¹ where Geldner² thinks the sense of 'school,' referring to a school of pupils of the ritual, is most appropriate.

¹ x. 86, 10.

² *Vedische Studien*, 2, 38.

Saktu in the later Samhitās and the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes 'coarsely ground meal,' 'groats,' especially 'barley meal.' In the Rigveda,² where the word occurs only once, it seems rather to mean grain before it is winnowed by the Titaū. If the latter word, however, designates a 'sieve,' Saktu might still mean 'groats,' as opposed to fine meal.

¹ Taittiriya Samhitā, vi. 4, 10, 6; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xix. 21 *et seq.*; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 16; ix. 1, 1, 8 (*cf.* Gavedhukā), etc.; Kāthaka Samhitā, xv. 2 (*cf.* Apāmārga). *Cf.*

Kuvala, Karkandhu, Badara: Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 22, etc.

² x. 71, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 238.

Sakhi, 'friend,' is common from the Rigveda¹ onwards,² both literally and metaphorically.

¹ i. 164, 20 (of birds); iii. 43, 4 (of steeds); ii. 1, 9; v. 12, 5; vi. 75, 3. etc.

² Av. v. 4, 7; II, 9; 13, 5, etc. So

sakhitva and sakhya, 'friendship,' are also common—*e.g.*, Rv. i. 10, 6; iii. 1, 15; iv. 25, 2, etc., and Rv. i. 178, 2; ii. 18, 8; vii. 22, 9, etc.

Saghan is the name of a bird, perhaps 'eagle' or 'vulture,' in the Taittiriya Samhitā¹ and the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ iii. 2, 1, 1.

² ii. 8, 6, 1; Böhtlingk, *Dictionary*, s.v. ('vulture').
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 88.

San̄ga Prayogi seems to be mentioned as a teacher in the Maitrāyaṇi Samhitā (iii. 1, 9).

Sam-gati in one passage of the Rigveda (x. 141, 4) seems to have the sense of Samiti, 'assembly of the people.'

Sam-gava denotes the time when the grazing cows are driven together for milking. In the division of the day the word denotes the period before midday, 'forenoon.' It is found in the *Rigveda*¹ and often later.² Cf. *Go* and *Ahan*.

¹ v. 76, 3.

² Av. ix. 6, 46; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iv. 2, 11; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 4, 9, 2; 5, 3, 1; ii. 1, 1, 3; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 2, 3, 9; *Chāndogya*

Upaniṣad, ii. 9, 4; *Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa*, i. 12, 4.

Cf. *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 112 *et seq.*

Sam-gavinī is found in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*,¹ where it is said that the animals of the *Bharatas* in the evening were at the *Goṣṭha*, 'pasture,' but at midday came to the *Samgavinī*, apparently a shed or an enclosure in which during the heat of the day they were milked.

¹ iii. 18, 14. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 112, 113; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 362.

Sam-grahīṭṛ is found in the later *Samhitās*¹ and the *Brāhmaṇas*.² He is an official who figures among the *Ratnins* of the king. The sense of 'charioteer' seems adequate for every passage, but *Sāyaṇa*³ in some passages inclines to think that the meaning is 'treasurer' of the king.

¹ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, i. 8, 9, 2; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xv. 4; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, ii. 6, 5; iv. 3, 8 (as a *Ratnin*); in the *Śatarudriya* in the plural: *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iv. 5, 4, 2; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xvii. 13; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, ii. 9, 4; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xvi. 26.

² *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 7, 3, 5; 9, 6; iii. 8, 5, 3; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*,

ii. 25, 6; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, v. 3, 1, 8; 4, 3, 23.

³ On *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, i. 8, 9, 2, and optionally on i. 8, 16; but as 'charioteer' on i. 8, 15; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 7, 10, 6.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 63, n. 1.

Sam-grāma denotes primarily, it seems, 'assembly' either in peace¹ or in war,² when it means an 'armed band.' Its normal sense in the *Atharvaveda*³ and later⁴ is 'war,' 'battle.'

¹ Av. xii. 1, 56, where it is joined with *Samiti*. We might see in this passage, and that cited in n. 2, the technical name of the village assembly as opposed to the larger assemblies of the people, but there is no good warrant for so doing.

² Av. iv. 24, 7, where *saṃgrāmān* is read; but the parallel passages (*Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iv. 7, 15, 2; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 16, 5) have *saṃgrāmam*.

³ v. 21, 7; xi. 9, 26.

⁴ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, ii. 1, 3, 1; 8, 4, etc.

Little is known of Vedic warfare, but it seems to have been simple. A body of foot soldiers with charioteers composed every army, the two going together,⁵ and the foot soldiers being often overthrown by the charioteers,⁶ who were doubtless the Kṣatriyas and their foremost retainers. Probably the foot soldiers bore little armour, and used only the bow for offence, as is suggested by the account that Herodotus gives of the Indian contingent of the army with which Xerxes invaded Greece.⁷ The nobles, on the other hand, may have had cuirass (Varman), helmet (Śīprā), and hand-guard (Hastaghna) as a protection from the friction of the bowstring. On the car was the charioteer, and on his left the warrior (Sārathi, Savyaśthā). Riding is never mentioned in war,⁸ and would hardly have been suited to Vedic ideas, for the warrior mainly depended on his bow, which he could not have used effectively from horse-back. The offensive weapon (Āyudha) was practically the bow; spear and sword and axe were very seldom used.

Whether there was a strict tribal organization of the host, such as is once alluded to in the Homeric poems,⁹ and is also recognized in Germany by Tacitus,¹⁰ is uncertain (cf. Vrāta), but in the Epic relations (Jñāti) fight together,¹¹ and this rule, no doubt, applied more or less in Vedic times also.

Cities were besieged and invested (uṣa-sad, pra-bhid),¹² probably as a rule by blockade, since the ineffective means of assault of the time would have rendered storming difficult and expensive. Hillebrandt¹³ thinks that the *pur carīṣṇū* of the Rīgveda¹⁴ was a kind of chariot; it may—like the Trojan horse—have been an Indian anticipation of the Roman means of assaulting a town.

Besides ordinary wars of defence and conquest, raids into

⁵ Rv. ii. 12, 8.

⁶ Av. vii. 62, 1. Cf. Muṣṭiḥan.

⁷ Herodotus, vii. 65.

⁸ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 296, where he admits riding to be mentioned elsewhere; Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 3, 312.

⁹ *Iliad*, ii. 362.

¹⁰ *Germania*, 7.

¹¹ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 193.

¹² Cf. Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 3, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 4, 3-5; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 23, 2, etc.; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 7; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 300, n.

¹³ *Op. cit.* 3, 289, n.

¹⁴ viii. 1, 2-8, where it is attributed to the demon Śuṣṇa.

neighbouring territory seem to have been frequent and normal,¹⁵ no doubt because of the booty (Udāja, Nirāja) which was to be won, and which the king had to share with the people.

Banners (Dhvaja) were borne in war, and musical instruments (Dundubhi, Bakura)¹⁶ were used by the combatants.

¹⁵ Cf. Rv. x. 142, 4, as interpreted by Sāyaṇa and by Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, 2, 64, n. 5; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 4, 1 (of the model Kuru kings).

¹⁶ So, later, Arrian, *Indica*, vii. 9. The shouts of either side are shown in the word *hrandas* (Rv. ii. 12, 8; cf. vi. 25, 6; x. 121, 6), which came to mean the 'shouting host.' Cf. also Tacitus, *Germania*, 2.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 469-472; Weber, *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1898, 564; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 293-301. See also Iṣu, Dhanvan, Ratha. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 281 *et seq.*, gives a full account of the later Epic armour and warfare. See also his note, *ibid.*, 15, 265, 266. For sacrifice in battle, cf. *Purohita*.

Saṃghāta seems in a few passages¹ to have the sense of 'battle.'

¹ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxix. 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, i. 16; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 18.

Saciva 'companion,' 'attendant' (from *sac*, 'follow'), later a common word for the comrade of a king, his minister, is found in Vedic literature in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 20, 1), where it is used by Indra of the Maruts. It seems to correspond in sense to the German *comes* or the English *gæsið*.¹

¹ Stubbs, *Select Charters*, 57.

Sa-jāta ('born together') is found once in the Rigveda,¹ and very often later.² The word must clearly mean a 'relative,' and then more widely a man of the same position or rank, but the senses cannot be distinguished, so much do they merge into each other. The Sajātas of a king are of course princes;³ of an

¹ i. 109, 1.

² Av. i. 9, 3; 19, 3; ii. 6, 4; iii. 3, 6; vi. 5, 2; 73, 1; xi. 1, 6, 7; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 3, 2; 2, 1, 2; 6, 9, 7; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 8; Kāthaka

Saṃhitā, xi. 12, 13; xii. 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 23; x. 29; xxvii. 5, and often in the Brāhmaṇas.

³ Av. iii. 3, 4, 6; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 188.

ordinary man, Vaiśyas;⁴ of a military man, Kṣatriyas. But there is no clear reference to caste as in the later Sajāti⁵ ('man of the same caste'). The disputes of Sajātas were notorious.⁶

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 4, 19 (the Sajātas of a Grāmaṇī).

⁵ Manu, ix. 87; x. 41, etc. The abstract *sajātya* ('kinship') is found in Rv. ii. 1, 5; iii. 54, 16; viii. 18, 19;

20, 21; 27, 10; x. 64, 13; but even it has no definite caste reference.

⁶ Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 12, 2.

Sam-cara in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ has the sense of the 'path' of animals. Normally it is the term designating the 'passage' or 'space' on the sacrificial ground used or occupied by the several persons taking part in the rite.²

¹ v. 4, 3, 5.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 9, 2, 4; iii. 1, 3, 28; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra,

iii. 7, 11; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 3, 42, etc.

Sam-jñāna, 'concord,' 'harmony,' is mentioned from the Rigveda¹ onwards² as a matter of great consequence; the Atharvaveda contains many spells to bring it about. The lack of peace in the Vedic village was almost inevitable in view of its small size and the economic interdependence of its inhabitants. Cf. Bhrātṛvya.

¹ x. 19, 6.

² Av. iii. 30, 4; vii. 52, 1; xi. 1, 26, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 3, 2;

3, 1, 14; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxvi. 1; xxx. 9; Nirukta, iv. 21, etc.

Sata is the name of a vessel of some kind mentioned in the ritual.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 27, 88; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 2, 13; 8, 3, 14.

Satīna-kaṅkata¹ is, in the Rigveda,² the name of some animal, according to Sāyaṇa an 'aquatic snake.'³

¹ The literal meaning seems to be 'having a real comb.'

² i. 191, 1.

³ Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Satya-kāma ('lover of truth') **Jābāla** ('descendant of **Jabālā**') is the name of a teacher, the son of a slave girl by an unknown father. He was initiated as a **Brahmacārin**, or religious student, by **Gautama Hāridrumata** according to the **Chāndogya Upaniṣad**.¹ He is often cited as an authority in that **Upaniṣad**² and in the **Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad**,³ where he learns a certain doctrine from **Jānaki Āyasthūṇa**.⁴ He is also mentioned in the **Aitareya**⁵ and the **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇas**.⁶

¹ iv. 4, 1 *et seq.*

² iv. 5, 1; 6, 2; 7, 2; 8, 2; 9, 10; 10, 1; v. 2, 3.

³ iv. 1, 14 (*Mādhyamīna* = iv. 1, 6 *Kāṇva*).

⁴ vi. 3, 19 (= vi. 3, 12).

⁵ viii. 7, 8.

⁶ xiii. 5, 3, 1.

Satya-yajña ('true sacrificer') **Pauluṣi** ('descendant of **Puluṣa**') **Prācīnayogya** ('descendant of **Prācīnayoga**') is the name of a teacher in the **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa**,¹ the **Chāndogya Upaniṣad**,² and the **Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa**.³ In the latter text he is said to have been the pupil of **Puluṣa Prācīnayogya**.

¹ x. 6, 1, 1.

² v. 11, 1.

³ iii. 40, 2 (in a *Vaṃśa*, 'list of teachers').

Satya-vacas ('true-speaking') **Rāthītara** ('descendant of **Rathītara**') is, in the **Taittiriya Upaniṣad** (i. 9, 1), the name of a teacher who insisted on the importance of truth.

Satya-śravas ('of true renown') **Vāyva** ('descendant of **Vayva**') is the name of a **Ṛṣi** in the **Rigveda**.¹ **Ludwig**² thinks that he was the son of **Sunītha Śaucadratha**.

¹ v. 79, 1 *et seq.*

² Translation of the **Rigveda**, 3, 156.

Satya-havis is the name of a mythical **Adhvaryu**, or sacrificial priest, in the **Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā** (i. 9, 1, 5).

Satyādhivāka Caitrarathi ('descendant of **Citraratha**') is the name of a man in the **Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa** (i. 39, 1).

Satvan in the Rigveda,¹ and occasionally later,² has the sense of 'warrior.'

¹ i. 133, 6; 173, 5; ii. 25, 4; 30, 10; | ² v. 20, 8; vi. 65, 3; Vājasaneyi
iii. 49, 2, etc. | Saṃhitā, xvi. 8, 20, etc.

Satvant is the name of a people who are stated in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ to belong to the south. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² the defeat by Bharata of the Satvants, and his taking away the horse which they had prepared for an Aśva-medha ('horse sacrifice'), are referred to: this reference clearly shows that in another passage of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ the text must be altered from *satvanām* to *Satvatām*, 'of the Satvants,' against whom it seems the Bharatas made regular raids. The name has also been found by the St. Petersburg Dictionary, Cowell, and Max Müller in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad,⁴ but it is certain⁵ that the reading there is not *Satvan-Matsyeṣu*, but *sa-Vaśa-Matsyeṣu*.

¹ viii. 14, 3.

² xiii. 5, 4, 21.

³ ii. 25, 6.

⁴ iv. 1.

⁵ Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 393, n., cor-

recting Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, I, lxxvii.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 211, 212, 419; 9, 254; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 367.

Sadana. See Gṛha.

Sadaṃdi. See Takman.

Sadas. See Gṛha.

Sadasya. See Rtvij.

Sadā-nīrā, 'having water always' ('perennial'), is the name of a stream which, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ was the boundary between the Kosalas and the Videhas. The river is identified by the native lexicographers with the Karatoyā,² but this seems to be too far east. Weber's³ identification

¹ i. 4, 1, 14 et seq.

² See *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 15, 24.

³ *Indische Studien*, I, 172, 181.

of it with the Gaṇḍakī⁴ is probably correct; for though the Mahābhārata⁵ distinguishes the two rivers, there is nothing to show that this is due to any good tradition.

⁴ See s.v. Great Gandak, *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 12, 125.

⁵ ii. 794.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 398, n.

Sadā-pr̥ṇa is the name of a Ṛṣi in the Rigveda.¹

¹ v. 44, 12. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 139.

Sadyan in the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa (ii. 8, 6, 1) is a misreading of **Saghan**.

Sadhri is the name of a Ṛṣi in the Rigveda.¹

¹ v. 44, 10. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 138.

Sanaka occurs as the name of one of the two Kāpyas (the other being **Navaka**) who took part in the sacrifice of the Vibhindukīyas, which is mentioned in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa.¹ Ludwig² thinks that the Sanakas are referred to as non-sacrificers in one passage of the Rigveda,³ but this is very doubtful.⁴

¹ iii. 233 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 38).

³ i. 33, 4.

⁴ Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 189.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 147.

Sanaga. See **Sanātana**.

Sanat-kumāra is the name of a mythical sage in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vii. 1, 1; 26, 2).

Sana-śruta ('famed of old') **Arimdama** ('tamer of foes') is mentioned as a Mahārāja in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 34, 9).

Sanāc-chava is perhaps the proper name of a teacher in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā.¹ The Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitā² has *Śahanāśchiva*. Very probably the reading of both texts is bad.

¹ xx, 1.

² xxxi. 3 (von Schroeder, *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, 2, 18, n. 5).

Sanātana is the name of a mythical Ṛṣi in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā. In the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad² he appears in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) as the pupil of **Sanaga** and the teacher of **Sanāru**, both equally mythical persons.

¹ iv. 3, 3 1.

² ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyamīna = ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva).

Sanāru. See **Sanātana**.

Sanisrasa. See **Māsa**.

Sam-damśa. See **Gṛha**.

Sam-dāna in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'bond,' 'halter,' or 'fetter.'

¹ i. 162, 8, 16.

² Av. vi. 103, 1; 104, 1; xi. 9, 3; | Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 7, 2; Sata-
patha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 3, 1, 22, etc.

Sam-dhā denotes in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas¹ an 'agreement' or 'compact.'

¹ Av. xi. 10, 9, 15; Taittirīya Saṃ- | i. 7, 1, 6; ii. 1, 1, 3; Kauṣītaki Upani-
hitā, i. 7, 8, 4; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, | ṣad, iii. 1.

Sam-dhi denotes the 'juncture' of heaven and earth, the 'horizon,' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ It also has the sense of 'twilight'² as the juncture of light and dark.

¹ iii. 2, 1, 5; x. 5, 4, 2.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 25; Tait- | dual: Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 55;
tirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 5, 1; ii. 2, 9, 8; | ix. 4, 4, 13, etc. The later term is
Samdhyā.

Sam-nahana in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes a 'band' or 'rope.'

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 1, 2, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 3, 6; ii. 6, 1,
15, etc.

Sa-patna, 'rival,' is a common word in the later Saṃhitās,¹ being also found in the tenth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda.² It is a curious masculine formed by analogy from Sa-patnī, 'co-wife,' and so 'female rival.'

¹ Av. i. 19, 4; x. 6, 30; xii. 2, 46; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 2, 2; iii. 2, 8, 5, etc.

² x. 166, 1, etc.; also in the compound *sapatna-han*, 'slaying rivals,' x. 159, 5, etc.; Av. i. 29, 5, etc.

Sa-patnī occurs in the Rigveda in the sense of 'co-wife';¹ in the first and the last Maṇḍalas it means co-wife as a 'rival.'² In post-Vedic Sanskrit the word becomes a synonym for 'rival.'

¹ iii. 1, 10; 6, 4.

² i. 105, 8; x. 145, 1-5 (cf. in verse 2,

patim me kevalam kuru, 'make my husband exclusively mine').

Sapta-gu is the reputed author of a Rigvedic hymn in a verse of which he is mentioned.¹

¹ x. 47, 6. Cf. Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 423.

Sapta Sindhavaḥ, 'the seven rivers,' occur only once in the Rigveda as the designation of a definite country,¹ while elsewhere² the seven rivers themselves are meant. Max Müller³ thinks that the five streams of the Panjab, with the Indus and the Sarasvatī, are intended; others⁴ hold that the Kubhā should be substituted for the Sarasvatī, or that perhaps the Oxus⁵ must originally have been one of the seven. Zimmer⁶ is probably right in laying no stress at all on any identifications; 'seven' being one of the favourite numbers in the Rigveda and later.

¹ viii. 24, 27.

² Rv. i. 32, 12; 34, 8; 35, 8; 71, 7; 102, 2; iv. 28, 1; viii. 96, 1, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 26; Atharvaveda, iv. 6, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 6, 1, etc.

³ *Chips*, 1, 63. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 490, n.

⁴ Ludwig, *Translation of the Rig-*

veda, 3, 200; Lassen, *Indische Alterthumskunde*, 1², 3; Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 3, 311.

⁵ Cf. Thomas, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1883, 371 et seq.

⁶ *Altindisches Leben*, 21.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 278; *India, Old and New*, 33.

Sapta Sūryāḥ, the 'seven suns' referred to in the *Samhitās*,¹ are named in the *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*² as *Āroga*, *Bhrāja*, *Paṭara*, *Paṭaṅga*, *Svarṇara*, *Jyotiṣimant*, and *Vibhāsa*, but these occur very rarely even later.³ Weber at one time⁴ thought that the seven planets (see *Graha*) were meant by the phrase, but later he abandoned the idea.⁵ Probably the 'seven rays' of the *Rigveda*⁶ are meant.

¹ Av. xiii. 3, 10; Kāṭhaka *Samhitā*, xxxvii. 9.

² i. 7. Cf. the 'seven tongues' of Agni which are mentioned in the *Rigveda*, and each of which later receives an individual name: Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 89.

³ Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 266; Hopkins, *Great Epic of India*, 475.

⁴ *Indische Studien*, I, 170; 2, 238.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 10, 271, n., where he compares the *sapta diśo nānā-sūryāḥ*, 'seven regions with various suns,' of Rv. ix. 114, 3.

⁶ Rv. i. 105, 9; viii. 72, 16; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 277.

Sapta-mānuṣa is found in one passage of the *Rigveda*¹ as an epithet of Agni, 'belonging to the seven tribes.' Hopkins² thinks that this is a reference to the seven 'family' books of the *Rigveda* (ii.-viii.), but this seems less likely than the view of Roth,³ that *saptamānuṣa* is equivalent to *vaiśvānara*.

¹ viii. 39, 8.

² *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 278.

³ *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Sapta-vadhri is the name of a protégé of the *Aśvins*, who appear from several passages of the *Rigveda*¹ to have rescued him from a tree in which he had got fastened. He is mentioned in the *Atharvaveda*.² According to Geldner,³ he is identical with *Atri*.

¹ v. 78, 5; viii. 73, 9; x. 39, 9.

² iv. 29, 4.

³ *Rigveda, Glossar*, 190.

Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rig-*

veda, 3, 156; Baunack, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 50, 268.

Sapti in the *Rigveda*¹ and later² denotes a 'swift steed.'

¹ i. 85, 1. 6; 162, 1; ii. 34, 7; iii. 22, 1, etc.

² *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xxii. 19, 22.

Saptya in one passage of the Rigveda (viii. 41, 4) seems to denote a 'racecourse.'

Sa-bandhu ('of the same kin') in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'related.'

¹ iii. 1, 10; v. 47, 5; viii. 20, 21, etc. | ² Av. vi. 15, 2; viii. 2, 26; xv. 8, 2, 3, etc.

Sabhā is the name of an 'assembly' of the Vedic Indians as well as of the 'hall' where they met in assembly. It is often mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later,² but its exact character is not certain. The hall was clearly used for dicing,³ presumably when the assembly was not transacting public business: a dicer is called *sabhā-sthānu*, 'pillar of the assembly hall,' doubtless because of his constant presence there.⁴ The hall also served, like the Homeric λέσχη, as a meeting-place for social intercourse and general conversation about cows and so forth,⁵ possibly for debates and verbal contests.⁶

According to Ludwig,⁷ the Sabhā was an assembly not of all the people, but of the Brahmins and Maghavans ('rich patrons'). This view can be supported by the expressions

¹ vi. 28, 6; viii. 4, 9; x. 34, 6. Cf. *sabhā-saha*, 'eminent in the assembly,' x. 71, 10.

² Av. v. 31, 6; vii. 12, 1, 2; viii. 10, 5; xii. 1, 56; xix. 55, 6; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 7, 6, 7; Maltrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 7, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 45; xvi. 24; xx. 17; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 10, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 2, 3; v. 3, 1, 10; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, vii. 9, etc.

³ Rv. x. 34, 6; Av. v. 31, 6; xii. 3, 46 (here *dyūta* is used in place of Sabhā).

⁴ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 18; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 16, 1, with Sāyaṇa's note. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 172, inclines to see in the formula (Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 45; xx. 17; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 3, 1; Kāṇhaka Saṃhitā, ix. 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 10, 2) 'what sin we have committed in the village, the jungle, the Sabhā' a reference to attacks on the great

(Mahādhara on Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 45), or partiality in deciding disputes (Mahādhara, *ibid.*, xx. 17). But it may refer to gambling or other non-political activity, as Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 398, takes it, though he renders it differently, *ibid.*, 44, 265.

⁵ Rv. vi. 28, 6. Cf. viii. 4, 9. So in Av. vii. 12, 2, the assembly is hailed as *nariṣṭā*, 'merriment.' But the same hymn (vii. 12, 3) contains a clear reference to serious speech in the Sabhā. For the blending of serious political work and amusement, cf. Tacitus, *Germania*, 22.

⁶ So Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 174, takes *sabheya* in Rv. ii. 24, 13.

⁷ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 253-256. He quotes for this view Rv. viii. 4, 9; x. 71, 10 (passages which are quite vague). Cf. also Rv. vii. 1, 4; Av. xix. 57, 2.

sabheya, 'worthy of the assembly,' applied to a Brahmin,⁸ *rayiḥ sabhāvān*, 'wealth fitting for the assembly,'⁹ and so on. But Bloomfield¹⁰ plausibly sees in these passages a domestic use of *Sabhā*, which is recognized by the St. Petersburg Dictionary in several passages¹¹ as relating to a house, not to the assembly at all. Zimmer¹² is satisfied that the *Sabhā* was the meeting-place of the village council, presided over by the *Grāmaṇi*. But of this there is no trace whatever. Hillebrandt¹³ seems right in maintaining that the *Sabhā* and the *Samiti* cannot be distinguished, and that the reference to well-born (*su-jāta*)¹⁴ men being there in session is to the Āryan as opposed to the *Dāsa* or *Sūdra*, not to one class of Āryan as opposed to the other. Hillebrandt also sees in Agni 'of the hall' (*sabhya*) a trace of the fire used in sacrifice on behalf of the assembly when it met.¹⁵

Women did not go to the *Sabhā*,¹⁶ for they were, of course, excluded from political activity. For the *Sabhā* as a court-house, cf. *Grāmyavādin*. There is not a single notice of the work done by the *Sabhā*.

⁸ Rv. ii. 24, 13. Cf. i. 91, 20; Av. xx. 128, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 22, etc. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 276, sees in *sabheya* the implication of 'courtly manners,' but this is rather doubtful; manner is not conspicuous in Vedic society as in Homeric.

⁹ Rv. iv. 2, 5; in i. 167, 3, *sabhāvati* is applied to 'speech,' or perhaps to *yoṣā*, 'woman.'

¹⁰ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 13.

¹¹ Av. viii. 10, 5 (where the sense is, however, clearly 'assembly'; see viii. 10, 6); Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 8, 6; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 10, 3; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 14 (but here the sense is certainly 'assembly hall'; see v. 3, 6, where the king is described

as going to the assembly hall: *sabhā-ga*) The exact sense given by the St. Petersburg Dictionary is the 'society room' in a dwelling-house.

¹² *Altindisches Leben*, 174. But he ignores Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 14; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 3, 6, which show that the king went to the *Sabhā* just as much as to the *Samiti*, and he cannot adduce any passage to show that the *Grāmaṇi* presided.

¹³ *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 123-125.

¹⁴ Rv. vii. 1, 4.

¹⁵ Agni is *sabhya*, Av. viii. 10, 5; xix. 55, 6. For the Rv., see iii. 23, 4; v. 3, 11; vii. 7, 5.

¹⁶ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 7, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 172-174.

Sabhā-cara is one of the victims at the *Puruṣamedha* ('human sacrifice') in the *Yajurveda*.¹ The St. Petersburg

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 6; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 2, 1, with

Sāyaṇa's note. Cf. Weber, *Indische 'reifen*, i, 77, n. 1.

Dictionary thinks it is an adjective equivalent in sense to *sabhā-ga*, 'going to the assembly.' As he is dedicated to Dharma, 'Justice,' it is difficult not to see in him a member of the Sabhā as a law court, perhaps as one of those who sit to decide cases: there is nothing to show whether the whole assembly did so, or only a chosen body. The special use of Sabhācara suggests the latter alternative. See also Sabhāsad.

Sabhā-pati, 'lord of the assembly,' is an epithet in the Śātarudriya.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 24; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 3, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 13, etc.

Sabhā-pāla is found in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 7, 4, 6), where the sense may be 'guardian of an assembly hall.'

Sabhāvin in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 4, 16, 1) denotes, according to the commentator Sāyaṇa, the 'keeper of a gambling hall.'

Sabhā-sad, 'sitter in the assembly,' is probably a technical description of the assessors who decided legal cases in the assembly (*cf.* Sabhācara). The term, which is found in the Atharvaveda¹ and later,² cannot well merely denote any member of the assembly. It is also possible that the Sabhāsads, perhaps the heads of families, were expected to be present at the Sabhā oftener than the ordinary man: the meetings of the assembly for justice may have been more frequent than for general discussion and decision.

¹ iii. 29, 1 (of Yama); vii. 12, 2; xix. 55, 6.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, viii. 7; Maitrā-

yaṇi Saṃhitā, i. 6, 11; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 26; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 21, 14.

Sabhā-sthāṇu. See Sabhā.

Sabheya. See Sabhā.

Sam-aṅka is a word of obscure sense occurring in two passages of the Atharvaveda.¹ Bloomfield² renders it 'hook' in the first, and takes it to mean an insect destructive of grain in the other.

¹ i. 12, 2; vi. 50, 1.

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 7, 142. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Samana is a word of somewhat doubtful sense in the Rigveda. Roth¹ renders it either 'battle'² or 'festival.'³ Pischel⁴ thinks that it was a general popular festivity to which women went to enjoy themselves,⁵ poets to win fame,⁶ bowmen to gain prizes at archery,⁷ horses to run races;⁸ and which lasted until morning⁹ or until a conflagration, caused by the fires kept burning all night, scattered the celebrators.¹⁰ Young women,¹¹ elderly women,¹² sought there to find a husband, and courtezans to make profit of the occasion.¹³

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² Rv. vi. 75, 3, 5; ix. 96, 9; x. 143, 4; Av. vi. 92, 2; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, ix. 9.

³ Rv. ii. 16, 7; vi. 60, 2; vii. 2, 5; viii. 12, 9; ix. 97, 47; x. 55, 5; 86, 10; Av. ii. 36, 1.

⁴ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 314.

⁵ Rv. i. 124, 8 (cf. *Ṛā*); iv. 58, 8; vi. 75, 4; vii. 2, 5; x. 86, 10; 168, 2.

⁶ Rv. ii. 16, 7; ix. 97, 47. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 38.

⁷ Rv. vi. 75, 3, 5.

⁸ Rv. ix. 96, 9; Av. vi. 92, 2.

⁹ Rv. i. 48, 6, which Roth takes

as referring to men going to business.

¹⁰ Rv. x. 69, 11. Cf. vii. 9, 4.

¹¹ Av. ii. 36, 1.

¹² Rv. vii. 2, 5.

¹³ Rv. iv. 58, 8, where, as in vi. 75, 4; x. 168, 2, Roth sees the sense of 'embrace.' The parallel with the festivals of Greece, where only young girls were able freely to mix with strangers, and which afforded the basis of so many of the comedies of the later school, is striking (cf. Mahaffy, *Greek Literature*, 1, 2, 259 *et seq.*).

Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 190.

Samara in the sense of 'battle' is found in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa,¹ and, according to Geldner,² in the Rigveda.³

¹ vii. 9; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 15, 12.

² *Rigveda, Glossar*, 190.

³ vi. 9, 2 (at the sacrifice; cf. *samarya*, iv. 24, 8, etc.).

Samā appears originally to have denoted 'summer,' a sense which may be seen in a few passages of the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ i. 35, 4; ii. 6, 1; iii. 10, 9. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 36.

Hence it also denotes more generally 'season,' a rare use.² More commonly it is simply 'year';³ but in one place the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁴ interprets it in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā⁵ as meaning 'month,' a doubtful sense.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 25. 7; Nirukta, ix. 41.

³ Rv. iv. 57, 7; x. 85, 5; 124, 4; Av. v. 8, 8; vi. 75, 2, etc.

⁴ vi. 2, 1, 25.

⁵ xxvii. 1, with Mahidhara's note. See Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 168, n. 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 372; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 301.

Samāna. See Prāṇa.

Samāna-gotra¹ and Samāna-jana² mean 'belonging to the same family' and 'class' respectively in the Brāhmaṇas. Samāna-bandhu, 'having the same kin,' is found in the Rigveda.³

¹ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 15.

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 6, 9; Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 2, 10.

³ i. 113, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 1, 25.

Samānta ('having the same boundary'), 'neighbour,' and therefore 'foe,' occurs in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (ii. 1, 24).

Sam-iti denotes an 'assembly' of the Vedic tribe. It is already mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ and often later,² sometimes in connexion with Sabhā.³ Ludwig⁴ considers that the Samiti included all the people, primarily the *viśah*, 'subjects,' but also the Maghavans and Brahmins if they desired, though the Sabhā was their special assembly. This view is not probable, nor is that of Zimmer,⁵ that the Sabhā was the village assembly. Hillebrandt appears to be right in holding that Samiti and Sabhā are much the same, the one being the assembly, the other primarily the place of assembly.

¹ i. 95, 8; ix. 92, 6; x. 97, 6; 166, 4; 191, 3.

² Av. v. 19, 15; vi. 88, 3; vii. 12, 1; xii. 1, 56, etc.

³ Av. vii. 12, 1; xii. 1, 56; xv. 9, 2, 3; viii. 10, 5, 6.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 253 et seq.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 172 et seq.

⁶ *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 124, n. 6.

The king went to the assembly⁷ just as he went to the Sabhā. That he was elected there, as Zimmer⁸ thinks, is as uncertain as whether he was elected at all (see Rājan). But there are clear signs that concord between king and assembly were essential for his prosperity.⁹

It is reasonable to assume that the business of the assembly was general deliberation on policy of all kinds, legislation so far as the Vedic Indian cared to legislate, and judicial work (cf. Sabhāsad). But of all these occupations there is, perhaps as a result of the nature of the texts, little or no evidence directly available.

The gods had a Samiti, hence called *daivī*, 'divine,'¹⁰ just as they had a Sabhā.¹¹

The assembly disappears as an effective part of government in the Buddhist texts,¹² the Epic,¹³ and the law-books.¹⁴

⁷ Rv. ix. 92, 6; x. 97, 6 (where the reference is hardly to an oligarchy, as Zimmer, 176, 177, holds, but merely to the princes of the blood going to the assembly with the rest).

⁸ *Op. cit.*, 175, quoting Av. vi. 87-88, with Rv. x. 173, and Av. v. 19, 15, with Av. iii. 4, 6.

⁹ Av. vi. 88, 3. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. 2, takes Samiti here and in v. 19, 15; Rv. x. 166, 4; 191, 3, to mean 'union,' but this is neither necessary nor probable.

¹⁰ Rv. x. 11, 8.

¹¹ Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, ii. 11, 13, 14.

¹² Cf. Bühler, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 55, on the *Parisa*.

¹³ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 148-152, who traces the decay of the old assembly through the aristocratic war council and the secret priestly conclave. It is, of course, very probable that at no time was the Samiti a place where any or much attention was paid to the views of the common man. Princes and great men spoke; the rest approved or disapproved, as in Homeric times and in Germany (cf. Lang, *Anthropology and the Classics*, 51 et seq.; Tacitus, *Germania*, 11, 12, where their general duty of discussion and their criminal jurisdiction are mentioned).

¹⁴ Foy, *Die königliche Gewalt*, 6, 7, 10.

Sam-idh in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'fuel' for kindling fire. Geldner³ inclines to see in one passage⁴ the name of a priest, the later Agnidh.

¹ iv. 4, 15; vi. 15, 7; 16, 11; vii. 14, 1; x. 12, 2, etc.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 4; xx. 25, etc.

³ *Rigveda, Glossar*, 191.

⁴ Rv. x. 52, 2.

Sam-udra (literally 'gathering of waters'), 'ocean,' is a frequent word in the Rigveda and later. It is of importance in

so far as it indicates that the Vedic Indians knew the sea. This is, indeed, denied by Vivien de Saint Martin,¹ but not only do Max Müller² and Lassen³ assert it, but even Zimmer,⁴ who is inclined to restrict their knowledge of the sea as far as possible, admits it in one passage of the Rigveda,⁵ and of course later.⁶ He points out that the ebb and flow of the sea are unknown, that the mouths of the Indus are never mentioned, that fish is not a known diet in the Rigveda (*cf. Matsya*), and that in many places Samudra is metaphorically used, as of the two oceans,⁷ the lower and the upper oceans,⁸ etc. In other passages he thinks that Samudra denotes the river Indus when it receives all its Panjab tributaries.⁹ It is probable that this is to circumscribe too narrowly the Vedic knowledge of the ocean, which was almost inevitable to people who knew the Indus. There are references to the treasures of the ocean,¹⁰ perhaps pearls or the gains of trade,¹¹ and the story of Bṛijyu seems to allude to marine navigation.

That there was any sea trade with Babylon in Vedic times cannot be proved: the stress laid¹² on the occurrence in the Hebrew Book of Kings¹³ of *qof* and *tukhiim*, 'monkey' (*kapi*) and 'peacock,' is invalidated by the doubtful date of the Book of Kings. There is, besides, little reason to assume an early date for the trade that no doubt developed later, perhaps about 700 B.C.¹⁴

¹ *Étude sur la géographie du Vêda*, 62 et seq. Cf. Wilson, *Rigveda*, i, xli.

² *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 61 et seq., quoting Rv. i. 71, 7; 190, 7; v. 78, 8; vii. 49, 2; 95, 2; x. 58.

³ *Indische Alterthumskunde*, i², 883.

⁴ *Allindisches Leben*, 22 et seq. Cf. Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 143, 144.

⁵ vii. 95, 2.

⁶ Av. iv. 10, 4 (pearl shell); vi. 105, 3 (the outflow, *vi-kṣara*, of the ocean); xix. 38, 2; Taittiriya Samhitā, vii. 4, 13, 1, etc.

⁷ Rv. x. 136, 5. Cf. Av. xi. 5, 6.

⁸ Rv. vii. 6, 7; x. 98, 5.

⁹ See, e.g., Rv. i. 71, 7; iii. 36, 7; 46, 4; v. 85, 6; vi. 36, 3; vii. 95, 2; viii. 16, 2; 44, 25; ix. 88, 6; 107, 9;

108, 16 (where reference is made to streams); or Rv. i. 163, 1; iv. 21, 3; v. 55, 5; viii. 6, 29, where land and Samudra are contrasted.

¹⁰ Cf. Rv. i. 47, 6; vii. 6, 7; ix. 97, 44.

¹¹ Cf. Rv. i. 48, 3; 56, 2; iv. 55, 6; and the general parallelism of the Dioscuri and the Aśvins.

¹² E.g., by Weber, *Indian Literature*, 3.

¹³ 1 Kings x. 22.

¹⁴ See Kennedy, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1898, 241-288; Bühler, *Indische Studien*, 3, 79 et seq.; *Indische Paläographie*, 17-19, who much exaggerates the antiquity of the traffic; Vincent Smith, *Early History of India*, 25, n.

In the later texts Samudra repeatedly means the sea.¹⁵

¹⁵ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 8, 2; vii. 5, 1, 2. It is described as unfailing in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 16, 7 (cf. iii. 39, 7); it encircles the earth, *ibid.*, viii. 25, 1. The eastern and western oceans in Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 11 (cf. x. 6, 4, 1), though metaphorical,

probably indicate an acquaintance with both seas, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 14-19; Pischel and Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, xxiii.

Samrāj in the Rigveda¹ and later² means 'superior ruler,' 'sovereign,' as expressing a greater degree of power than 'king' (Rājan). In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ in accordance with its curious theory of the Vājapeya and Rājasūya, the Samrāj is asserted to be a higher authority than a king, and to have become one by the sacrifice of the Vājapeya. There is, however, no trace of the use of the word as 'emperor' in the sense of an 'overlord of kings,' probably because political conditions furnished no example of such a status, as for instance was attained in the third century B.C. by Aśoka. At the same time Samrāj denotes an important king like Janaka of Videha.⁴ It is applied in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁵ as the title of the eastern kings. Cf. Rājya.

¹ iii. 55, 7; 56, 5; iv. 21, 1; vi. 27, 8; viii. 19, 32.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 32; xiii. 35; xx. 5, etc.

³ v. 1, 1, 13. Cf. xii. 8, 3, 4; xiv. 1, 3, 8.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 2, 1, 6; 2, 2, 3; Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 1; 3, 1. Cf. Weber, *Über den Vājapeya*, 8.

⁵ viii. 14, 2, 3. The other names are given as follows: For the northerners it is Virāj; for the southerners, Svarāj; for the Satvanta, Bhoja; for the middle people (Kuru-Pañcāla, Vāsā, and Uśīnara), Rājan simply. This is probably a sound tradition.

Saragh,¹ Saraghā,² both denote 'bee' in the Brāhmaṇas. See also Sarah.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 3, 14.

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxi. 4, 4; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 10, 1.

Sarayu is mentioned thrice in the Rigveda as the name of a river. Citraratha and Arṇa are said to have been defeated apparently by the Turvaśas and Yadus who crossed the

Sarayu.¹ Sarayu appears in one passage with Sarasvatī and Sindhu,² and in another with Rasā, Anitabhā, and Kubhā.³ Later, in the post-Vedic period, Sarayū, rarely Sarayu, is the name of a river in Oudh, the modern Sarjū.⁴ Zimmer⁵ regards this as the river meant in all the Vedic passages, seeing in the last,³ which may be used as an argument for locating the Sarayu in the Panjab, a reference to the north-east monsoon as well as to the usual monsoon from the west. Hopkins⁶ thinks that the Sarayu is to be found in the west, and Ludwig⁷ identifies it with the Kurum (Krumu). Vivien de St. Martin considered it to be probably identical with the united course of the Śutudrī (Sutlej) and Vipāś (Beas).

¹ iv. 30, 18. This passage gives no help, because the possibility is open either to suppose that the Turvaśa-Yadu are not mentioned as defeating the Aryans Citraratha and Arṇa; or, if they are, to suppose that they may have come east against the two.

² x. 64, 9.

³ v. 53, 9.

⁴ This is a tributary joining the Gogrā, the great river of Oudh, on the left of its upper course. The name Sarjū is also applied to the Gogrā itself

below Bahrāmghāt. A branch of the Lower Gogrā, given off on the right, flowing in an old bed of the Gogrā, and falling into the Ganges after passing Balliā, is called the Chhotī (Lesser) Sarjū. Cf. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 22, 109; 12, 302 (Gogrā); 23, 418 (Eastern Tons); 26, Plate 31.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 17, 45. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2³, xxv; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 323.

⁶ *Religions of India*, 34.

⁷ Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 280.

Saras denotes 'lake' in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 47, 48; xxx. 16.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 33, 6;

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 9; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 5, 3.

Sarasvatī¹ is the name of a river frequently mentioned in the Rīgveda and later. In many passages² of the later texts it is certain the river meant is the modern Sarasvatī, which loses

¹ Literally, 'abounding in pools,' perhaps with reference to its condition when the water was low. The name corresponds phonetically to the Iranian Haraqaiti (the modern Helmand).

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 2, 1, 4; Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 10, 1;

Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xii. 2, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 1, 14; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 19, 1, 2; probably Av. vi. 30, 1. This list is according to Roth's view, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 3c.

itself in the sands of Patiala (see *Vinaśana*). Even Roth³ admits that this river is intended in some passages of the *Rigveda*. With the *Dr̥ṣadvatī*⁴ it formed the western boundary of *Brahmāvarta* (see *Madhyadeśa*). It is the holy stream of early Vedic India. The *Sūtras*⁵ mention sacrifices held on its banks as of great importance and sanctity.

In many other passages of the *Rigveda*,⁶ and even later,⁷ Roth held that another river, the *Sindhu* (Indus), was really meant: only thus could it be explained why the *Sarasvatī* is called the 'foremost of rivers' (*naḍitamā*),⁸ is said to go to the ocean,⁹ and is referred to as a large river, on the banks of which many kings,¹⁰ and, indeed, the five tribes, were located.¹¹ This view is accepted by Zimmer¹² and others.¹³

On the other hand, Lassen¹⁴ and Max Müller¹⁵ maintain the identity of the Vedic *Sarasvatī* with the later *Sarasvatī*.¹⁶ The latter is of opinion that in Vedic times the *Sarasvatī* was as large a stream as the *Sutlej*, and that it actually reached the

³ Rv. iii. 23, 4 (where the *Dr̥ṣadvatī* appears); x. 64, 9; 75, 5 (where the *Sindhu* also is mentioned).

⁴ Probably the modern *Chautang*, which flows to the east of *Thanesar*. Cf. Oldham, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 25, 58; *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 26, Plate 32.

⁵ *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xii. 3, 20; xxiv. 6, 22; *Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, x. 15, 1; 18, 13; 19, 4; *Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xii. 6, 2, 3; *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xiii. 29.

⁶ i. 89, 3; 164, 19; ii. 41, 16 *et seq.*; 30, 8; 32, 8; iii. 54, 13; v. 42, 12; 43, 11; 46, 2; vi. 49, 7; 50, 12; 52, 6; vii. 9, 5; 36, 6; 39, 5; 40, 3; viii. 21, 17; 54, 4; x. 17, 7; 30, 12; 131, 5; 184, 2.

⁷ *Av.* iv. 4, 6; v. 23, 1; vi. 3, 2; 89, 3; vii. 68, 1; xiv. 2, 15, 20; xvi. 4, 4; xix. 32, 9; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, i. 8, 13, 3; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xix. 93; xxxiv. 11; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 6, 2, 4; xi. 4, 3, 3; xii. 7, 1, 12; 2, 5; *Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, vi. 3, 8. These passages should all be classed in n. 2.

⁸ Rv. ii. 41, 16.

⁹ Rv. vi. 61, 2, 8; vii. 96, 2.

¹⁰ Rv. viii. 21, 18.

¹¹ Rv. vi. 61, 12.

¹² *Altindisches Leben*, 5-10.

¹³ E.g., Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, i. 60; 2, 90, etc.; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 201, 202.

¹⁴ *Indische Alterthumskunde*, i², 118.

¹⁵ *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 60.

¹⁶ In the enumeration of rivers (evidently from east to west) in Rv. x. 75, 5, *Gaṅgā*, *Yamunā*, *Sarasvatī*, *Śutudrī*, the *Sarasvatī* comes between the *Jumna* and the *Sutlej*, the position of the modern *Sarsūti* (*Sarasvatī*), which, flowing to the west of *Thanesar*, is joined in *Patiala* territory by a more westerly stream, the *Ghaggar*, and, passing *Sirsa*, is lost in the desert at *Bhatnair*; but a dry river bed (*Hakra* or *Ghaggar*) can be traced from that point to the *Indus*. See *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 26, Plate 32. Cf. also Oldham, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 25, 49-76.

sea either after union with the Indus or not, being the 'iron citadel,' as the last boundary on the west, a frontier of the Panjab against the rest of India. There is no conclusive evidence of there having been any great change in the size or course of the Sarasvatī, though it would be impossible to deny that the river may easily have diminished in size. But there are strong reasons to accept the identification of the later and the earlier Sarasvatī throughout. The insistence on the divine character of the river is seen in the very hymn¹⁷ which refers to it as the support of the five tribes, and corresponds well with its later sacredness. Moreover, that hymn alludes to the **Pārāvatas**, a people shown by the later evidence of the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**¹⁸ to have been in the east, a very long way from their original home, if Sarasvatī means the Indus. Again, the **Pūrus**, who were settled on the Sarasvatī,¹⁹ could with great difficulty be located in the far west. Moreover, the five tribes might easily be held to be on the Sarasvatī, when they were, as they seem to have been, the western neighbours of the **Bharatas** in **Kurukṣetra**, and the Sarasvatī could easily be regarded as the boundary of the Panjab in that sense. Again, the 'seven rivers' in one passage²⁰ clearly designate a district: it is most probable that they are not the five rivers with the Indus and the **Kubhā** (Cabul river), but the five rivers, the Indus and the Sarasvatī. Nor is it difficult to see why the river is said to flow to the sea: either the Vedic poet had never followed the course of the river to its end, or the river did actually penetrate the desert either completely or for a long distance, and only in the **Brāhmaṇa** period was its disappear-

¹⁷ Rv. ii. 41, 16 (*devitame*).

¹⁸ See **Pārāvata**, and cf. **Br̥saya**.

¹⁹ Rv. vii. 95, 96. Ludwig, *op. cit.*, 3, 175, admits that the Indus cannot be meant here. See Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 115.

²⁰ Rv. viii. 24, 27. The connexion of Sarasvatī and the seven rivers is rather vague. In Rv. viii. 54, 4, Sarasvatī and the seven rivers are separately invoked, and in vi. 61, 10, 12, she is referred to as 'seven-sistered' (*sapta-*

svasā). In vii. 36, 6, she is called the 'seventh,' which makes the Sarasvatī one of the rivers. If the former passages are to be treated as precise, then *sapta-svasā* may be considered to show that the Sarasvatī was outside the river system (which would then be Indus, **Kubhā**, and the five rivers of the Panjab; see **Sapta Sindhavaḥ**); but the expression may be loosely meant for one of seven sisters.

ance in the desert found out. It is said, indeed, in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā²¹ that the five rivers go to the Sarasvatī, but this passage is not only late (as the use of the word *Deśa* shows), but it does not say that the five rivers meant are those of the Panjab. Moreover, the passage has neither a parallel in the other Saṃhitās, nor can it possibly be regarded as an early production; if it is late it must refer to the later Sarasvatī.

Hillebrandt,²² on the whole, adopts this view of the Sarasvatī,²³ but he also sees in it, besides the designation of a mythical stream, the later Vaitaraṇī,²⁴ as well as the name of the Arghandab in Arachosia.²⁵ This opinion depends essentially on his theory that the sixth Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda places the scene of its action in Iranian lands, as opposed to the seventh Maṇḍala: it is as untenable as that theory itself.²⁶ Brunnhofer²⁷ at one time accepted the Iranian identification, but later²⁸ decided for the Oxus, which is quite out of the question. See also *Plakṣa Prāsravaṇa*.

²¹ xxxiv. 11.

²² *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 99 et seq.; 3. 372-378.

²³ He sees this sense in the Rīgveda everywhere, except in the passages indicated in notes 24 and 25.

²⁴ vii. 95, 6; x. 17, 7; Av. vii. 68, 2; xiv. 2, 20; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xxxv. 10, 11.

²⁵ Rv. vi. 49, 7; 61; possibly Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 11.

²⁶ See *Divodāsa*.

²⁷ Bezzenberger's *Beiträge*, 10, 261, n. 2.

²⁸ *Iran und Turan*, 127.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 337 et seq.; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 141, 142; *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 86-88; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 84, 164.

Sarah in the Rīgveda¹ and later² denotes 'bee.' Cf. *Saragha*.

¹ i. 112, 21.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 3 12, 12; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 1, 4. The stem is given as Saraṭ in the Uṇādi-

sūtra, I, 133; but *Saragha* shows that Sarah must be meant (cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 238, n. 2).

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97.

Sarit denotes 'stream' in the Rīgveda¹ and later.²

¹ iv. 58, 6; vii. 70, 2; Av. xii. 2, 41; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 11; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 11, etc.

Sarīṣṛpa denotes in the *Rigveda*,¹ and often later,² any 'creeping animal' or 'reptile.'

¹ x. 162, 3.

² Av. iii. 10, 6; xix. 7, 1; 48, 3, etc.

Sarpa, 'serpent,' occurs once in the *Rigveda*,¹ where *Ahi* is the usual word, but often later.²

¹ x. 16, 6.

² Av. x. 4, 23; xi. 3, 47; *Taittirīya* | *Samhitā*, i. 5, 4, 1; iii. 1, 1, 1, etc.

Sarpa-rājñī, 'serpent-queen,' is the alleged authoress of a hymn of the *Rigveda*¹ according to the *Taittirīya Samhitā*.²

¹ x. 189.

² i. 5, 4, 1; vii. 3, 1, 3; *Taittirīya* | *Brāhmaṇa*, i. 4, 6, 6; ii. 2, 6, 1; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, v. 23, 1, 2.

Sarpa-vidyā, the 'science of snakes,' is enumerated in the Śatapatha *Brāhmaṇa* among branches of learning. It must have been reduced to fixed rules, since a section (*parvan*) of it is referred to as studied. The *Gopatha Brāhmaṇa*² has the form *Sarpa-veda*.

¹ xiii. 4, 3, 9. Cf. *Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xvi. 2, 25. The *Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, x. 7, 5, has *Viṣa-vidyā*, and the *Chāndogya Upaniṣad* (vii. 1.

2. 4; 2, 1; 4, 1; 7, 1) has *sarpa-devajana-vidyā*.

² i. 1, 10. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 367, n. 3.

Sarpi Vātsi ('descendant of *Vatsa*') is the name of a teacher in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*.¹

¹ vi. 24, 15. Aufrecht, *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, 424, takes the name to be *Sarpir*.

The point is, of course, doubtful, since the word occurs in the nominative only.

Sarpis denotes 'melted butter,' whether in a liquid or solidified condition, and not differing from *Ghṛta* according to the *St. Petersburg Dictionary*. Roth there rejects the definition cited by *Sāyaṇa* in his commentary on the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*,¹ which discriminates *Sarpis* as the liquid and *Ghṛta* as the solid condition of the butter. The word is repeatedly mentioned in the *Rigveda*² and later.³

¹ i. 3, 5.

² i. 127, 1; v. 6, 9; x. 18, 7.

³ Av. i. 15, 4; ix. 6, 41; x. 9, 12;

xii. 3, 45; *Taittirīya Samhitā*, ii. 3, 10, 1, etc.

Sarva-caru is found in a passage of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ and of the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa,² where the gods are referred to as holding a sacrifice *sarvacarau*. The word is the name of a man according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary; the name of a place³ seems possible, or even a mere adjective may be meant.⁴

¹ vi. 1, 1.

² xxix. 1.

³ Sāyaṇa on Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, loc. cit.

⁴ Aufrecht, *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, 425, n. 1, who suggests that *yajñe* is to be supplied.

Sarva-vedasa denotes in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas either a sacrifice in which the sacrificer gives his all to the priests,¹ or the whole property of a man.²

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 7, 7; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 14; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 3, 1.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 1, 3;

Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 8, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 7, 15; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6, 1, 15, etc.

Sarṣapa, denoting 'mustard' or 'mustard seed,' occurs only a few times in later Vedic texts.¹

¹ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 14, 3. Cf. Śaṅkhya Brāhmaṇa, v. 2; Śāṅkhāyana

Srauta Sūtra, iv. 15, 8, etc. It is common in the later language.

Salā-vṛkī. See Sālāvṛka.

Salila-vāta occurs in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ as an adjective meaning 'favoured with a wind from the water.'² It probably refers to the wind from the ocean, the south-west monsoon.³

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 12, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxiv. 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 16, 4.

² Or, according to the commentator, *salilākhyena vāta-viśeṣeṇa anugrhitah*, 'favoured by a kind of wind called Salila.'

³ *Indian Empire*, i, 110. The mon-

soon is little noted in the Vedic texts, except in so far as the Marut hymns may be deemed to be a description of the monsoon. See Rv. i. 19, 7; 37, 6 et seq.; 38, 8; 64, 8; 88, 5; v. 83, 1 et seq.; 85, 4; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 42-44.

Salva is the name of a people mentioned in a passage of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ which records a boast by Śyāparṇa Sāyakāyana that if a certain rite of his had been completed, his race would have been the nobles, Brahmins, and peasants of the Salvās, and even as it was his race would surpass the Salvās. This people appears also to be alluded to as *Sālvīh* (*prajāh*) in the Mantra Pāṭha,² where they are said to have declared that their king was Yaugandharī when they stayed their chariots³ on the banks of the Yamunā. There is later evidence⁴ indicating that the Sālvās or Śālvās were closely connected with the Kuru-Pāṇcālas, and that apparently some of them, at least, were victorious near the banks of the Yamunā. There is no good evidence to place them in the north-west in Vedic times.⁵

¹ x. 4, 1, 10.

² ii. 11, 12.

³ Winternitz, *Mantra-pāṭha*, xlv-xlvii, sees in the verse an allusion to the Sālva women turning round the wheel (? spinning-wheel). But a reference to a warlike raid seems more plausible.

⁴ Mahābhārata, iv. 1, 12; viii. 44 (45), 14. The Yugandharas are also referred to in a Kārikā quoted in the Kāśikā Vṛtti on Pāṇini, iv. 1, 173.

⁵ Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 215. Later, they may have been found in Rājasthān, Lassen, *Indische Alterthumskunde*, i², 760.

Savya-ṣṭhā,¹ Savya-ṣṭhr,² Savye-ṣṭha,³ and Savya-stha⁴ are all various forms of the word for 'car-fighter,' as opposed to Sārathi, 'charioteer,' showing that, as was natural, the fighter stood on the left of the driver. The commentators⁵ are inclined to see in the Savyaṣṭhā merely another 'charioteer,' but this is quite unjustifiable,⁶ and is perhaps due to later caste prejudice against a Śūdra charioteer.

¹ Av. viii. 8, 23.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 4, 9; 3, 1, 8; 4, 3, 17-18.

³ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 9, 1.

⁴ Kāṇva recension of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 62, n. 1; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iv. 3, 8.

⁵ On Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 8; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

⁶ Eggeling, *loc. cit.*; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 235.

Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 296.

Sasa in the Rīgveda¹ denotes 'herb' or 'grass.'¹ The word is also applied to the Soma plant² and the sacrificial straw.³

¹ i. 51, 3; x. 79, 3.

² iii. 5, 6; iv. 5, 7, etc.

³ v. 21, 4.

Sasarparī is a word occurring in two curious verses of the Rigveda.¹ According to a later interpretation,² it designates a particular kind of skill in speech which Viśvāmitra obtained from Jamadagni. What it was is quite uncertain.

¹ iii. 53, 15, 16.

² Brhaddevatā, iii. 113, with Macdonell's notes.
Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 159.

Sasya in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² regularly denotes 'corn' generally. It corresponds to the Avestan *hahya*. See Kṛṣi.

¹ vii. 11, 1; viii. 10, 24.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 3, 3;

v. 1, 7, 3; vii. 5, 20, 1; Maitrāyaṇī

Samhitā, iv. 2, 2, etc.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 284.

Saha in the Atharvaveda¹ is, according to Roth,³ the name of a plant, but Bloomfield³ thinks the word is only an adjective meaning 'mighty.'

¹ xi. 6, 15. Cf. Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 10.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2b.

³ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 648.

Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 642; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

Saha-deva is the name of a prince in the Rigveda,¹ where he is victorious over the Śimyuś and Dasyuś. It is quite probable that he is identical with King Sahadeva Sārñjaya, who is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² as having once been called Suplan Sārñjaya, and as having changed his name because of his success in performing the Dākṣāyaṇa sacrifice. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ he is mentioned with Somaka Sahadevya, who also appears in the Rigveda.⁴

¹ i. 100, 17.

² ii. 4, 4, 3, 4. Cf. xii. 8, 2, 3.

³ vii. 34, 9.

⁴ iv. 15, 7 et seq.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 132; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 105, 106.

Saha-devī is the name of a plant in the Atharvaveda¹ according to the reading of the commentary.

¹ vi. 59, 2. Cf. Grill, *Hundert Lieder*,² 163; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 325; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 490, who does not accept

this reading. A plant called Sahadeva occurs in the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 10.

Sahamāna is the name of a plant in the Atharvaveda (ii. 25, 2; iv. 17, 2; viii. 2, 6; 7, 5).

Saho-jit. See *Jaitrāyaṇa*.

Sāmvaraṇi is found in the Rigveda¹ in one passage, where it naturally seems to be a patronymic ('descendant of *Sāmvaraṇa*') of Manu. According to Bloomfield,² it is a corruption for *Sāvarṇi*, a reference to Manu's birth from the *savarṇā*, 'similar' female who was substituted for *Saraṇyū* according to the legend (see *Manu*). This is possible, but not certain. Scheftelowitz³ thinks that the reading of the Kaśmir manuscript of the Rigveda, which has *sāmvarāṇam*, 'found on the sacrificial ground,' as an epithet of Soma, is to be preferred. But this seems quite improbable.⁴ We must either recognize a real man called Manu *Sāmvaraṇi*; or take Manu as one name, *Sāmvaraṇi* as another; or admit that Manu *Sāmvaraṇi* is simply Manu with a patronymic derived from an unknown legend.

¹ viii. 51, 1.

² *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 180, n.

³ *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 38.

⁴ See Oldenberg, *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1907, 237.

Sākam-asva Devarāta is the name of a teacher, a pupil of *Viśvāmitra*, in the *Vaṃśa* (list of teachers) which concludes the *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka* (xv. 1).

Sāmkr̥ti-putra ('son of a female descendant of *Sāmkr̥ta*') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of *Ālambāyanīputra*¹ or *Ālambīputra*,² in the last *Vaṃśa* (list of teachers) of the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*.

¹ *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, vi. 5, 2 *Kāṇva*. ² *Ibid.*, vi. 4, 32 *Mādhyamīdina*.

Sāmkr̥tya, 'descendant of *Sāmkr̥ti*,' is the name of a teacher whose pupil was *Pārāśarya* in the first two *Vaṃśas* (lists of teachers) in the *Mādhyamīdina* recension of the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*.¹

¹ ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26. *A Sāmkr̥tya* occurs also in the *Taittirīya Prātisākhya*, viii, 21; x, 21; xvi, 16.

Sācī-guṇa is mentioned, apparently as a place in the territory of the Bharatas, in a verse occurring in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ Leumann,² however, thinks an epithet of Indra, Śācīgu, may be meant.

¹ viii. 23, 4.

² *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgen-*

ländischen Gesellschaft, 48, 80, n. 5. This conjecture seems improbable.

Sām̐jivī-putra, 'son of Sām̐jivī,' is the name of a teacher who appears in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) at the end of the tenth Kāṇḍa of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ and at the end of the fourteenth Kāṇḍa in the Kāṇva recension,² as a pupil of Māṇḍūkāyani. In the Vaṃśas at the end of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad in both recensions³ he is given as a pupil of Prāśnīputra Āsurivāsin. It seems clear that he united in himself two lines of teachers—that of the tradition of the fire-cult from Śāṇḍilya, and that of the tradition of Yājñavalkya.

¹ x. 6, 5, 9.

² Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 5,

⁴ Kāṇva.

³ *Ibid.*, vi. 4, 32 (Mādhyam̐dina = vi. 5, 2 Kāṇva).

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xxxiv et seq.; Weber, *Indian Literature*, 131.

Sāti Auṣṭrākṣi ('descendant of Uṣṭrākṣa') is the name of a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Sātya-kāmi ('descendant of Satyakāma') is the patronymic of Keśin in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (ii. 6, 2, 3).

Sātya-kīrta is the name of a school of teachers mentioned in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 32, 1).

Sātya-yajña ('descendant of Saryayajña') is the name of a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iii. 1, 1, 4).

1. Sātya-yajñi ('descendant of Satyayajña') is the patronymic of Somaśuṣma in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 6, 2, 1, 3; xiii. 4, 2, 4; 5, 3, 9).

2. Śātya-yajñi is the name of a school of teachers mentioned in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (ii. 4, 5) with the Śailanas and the Kārīradis.

Śātya-havya ('descendant of Satyahavya') is the patronymic of a Vāsiṣṭha who is mentioned as a contemporary of Atyarāti Jānamtapi in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 23, 9), and of Devabhāga in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (vi. 6, 2, 2).

Sātrājita ('descendant of Satrājit') is the patronymic of Śātānīka.¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 21, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 19, 21.

Sātrā-sāha ('descendant of Satrāsāha') is the patronymic of Śoṇa.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 16, 18.

Sādin in the Atharvaveda¹ denotes the 'rider' of a horse as opposed to *a-sāda*, 'pedestrian.' An *aśva-sādin*, 'horse-rider,' is known to the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.² The Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa³ and the Rīgveda⁴ itself contain clear references to horse-riding, while the Aitareya Āraṇyaka⁵ refers to mounting a horse sideways. Āśvalāyana⁶ knows *sādya* as a 'riding horse' opposed to *valya*, a 'draught animal.'

¹ xi. 10, 24.

² xxx. 13.

³ iii. 4, 7, 1.

⁴ i. 162, 17; v. 61, 3. Cf. i. 163, 9.

⁵ i. 2, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 3, 2, 17.

⁶ Sūtra, ix. 9, 14.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 230, 295, 296; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 358; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 177; Weber, *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1898, 564.

Sādhāraṇī in one passage of the Rīgveda¹ seems to refer not so much to an *uxor communis*, like Draupadī in the Epic, as Max Müller² suggests, but to a courtesan.

¹ i. 167, 4.

² *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 277.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 332;

Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 461; Pischel and Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, xxv.

Sāpta in the Rigveda¹ may be a proper name, but the sense is quite uncertain.

¹ viii. 55. 5. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 5. 552; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 266.

Sāptaratha vāhani ('descendant of Saptarathavāhana') is the patronymic of a teacher, a pupil of Śaṇḍilya, in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ x. 1, 4, 10. 11. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 259, n.

Sāpya or Sāyya is the patronymic of Namī in the Rigveda (vi. 20, 6).

Sāma-veda, 'the Veda of the Sāman chants,' is the name of a collection of verses for chanting, often mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas.¹ The Sāman itself is repeatedly referred to in the Rigveda,² and the triad Ṛc, Yajus, and Sāman is common from the Atharvaveda onwards.³ These texts know also the Sāma-ga, the 'Sāman-chanter,'⁴ who occurs later.⁵

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 12, 9, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 32, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 8, 3; xii. 3, 4, 9; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 3; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 5, 13 (Mādhyaṃdina = i. 5, 5 Kāṇva); ii. 4, 10; iv. 1, 6 (= iv. 1, 2); 5, 11; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 3, 7; iii. 3, 1, 2; 15, 7; vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1, etc.

² i. 62, 2; 107, 2; 164, 24, etc. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 38, 439 et seq.

³ x. 7, 14; xi. 7, 5; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxxiv. 5, etc.

⁴ Rv. ii. 43, 1; x. 107, 6; Av. ii. 12, 4.

⁵ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 22, 3; 37, 4; iii. 4, 1.

Sāma-śravas ('famed for chants') occurs in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ According to Max Müller,² the word is an epithet of Yājñavalkya, but Böhtlingk³ takes it as the name of a pupil of that teacher.

¹ iii. 1, 3.

² *Sacred Books of the East*, 15, 121.

³ *Translation*, 36.

Sāma-śravasa ('descendant of Sāmaśravas') is the patronymic of Kuṣītaka in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xvii. 4, 3).

Sāmudri ('descendant of Samudra') is the name of a mythical sage, Aśva, in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 2, 2, 14).

Sāmmada ('descendant of Saṃmada') is the patronymic of the mythical Matsya in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 4, 3, 12).

Sāmrāja. See Samrāj and Rāja.

Sāya¹ denotes 'evening' in the Rigveda and later, usually appearing in the adverbial form Sāyam,² 'in the evening.' Cf. Ahar.

¹ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 3, 3; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 3, 2, 18.

iv. 11, 12; viii. 6, 10, etc. Cf. *Sāyam-prātar*, 'morning and evening,' Av. iii. 30, 7; xix. 39, 2, etc.

² Rv. v. 77, 2; x. 146, 4; Av. iii. 12, 3;

1. **Sāyaka** denotes 'arrow' in the Rigveda (ii. 33, 10; iii. 53, 23; x. 48, 4).

2. **Sāyaka Jāna-śruteya** ('descendant of Janaśruta') Kāṇḍviya is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Janaśruta Kāṇḍviya, in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 40, 2).

Sāyakāyana ('descendant of Sāyaka') is the patronymic of Śyāparṇa in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ and also of a teacher, a pupil of Kauśikāyani in the second Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.²

¹ x. 3, 6, 10; 5, 2, 1.

² iv. 5, 27 (Mādhyandina = iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva).

Sāyya. See Sāpya.

Sārathi denotes the 'charioteer' as opposed to the 'warrior' (Savyaṣṭhā) in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 55, 7; 144, 3; ii. 19, 6; vi. 20, 5; 57, 6; x. 102, 6.

i. 7, 9, 1; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 8, etc.

² Av. xv. 2, 1; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa,

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 296.

Sārameya, 'descendant of Saramā,' Indra's mythical dog, is applied to a dog on earth in the Rigveda,¹ as also to the dogs of Yama.²

¹ vii. 55, 2 (unless that passage be deemed to refer to the souls of the departed).

² x. 14, 10.

Sārñjaya is found in the Rigveda¹ in a Dānastuti ('praise of gifts') where the word probably denotes the 'Srñjaya king' rather than a 'descendant of Srñjaya.' According to the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,² he was Prastoka, mentioned in the same hymn, but this conclusion is not very cogent. He was clearly a patron of the Bharadvājas. The same epithet belongs to Sahadeva, *alias* Suplan.

¹ vi. 47, 25.

² xvi. 11, 11.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*,

³ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 4, 4;

i. 104, 105.

xii. 8, 2, 3.

Sārpa-rājñī in the Pañcaviṃśa (iv. 9, 4) and the Kauṣītaki (xxvii. 4) Brāhmaṇas is identical with Sarparājñī.

Sārva-seni ('descendant of Sarvasena') is the patronymic of Śauceya in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (vii. 1, 10, 3).

Sālā-vṛka is found twice in the Rigveda¹ apparently denoting the 'hyæna' or 'wild dog.' This sense also seems appropriate in the later narrative of the destruction of the Yatis by Indra,² who is said to have handed them over to the Sālāvṛkas. Sālāvṛkeya³ is a variant form of the same word, meaning literally 'descendant of a Sālāvṛka.' The feminine is Sālāvṛkī,⁴ but in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā⁵ it appears as Salāvṛkī. Cf. Tarakṣu.

¹ x. 73, 2; 95, 15.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 7, 5; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 28, 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iii. 1 (*varia lectio*).

³ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, viii. 1, 4; xiii. 4, 16; xiv. 11, 28; xviii. 1, 9; xix. 4, 7; Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 185 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 123); Kāthaka Saṃhitā, viii. 5; xi. 10; xxv. 6; xxxvi. 7 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 465, 466); Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iii. 1 (according to Śaṅkarānanda's recen-

sion). In Av. ii. 27, 5, Indra is alluded to as an enemy of the Sālāvṛkas.

⁴ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 4.

⁵ vi. 2, 7, 5; also in Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 8, 3; Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, i. 10, 17; 11, 33.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 81; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 192; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 68; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 306, who decides in favour of 'jackal.'

Sāvayasa ('descendant of Savayasa') is the patronymic of Aṣāḍha, or Āṣāḍha, in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (i. 1, 1, 7).

Sā-varṇi is found as a patronymic in the Rīgveda¹ together with Sāvarṇya.² It is clear that no man called Savarṇa ever existed, though Roth³ accepted that view, and that the reference is to the mythical **Manu Sāvarṇi**, the descendant of the *sa-varṇā* female, who, according to the legend,⁴ took the place of Saranyū.

¹ x. 62, 11.

² x. 62, 9.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 17.

⁴ Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 15, 179 et seq.

Siṃha denotes the 'lion' in the Rīgveda¹ and later.² The roaring (*ṇad*) of the lion is often alluded to,² and is called thundering (*stanatha*).⁴ He wanders about (*ku-cara*) and lives in the hills (*giri-ṣṭha*),⁵ and is clearly the 'dread wild beast that slays' (*mṛgo bhīma upahatnuḥ*)⁶ to which Rudra is compared. When Agni, who has entered the waters, is compared to a lion,⁷ the reference may be to the lion's habit of springing on animals at drinking places. That a jackal should defeat the lion is spoken of as a marvel.⁸ The lion, being dangerous to men,⁹ was trapped,¹⁰ lain in wait for in ambush,¹¹ or chased by hunting bands.¹² But dogs were terrified of lions.¹³ The lioness (*siṃhī*) was also famous for her courage: the aid given by Indra to **Sudās** against the vast host of his enemies is compared to the defeat of a lioness by a ram (*Petva*).¹⁴ The gaping jaws of the lioness when attacking men are alluded to in

¹ i. 64, 8; 95, 5; iii. 2, 11; 9, 4; 26, 5; iv. 16, 14, etc.

² Av. iv. 36, 6; v. 20, 1, 2; 21, 6; viii. 7, 15; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 21, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10, etc.; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 9; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, 1, 2.

³ See Rv. i. 64, 8; iii. 26, 5. The sound of the drum is compared with it, Av. v. 20, 1.

⁴ Rv. v. 83, 3; Av. v. 21, 6; viii. 7, 15.

⁵ Rv. i. 154, 2; x. 160, 2.

⁶ Rv. ii. 33, 11.

⁷ Rv. iii. 9, 4.

⁸ Rv. x. 28, 4.

⁹ Rv. i. 174, 3.

¹⁰ Rv. x. 28, 10.

¹¹ Rv. v. 74, 4.

¹² Rv. v. 15, 3. Cf. Strabo, xv. 1, 31.

¹³ Av. v. 36, 6.

¹⁴ Rv. vii. 18, 17.

the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹⁵ The lioness is also mentioned in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā and the Brāhmaṇas.¹⁶ See also Halikṣṇa.

¹⁵ vi. 35, 1.

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 1, 21;

¹⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 2, 12, 2;
vi. 2, 7, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 10;

Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 8, 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 78, 79.

1. Sic denotes the 'border' of a garment. The Rigveda refers to a son clutching the hem of his father's robe to attract his attention,¹ and to a mother's covering her son with the edge of her garment.² The word also occurs later.³

¹ iii. 53, 2.

² x. 18, 11.

³ Av. xiv. 2, 51; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 1, 18.

2. Sic denotes, in the dual, the 'wings' of an army,¹ or, in the plural, the 'lines.'

¹ Rv. x. 75, 4.

² Av. xi. 9, 18; 10, 20.

Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 65;
Geldner, *ibid.*, 3, 31.

3. Sic seems in one passage of the Rigveda (i. 95, 7), where it is used in the dual, to denote the 'horizon' (meaning literally the 'two borders'; *i.e.*, of heaven and of earth).

Sidhmala, 'leprous,' is found in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xxx. 17) and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 4, 14, 1) as a designation of one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice'). Cf. Kilāsa.

Sinivālī denotes the day of new moon and its presiding spirit, which, in accordance with widespread ideas concerning the connexion of the moon and vegetation, is one of fertility and growth. It occurs very frequently from the Rigveda¹ onwards.²

¹ ii. 32, 7, 8; x. 184, 2.

² Av. ii. 26, 2; vi. 11, 3; ix. 4, 14;
xiv. 2, 15; xix. 31, 10; Taittirīya
Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 6, 2; iii. 4, 9, 1, 6;

v. 5, 17, 1; 6, 18, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā,
xxxv. 2, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 352;
Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 125.

Sindhu in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² often means 'stream' merely (*cf.* **Sapta Sindhavaḥ**), but it has also³ the more exact sense of 'the stream' *par excellence*, 'the Indus.' The name is, however, rarely mentioned after the period of the Saṃhitās,⁴ always then occurring in such a way as to suggest distance. The horses from the Indus (*saindhava*) were famous.⁵ See **Saindhava**. *Cf.* also **Sarasvatī**.

¹ i. 97, 8; 125, 5; ii. 11, 9; 25, 3, 5; iii. 53, 9, etc.

² iii. 13, 1; iv. 24, 2; x. 4, 15; xiii. 3, 50, etc.

³ Rv. i. 122, 6; 126, 1; iv. 54, 6; 55, 3; v. 53, 9; vii. 95, 1; viii. 12, 3; 25, 14; 20, 25; 26, 18; x. 64, 9; Av. xii. 1, 3; xiv. 1, 43; perhaps also vi. 24, 1; vii. 45, 1; xix. 38, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, viii. 59.

⁴ The Sindhu-Sauvīras occur in the Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, i. 2, 14. *Cf.* Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14, 148; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 394, n.

⁵ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 2, 15 (*Mādhyamīna*=vi. 1, 13 *Kāṇva*).

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 16, 17, 27.

Sindhu-kṣit is the name of a long-banished but finally restored **Rājanyarṣi** in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**,¹ probably quite a mythical personage.²

¹ xii. 12, 6.

² Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen*

Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 42, 235, n. 3.

Sirī in the Rigveda (x. 71, 9) seems to denote a 'female weaver.'

Silācī is, in the Atharvaveda,¹ the name of a healing plant, also called **Lākṣā**.

¹ v. 5, 1. 8. *Cf.* Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 419; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 228.

Silāñjālā, which the commentator reads as **Śalāñjālā**, is the name of a plant, perhaps a 'grain creeper,' in the Atharvaveda.¹ The **Kauśika Sūtra**² reads the word as **Śilāñjālā**. *Cf.* **Silācī**.

¹ vi. 16, 4.

² li. 16. *Cf.* Bloomfield, *Hymns of*

the Atharvaveda, 466; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 292, 293.

Sicāpū in the list of victims at the **Aśvamedha** ('horse sacrifice') in the **Yajurveda**¹ seems to denote a kind of bird.

¹ *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 19, 6; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxiv. 25. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94.

Sītā, 'furrow,' occurs in the **Rigveda**,¹ and often later.²

¹ iv. 57, 6, 7 (the most agricultural of **Rigvedic** hymns, and probably late).

² Av. xi. 3, 12; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*,

v. 2, 5, 4, 5; 6, 2, 5; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xx. 3, etc.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 86, n.

Sīman denotes the 'parting' of the hair in the **Atharvaveda**¹ and later.²

¹ ix. 8, 13.

² *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, v. 7, 4; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xiii. 4, 1; xv. 5, 20;

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 4, 1, 14.

Cf. *sīmanta* in Av. vi. 134, 3; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 7, 17, 3.

Sira, 'plough,' is mentioned in the **Rigveda**,¹ and often later.² It was large and heavy, as is shown by the fact that six oxen,³ or eight,⁴ or twelve,⁵ or even twenty-four,⁶ were used to drag it. The animals which drew the plough were oxen, which were, no doubt, yoked and harnessed with traces.⁷ The ox was guided by the **Aṣṭrā**, or 'goad,' of the ploughman (cf. **Vaiśya**).⁸ Little is known of the parts of the plough. See **Lāṅgala** and **Phāla**.

¹ iv. 57, 8; x. 102, 3, 4.

² Av. vi. 30, 1; 91, 1; viii. 9, 16, etc.; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 7, 1, 2; ii. 5, 8, 12; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xviii. 7; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, ii. 11, 4.

³ Av. vi. 91, 1; viii. 9, 16; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, v. 2, 5, 2; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xv. 2; xx. 3; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 2, 2, 6; xiii. 8, 2, 6.

⁴ Av. vi. 91, 1.

⁵ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, i. 8, 7, 1;

v. 2, 5, 2; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xv. 2; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, ii. 6, 2, etc.

⁶ *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xv. 2. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 244, n. 1.

⁷ **Varatrā** is found in Rv. iv. 57, 4, and (of the ox in the **Mudgala** story) in x. 102, 8. It may denote the fastening of the ox to the yoke rather than to the plough by traces.

⁸ Cf. Rv. iv. 57, 4; x. 102, 8.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236, 237.

Sila, 'plough,' is found in the **Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitā** (xxviii. 8).

Silamāvati in the *Rigveda*¹ is, according to Ludwig,² the name of a river; but this is most improbable.³ *Sāyaṇa* thinks the word means 'rich in hemp.'

¹ x. 75, 8.

² Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 200.

³ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 429;

Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 195.

Sīsa, 'lead,' occurs first in the *Atharvaveda*,¹ where it is mentioned as used for amulets.² The word is then quite common.³ The use of lead by the weaver as a weight is perhaps also referred to.⁴

¹ xii. 2, 1. 19 *et seq.*, 53.

² i. 16. 2. 4.

³ *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, ii. 4, 2; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xviii. 13; *Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 12, 6, 5; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, v. 1, 2, 14; 4, 1, 9; xii. 7, 1, 7; 2, 10; *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, iv. 17, 7, etc.

⁴ *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xix. 80; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 11, 9; *Tait-*

tiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 4. This is the view of Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., and of Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 53. But Griffith, Translation of the *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, 183, n., thinks that in xix. 80 lead is referred to not as a weight, but as a charm against demons and sorcery.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 157, 158.

Su-kanyā is the name of *Śaryāta*'s daughter, who married *Cyavana* according to the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*.¹

¹ iv. 1, 5, 6; 10, 13; *Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 121 *et seq.*

Su-kaparda. See *Kaparda*.

Su-karīra in the *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā* (ii. 7, 5) is a misreading of *su-kurīra*. See *Kurīra*.

Su-kīrti Kākṣivata ('descendant of *Kakṣivant*') is the name of a *Ṛṣi* to whom the *Brāhmaṇas* of the *Rigveda*¹ ascribe the authorship of a Vedic hymn.²

¹ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, v. 15, 4; vi. 29, 1; *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, xxx. 5.

² x. 131.

Su-keśin Bhāradvāja ('descendant of *Bharadvāja*') is the name of a teacher in the *Praśna Upaniṣad* (i. 1).

Su-kurīra. See Kurīra.

Su-kha. See Kha.

Sugandhi-tejana in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² denotes a kind of fragrant grass.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 8, 4; | Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 2, 17;
Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 6. | Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 13, 5.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 28, 28; |

Su-citta Śailana is the name of a teacher in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (i. 14, 4).

Su-jāta, 'well-born,' is an epithet found applied to men in a few passages of the Rīgveda. It would probably be a mistake to press the sense so as to denote 'nobles' as compared with the people. See Sabhā.

¹ ii. 2, 11; v. 6, 2; vii. 1, 4, 15; viii. 20, 8.

Sutaṃ-bhara is credited by the Anukramaṇī (Index) with the authorship of certain hymns of the Rīgveda.¹ The word does not occur in those hymns, but it appears as an adjective ('carrying away Soma') elsewhere,² and may, in a second passage,³ by a conjecture⁴ be taken as a man's name.

¹ v. 11-14.

² v. 44, 13.

³ ix. 6, 6.

⁴ If sutaṃ-bharāya be read for sutaṃ-bhārāya, as Roth suggests in the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Sutvan Kairiśi Bhārgāyaṇa is, in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 28, 18), the name of a king who, being taught a spell by Maitreya Kauṣārava, slew five kings and became great.

Su-dakṣiṇa Kṣaimi ('descendant of Kṣema') is the name of a teacher in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 6, 3; 7, 1 *et seq.*; 8, 6).

Su-datta Pārāśarya ('descendant of Parāśara') is in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 41, 1; iv. 17, 1) the name of a teacher who was a pupil of Janaśruta Vārakya.

Su-dāman is the name of a river in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxii. 18, 1).

Su-dās is the name of the Trtsu king who won a famous victory over the ten kings, as described in a hymn of the Rigveda.¹ At one time Viśvāmitra was his Purohita, and accompanied him in his victorious raids over the Vipāś (Beās) and Śutudrī (Sutlej).² The Aśvins gave him a queen, Sudevī,³ and also helped him on another occasion.⁴ He appears with Trasadasyu in a late hymn without hint of rivalry,⁵ but elsewhere he seems to be referred to as defeated by Purukutsa, Trasadasyu's father.⁶ In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁷ he is recognized as a great king, with Vasiṣṭha as his Purohita, and similarly in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,⁸ where his generosity to his priest is related.

His exact ancestry is a little uncertain, because he is called Pajavana, 'son of Pijavana,' as Yāska explains the patronymic. If this explanation is correct, Divodāsa must have been his grandfather. If he was the son of Divodāsa, Pijavana must be understood as a more remote ancestor. The former alternative seems the more probable. Cf. Turvaśa, Dāśarājña. Pajavana, Bharata, Saudāsa.

¹ vii. 18. See also Rv. vii. 20, 2; 25, 3; 32, 10; 33, 3; 64, 3; 83, 1 *et seq.*

² Rv. iii. 53, 9. 11. See also Viśvāmitra and Vasiṣṭha.

³ Rv. i. 112, 19.

⁴ Rv. i. 47, 9, where, however, Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 1, takes su-dās as an adjective ('worshipping well').

⁵ Rv. vii. 19, 3.

⁶ Rv. i. 63, 7, reading Sudāsam for

Sudāsa with Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 174. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 112, n. 1; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 153; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 63.

⁷ vii. 34, 9.

⁸ xvi. 11, 14.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 107 *et seq.*; Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 31 *et seq.*

1. Su-deva is, according to Ludwig,¹ the proper name of a sacrificer in one hymn of the Rigveda.²

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 160.

² viii. 5, 6.

2. **Su-deva Kāśyapa** ('descendant of Kāśyapa') is the name of a teacher in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka¹ who set forth the expiation for lack of chastity.

¹ ii. 18. Cf. x. 1, 8; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 188, n.; 10, 103.

Su-devalā was the name of **Ṛtuparṇa** as a woman according to the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xx. 12).

Su-devī. See **Sudās**.

Su-dhanvan Āṅgīrasa ('descendant of Āṅgīras') is the name of a teacher in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iii. 3, 1).

1. **Su-nītha Śaucad-ratha** ('descendant of Śucadratha') is the name of a man in the Rigveda (v. 79, 2). Cf. **Satya-śravas**.

2. **Su-nītha Kāpaṭava** is the name of a teacher in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

1. **Su-parṇa**, 'well-winged,' designates a large bird of prey, the 'eagle' or the 'vulture,' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² In the passages in which it appears as an eater of carrion³ it must be the vulture. The Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa⁴ mentions an eagle which separates milk from water like the **Kruñc**. In the Rigveda⁵ the **Suparṇa** is said to be the child of the **Śyena**, and is distinguished from the latter in another passage:⁶ this led Zimmer⁷ to think that the falcon is probably meant.⁸ The Atharvaveda alludes to its cry,⁹ and describes it as living in the hills.¹⁰

¹ i. 164, 20; ii. 42, 2; iv. 26, 4; viii. 100, 8; ix. 48, 3, etc.

² Av. i. 24, 1; ii. 27, 2; 30, 3; iv. 6, 3, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 8, 5, etc.

³ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 9, 19; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iv. 29.

⁴ ii. 438 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 101).

⁵ x. 144, 4.

⁶ ii. 42, 2.

⁷ *Altindisches Leben*, 88.

⁸ In the post-Vedic period **Suparṇa** became a mythical bird, identified with Viṣṇu's vehicle, **Garuḍa**, who, however, is also regarded as king of the **Suparṇas**.

⁹ ii. 30, 3.

¹⁰ v. 4, 2.

2. Suparṇa is personified in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ as a Ṛṣi.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 3, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxix. 7.

Su-pitrya, a word occurring once in the Rigveda,¹ is probably an adjective ('maintaining his paternal character well'). Ludwig,² however, regards it, but without any great probability, as a proper name.

¹ x. 115, 6.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 169.

Su-pratīta Aulundya is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Bṛhaspatigupta, in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ Indische Studien, 4, 372.

Suplan Sārṇjaya is the name of a prince of the Sṛṇjayas who was taught the Dākṣāyaṇa sacrifice by Pratīdarśa, and took the name of Sahadeva as a token of his success.¹

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 4, 4; | *Sacrifice*, 139; Hillebrandt, *Vedische* xii. 8, 2, 3. Cf. Lévi, *La Doctrine du* | *Mythologie*, i, 105, 106.

Su-bandhu in the hymns of the Rigveda¹ is taken by Sāyaṇa to be a proper name; but this is not certain, Roth² seeing in the passages only an ordinary noun meaning 'a good friend.' The later tradition³ explains that Subandhu and his brothers, called Gaupāyanas, were priests of Asamāti, who cast them off and took two others, Kirāta and Ākuli. By these two in pigeon form Subandhu was caused to swoon, but was revived by his three brothers, who recited certain hymns.⁴

¹ x. 59, 8; 60, 7, 10.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 1.

³ Bṛhaddevatā, vii. 83 et seq., with Macdonell's notes. See also Asamāti, n. 1.

⁴ Rv. x. 57-60.

Cf. Max Müller, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 2, 420-455; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 39, 90.

Su-brahmaṇya in the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes a priest who officiates as one of the three assistants of the Udgātṛ (see Ṛtvij). His office is Subrahmaṇyā.²

¹ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 4, 6;

18, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 9. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 362, 374.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 1-7. 11.

12; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxvii. 6, etc. The priest himself is so styled, Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 1, 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 9, 19, etc.

Su-bhagā, in the vocative *subhage*, is a frequent form of courteous address to women from the Rigveda onwards.¹

¹ Rv. x. 10, 10. 12; 108, 5; Av. v. 5, 6; vi. 30, 3, etc.

Su-bhadrikā occurs in the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') section of the Yajurveda¹ as in some way connected with the rite. Weber² thinks that a proper name, that of the wife of the king of Kāmpīla, is intended, but Mahidhara³ explains the word merely as a lady with many lovers or a courtesan, a view followed by Roth.⁴ Since the Taittirīya⁵ and Kāṭhaka⁶ Saṃhitās have no Subhadrikā, but a vocative *subhage* (see Subhagā), the sense remains very doubtful.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 18 (cf. Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 8, 3); Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 12, 20.

² *Indische Studien*, I, 183, 184; *Indian Literature*, 114, 115. Cf. Griffith, Translation of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, 212, n.

³ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. su-

bhadra, 2b; Böhtlingk's Dictionary, s.v. 2a.

⁵ vii. 4, 19, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 6.

⁶ Aśvamedha, iv. 8.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 36, 37; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 321, 322.

Sumati-tsaru. See Tsaru.

Su-mantra Bābhra (‘descendant of Babhru’) Gautama (‘descendant of Gotama’) is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Śūṣa Vāhneya Bhāradvāja, in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Su-mitra Vādhryaśva (‘descendant of Vadhryaśva’) is the name of a Ṛṣi in the Rigveda,¹ where also² the Sumitras, his family, are mentioned.

¹ x. 69, 3. 5.

² x. 69, 1. 7. 8. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 133.

Su-mīlha is the name of a patron in the Rigveda.¹

¹ vi. 63, 9. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 158.

Su-medha occurs in an obscure hymn of the Rigveda¹ either as an adjective ('of good understanding') or a proper name, perhaps identical with Nṛmedha or his brother.

¹ x. 132, 7. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 133; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 579, n.

Sumna-yu is mentioned in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) at the end of the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (xv. 1) as a pupil of Uddā-laka.

Su-yajña Śāṇḍilya is the name of a pupil of Kāṃsa Vārakya in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iv. 17, 1). Another Suyajña is a Śāṅkhāyana, author of the Gṛhya Sūtra.

Su-yavasa denotes a 'good pasture' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 42, 8; vi. 28, 7; vii. 18, 4, etc. ² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 7, 5, 2, etc.

Surā is the name of an intoxicating 'spirituous liquor,' often mentioned in Vedic literature. In some passages¹ it is referred to favourably, in others with decided disapproval.² It is classed with the use of meat and with dicing as an evil in the Atharvaveda,³ and often with dicing.⁴ It was, as opposed to **Soma**, essentially a drink of ordinary life.⁵ It was the drink of men in the **Sabhā**,⁶ and gave rise to broils.⁷

Its exact nature is not certain. It may have been a strong spirit prepared from fermented grains and plants, as Eggeling⁸

¹ Rv. i. 116, 7; x. 131, 4, 5. Cf. Av. iv. 34, 6; x. 6, 5; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 3, 3, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 3, 8.

² Rv. vii. 86, 6; viii. 2, 12; 21, 14; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 11, 6; ii. 4, 2; iv. 2, 1, etc.

³ vi. 70, 1. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 493.

⁴ Rv. vii. 86, 6; Av. xiv. 1, 35, 36; xv. 9, 1, 2.

⁵ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 3, 2.

⁶ See n. 4.

⁷ Rv. viii. 2, 12; 21, 14. Cf. Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiv 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 2, etc.

⁸ *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 223, n. 2; Caland, *Altindisches Zaubervitual*, 21, n. 1; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 280, 281. Cf. Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xix. 1, 20-27; Mahidhara on Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 1.

holds, or, as Whitney⁹ thought, a kind of beer or ale. Geldner¹⁰ renders it 'brandy.' It is sometimes mentioned in connexion with Madhu.¹¹ It was kept in skins.¹²

⁹ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 207. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 326.

¹⁰ *Rigveda, Glossar*, 198.

¹¹ Av. vi. 69, 1; ix. 1, 18, 19; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 95. See Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 251, who attempts to show that Surā and Soma

were rival priestly drinks at one time, belonging to different sections of the people.

¹² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 11, 26. Cf. Rv. i. 191, 10.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 121.

Surā-kāra, 'maker of Surā,' is included in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 11; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 7, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 281, who

compares Rv. i. 191, 10, which may refer to such a person.

Su-rādhas is the name of a man in the Rigveda (i. 100, 17), where he is mentioned with Ambarīṣa and others.

Surāma in the Rigveda¹ refers to the illness caused by drinking Surā to excess. Indra is described as suffering from it in the Namuci legend.² Later Surāma³ was treated as an epithet of Soma, meaning 'delightful.'

¹ x. 131, 5.

² Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 148 et seq.

³ Or Surāman. Cf. Vājasaneyi Saṃ-

hitā, xxi. 42; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 4; iv. 12, 5. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 245 et seq., renders it 'Surā mixed,' which is doubtful.

Su-varṇa, 'beautiful coloured,' is an epithet of gold (Hiraṇya), and then comes to be used as a substantive denoting 'gold.'

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 7, 4; 8, 9, 1, etc.

² Av. xv. 1, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,

iii. 12, 6, 6; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 1, 8, etc.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 6, 6; iii. 19, 1; iv. 17, 7, etc.

Su-vasana in the Rigveda denotes a 'splendid garment,'¹ and is also used adjectivally, 'clothing well.'² Su-vāsa, 'well-dressed,' is a common adjective.³ See Vāsa.

¹ vi. 51, 4.

² ix. 97, 50.

³ Rv. i. 124, 7; iii. 8, 4; x. 71, 4, etc. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 262.

Su-vāstu ('having fair dwellings') is the name of a river in the Rigveda.¹ It is clearly the Soastos of Arrian² and the modern Swāt, a tributary of the Kubhā (Kabul river) which is itself an affluent of the Indus.

¹ viii. 19, 37; Nirukta, iv. 15.

² *Indica*, iv. 11.

Cf. Roth, *Nirukta, Erläuterungen*, 43;

Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 18; Ludwig,

Translation of the Rigveda, 3. 200;

Imperial Gazetteer of India, 23, 187.

Su-śārada Śālaṅkāyana is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Ūrjayant Aupamanyava, in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

1. Su-śravas is the name of a man in the Rigveda (i. 53, 9) according to Sāyaṇa.

2. Su-śravas is the name of the father of Upagu Sauśravasa in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 6, 8).

3. Su-śravas Kauṣya is the name of a teacher, a contemporary of Kuśri Vājaśravasa, in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (x. 5, 5, 1 *et seq.*).

4. Su-śravas Vārṣa-gaṇyā ('descendant of Vṛṣagaṇa') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Prātarahna Kauhala, in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Su-sāman is the name of a man in one verse of the Rigveda,¹ and probably forms part of the strange name, Varo Suśāman, in other passages.² Cf. Varu.

¹ viii. 25, 22; possibly 60, 18.

² viii. 23, 28; 24, 28; 26, 2.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-

veda, 3, 162.

Su-ṣomā occurs certainly as the name of a river in the Nadī-stuti ('praise of rivers') in the Rigveda.¹ In two other passages it would seem to be a proper name, once masculine,² perhaps

¹ x. 75, 5; Nirukta, ix. 26, where it is absurdly identified with the Sindhu (Indus).

² viii. 7, 29.

the people, and once feminine,³ though Roth⁴ sees in the word the designation of a Soma vessel. Its identification is quite uncertain, though it has been thought to be the Σόαρος of Megasthenes,⁵ the modern Suwan.

³ viii. 64, 11.

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2.

⁵ See Arrian, *Indica*, iv. 12; Schwanbeck, *Megasthenes*, 31, where there is a various reading Σόαρος.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 126 *et seq.*; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 398, 399; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 12-14.

Su-sartu is the name of a river in the Nadi-stuti ('praise of rivers') in the Rigveda.¹ That it was a tributary of the Indus is certain, but which one is unknown.

¹ x. 75, 6. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 14; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 200.

Su-havis Āṅgīrasa ('descendant of Āṅgīras') is the name of the seer of a Sāman or chant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 3, 25).

Sū-kara 'wild boar,' has the appearance of being an onomatopoeic word ('making the sound sū'); it is more probably a very old word going back to the Indo-European period, and cognate with the Latin *su-culus* ('little pig'), being transformed in sense by popular etymology.¹ It occurs in the Rigveda² and later.³ It appears once in the Atharvaveda accompanied by *mṛga*,⁴ the combined words apparently meaning 'wild hog,' as opposed to **Varāha**, 'boar.'

¹ The *sū-* corresponding to Lat. *sū-s*, Gk. *ῥ-ι*, Old High German, *sū*. Cf. Brugmann, *Grundriss*, 2¹, 483.

² vii. 55, 4.

³ Av. ii. 27, 2; v. 14, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 21; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 40; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 10, 2, etc. None of the passages refer to the flesh as eaten: Buddha's death was due to a meal of *sūkara-maddava*, which may well mean 'tender parts of pork' (see Fleet, *Journal of the*

Royal Asiatic Society, 1906, 881, n.), though the Rājanighaṇṭu, vii. 85, gives *sūkara* as meaning the *Batatas edulis*.

⁴ xii. 1, 48. The use of *mṛga* here does not indicate that *sūkara* is a new name, because the latter word elsewhere always occurs alone both in the Rigveda and later (n. 3). Cf. *Mṛga* above, 2, 172, n. 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 82; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 100.

Sūkta, 'well uttered,' is the regular term for a 'hymn' as part of the Śastra in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.² The sense of 'hymn' must also be recognized in several passages of the Rigveda.³

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 5, 5; vii. 1, 5, 4, etc.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 33; iii. 11, 9, 12-15; iv. 21, 5; vi. 8, 10; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1; xv. 3; Śatapatha

Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 1, 18; Nirukta, iv. 6; xi. 16.

³ i. 42, 20; 171, 1; ii. 6, 2; vii. 29, 3, etc.

Sūcī, 'needle,' is found in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ ii. 32, 4.

² Av. xi. 10, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 33; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 6, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 18, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 10, 2, 3;

Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 10; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 10, 3 (Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 228).

Sūcika is the name of a stinging insect in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 191, 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Sūta is the name of a court official who is often mentioned with the Grāmaṇī. He is one of the eight Viras in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ and of the eleven Ratnins in other texts.² He also appears in the Atharvaveda³ among the kingmakers (Rājakṛt) and in the Śatarudriya⁴ ('section dealing with the hundred Rudras') of the Yajurveda. The commentators are agreed in seeing in him the 'charioteer' (Sārathi) or 'master of the horse,' of the king; this sense is accepted by Roth,⁵ by Whitney,⁶ and by Bloomfield.⁷ But the fact that the Saṃ-

¹ ix. 1, 4, where he follows the chief queen (Mahiṣī), and precedes the Grāmaṇī in the list.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xv. 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 5; iv. 3, 8; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 9, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 5.

³ iii. 5, 7.

⁴ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 2, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,

xvi. 18. So also in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice'), Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 6; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 2, 1. For other references to the Sūta, see Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 18, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 4, 7; xiii. 4, 2, 5; 7, 1, 43; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 3; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 3, 37, 38.

⁵ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁶ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 62.

⁷ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 114.

grahītr, who occurs in several passages beside the Sūta, is the 'charioteer,' renders this version improbable. Eggeling⁸ thinks that he was, in the Brāhmaṇas at least, a minstrel and court poet, while Weber⁹ considers that his name denotes him as 'consecrated'—that is, one who has constant access to the king. In the Epic the Sūta serves as a royal herald and bard:¹⁰ it may be that the curious words *ahanti*,¹¹ *ahantya*,¹² or *ahantva*¹³ applied to him¹⁴ in the Śātarudriya denote his sacred character at once as minstrel and as herald—a combination of functions not unknown elsewhere.

⁸ *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 62, n. 1.

⁹ *Indische Studien*, 17, 200.

¹⁰ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 254, 255.

¹¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 18. This word means 'non-fighter' according to Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 200.

¹² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 2, 1.

¹³ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 3.

¹⁴ The last two forms appear to be equivalent in sense to *ahanya*, 'not to be slain,' 'inviolable.'

Sūta-vaśā denotes in the Yajurveda¹ a cow barren after having one calf.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 5, 4; vi. 1, 3, 6; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 5; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 4, 1, etc.

Sūtra has the sense of 'thread' in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² In the sense of a 'book of rules' for the guidance of sacrificers and so forth, the word occurs in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.³

¹ iii. 9, 3; xviii. 8, 37.

² Śātapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 4, 14; vii. 3, 2, 13; xii. 3, 4, 2; 7, 2, 10; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 8, 2; Nirukta, iv. 6.

³ ii. 4, 10; iv. 1, 6 (Mādhyamīna=iv. 1, 2 Kāṇva); 5, 11.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 24, 25; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 21.

Sūda, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, means 'well'¹ and the 'mud of a dried-up pool.'² Pischel,³ however, shows clearly that Sūda denotes what is added to Soma to

¹ Rv. vii. 36, 3; ix. 97, 4.

² Rv. x. 61, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 13; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 3, 5;

2, 1, 3; Śātapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 7, 3, 21.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 72, 73.

make it fit for use, especially the warm milk, and this sense suits all the passages. Eggeling⁴ renders it 'well,' and Grassmann 'sweet drink.'

⁴ *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, 144.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 211.

Sūda-dohas in the Rigveda¹ denotes 'milking Sūda'—i.e., what is requisite to mix with Soma, according to Pischel.² According to Roth,³ it means 'yielding milk like a well.'

¹ viii. 69, 3.

² *Vedische Studien*, I, 72. Sūdayitnu in Rv. x. 64, 9, may be taken in the same way, and sūdin in Kāṭhaka Saṃ-

hitā, xxvii. 2; sūdyā in Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 13, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 25, etc.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Sūnā means, in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda,² apparently a 'woven (from sīv, 'sew') wickerwork basket' for holding flesh.

¹ i. 161, 10; 162, 13; x. 86, 18.

² Av. v. 17, 14. Crates of Palāśa

wood are mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana

Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 3, 2, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 271.

Sūnu is a common word for 'son' from the Rigveda onwards.¹ The etymological sense seems to be 'he who is borne,' and then 'the begotten.'² But the use of Sūnu in the Rigveda³ is predominantly in relation to the father, and only rarely in its connexion with words for mother.⁴ Thus a father is 'easy of access' (sūpāyana) to his son (sūnu);⁵ but in another passage,⁶ where the same term is applied to earth as a mother, the word used for son is Putra. No conclusion as to matriarchy can of course be drawn from the etymology. On the relation of son and father, see Pitṛ.

¹ Rv. i. 26, 3; ii. 38, 5; vi. 52, 9, etc.; Av. vi. 1, 2; vii. 2, 2; xii. 3, 23, etc.

² Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 453.

³ Usually in a figurative sense—e.g., sahasaḥ, adreḥ sūnuḥ.

⁴ v. 42, 2.

⁵ Rv. i. 1, 9.

⁶ Rv. x. 18, 11.

Sūri is the regular word in the Rigveda¹ for the sacrificer, the later Yajamāna—that is, the man who pays the priests for performing the rite, and reaps the benefit of that service. The Sūris are often coupled with the Maghavans,¹ described as heroes or warriors,² and as related to the priests by their patronage³ or as companions.⁴

¹ i. 31, 7; 12; 48, 24; 54, 11; 73, 5; 8. 9; iii. 31, 14; v. 42, 4; 79, 6; vi. 4, 8; 23, 10; vii. 32, 15; viii. 70, 15; x. 61, 22; 115, 5. 7. 8.

² i. 69, 3; 73, 9; 119, 3; 122, 12; 180, 9; vii. 32, 15.

³ i. 97, 3. 4; v. 10, 6; vi. 8, 7;

25, 7; vii. 3, 8; 44, 18; viii. 60, 6; x. 66, 2.

⁴ v. 64, 5; vii. 32, 25; viii. 45, 36; ix. 96, 4; x. 115, 7.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 236.

Sūrmi denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later,² according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, a kind of 'tube' serving as a lamp. In one passage of the Rigveda³ it means a 'pipe' for conveying water. Cf. Avata.

¹ vii. 1, 3.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 7, 6; v. 4, 7, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxi. 9, where it is described as *karnākāvati*, rendered by Roth as 'provided with a handle.'

³ viii. 69, 12. Sūrmya in Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 9, 2, may mean 'being in pipes or channels.'

Sūrya, the 'sun,' plays a great part in Vedic mythology and religion,¹ corresponding with the importance of the sun as a factor in the physical life of the peninsula. In the Rigveda² the sun is normally regarded as a beneficent power, a not unnatural view in a people which must apparently have issued from the cold regions of the Himālaya mountains. Its heat is, however, alluded to in some passages of the Rigveda,³ as well as referred to in the Atharvaveda and the literature of the Brāhmaṇas.⁴

In one myth Indra is said to have vanquished Sūrya and to have stolen his wheel:⁵ this is possibly a reference to the

¹ See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 30 *et seq.*

² E.g., i. 50, 6; 115, 1. 3; 164, 11; 13; 191, 8. 9; vii. 63, 1; x. 37, 4; 85, 9; 88, 11; 139, 3, etc.

³ Rv. vii. 34, 19; ix. 107, 20.

⁴ Ebner, *Yama*, 134; Macdonell *op. cit.*, p. 31.

⁵ i. 175, 4; iv. 30, 4; x. 43, 5.

obscuration of the sun by a thunderstorm.⁶ The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁷ presents a naive conception of the course of the sun, which it regards as bright on one side only, and as returning from west to east by the same road, but with the reverse side turned towards the earth, thus at night illuminating the stars in heaven.⁸ In the Rigveda⁹ wonder is expressed that the sun does not fall.

There are several references to eclipses in the Rigveda. In one passage¹⁰ Svarbhānu, a demon, is said to have eclipsed the sun with darkness, while Atri restores the light of the sun, a similar feat being elsewhere attributed to his family, the Atris.¹¹ In the Atharvaveda¹² Rāhu appears for the first time in connexion with the sun. Indra's defeat of Sūrya⁶ may also be explained as alluding to an eclipse; in two other passages¹³ such an interpretation seems at least probable. Ludwig¹⁴ not only argues that the Rigveda knows the theory of eclipses caused by an occultation of the sun by the moon, and regards the sun as going round the earth,¹⁵ but even endeavours to identify an eclipse referred to in the Rigveda with one that occurred in 1029 B.C. These views are completely refuted by Whitney.¹⁶

The sun as a maker of time¹⁷ determines the year of 360 days, which is the civil year and the usual year (Samvatsara) of

⁶ Macdonell, *loc. cit.*

⁷ iii. 44, 4.

⁸ Macdonell, p. 10, who compares Rv. i. 115, 5; x. 37, 3. See also Speyer, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1906, 723; Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 6.

⁹ Rv. iv. 13, 5.

¹⁰ Rv. v. 40, 5-9. Cf. Macdonell, p. 160; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 2; 6, 14; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 3; Tilak, *Orion*, 159.

¹¹ Av. xiii. 2, 4. 12. 36; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 4, 21.

¹² Av. xix. 9, 10; Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 351.

¹³ Rv. iv. 28, 2. 3; v. 33, 4. In x. 27, 20, *sūro markāḥ* means, according to Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.,

and Zimmer, *loc. cit.*, a demon of eclipse; but it may also mean the 'cleansing' sun. Av. ii. 10, 8, clearly refers to an eclipse. See Lanman, *Festgruss an Roth*, 187-190.

¹⁴ Proceedings of the Bohemian Academy of Sciences, May, 1885; Translation of the Rigveda, 6, x.

¹⁵ See Rv. iv. 28, 23; v. 33, 4; x. 37, 3; 138, 4.

¹⁶ *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, October, 1885, xvii (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, lxi-lxvi); *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, lxxxii, lxxxiii; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 65, 66; Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 6.

¹⁷ Rv. v. 81, 1.

Vedic literature. This solar year is divided into two halves—the Uttarāyana,¹⁸ when the sun goes north, and the Dakṣiṇāyana,¹⁹ when it goes south. There can be no doubt that these periods denote the time when the sun turns north from the winter solstice, and when it turns south from the summer solstice, for the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa²⁰ says so in perfectly clear language. The alternative theory is to regard the periods as those when the sun is in the north—i.e., when it is north of the equator, and when it is in the south, taking as points of departure the equinoxes, not the solstices; but this view has no support in Vedic literature, and is opposed to the fact that the equinoxes play no part in Vedic astronomical theory.²¹ There are only doubtful references to the solstices in the Rigveda.²²

The Brāhmaṇas,²³ and perhaps the Rigveda,²⁴ regard the moon as entering the sun at new moon. According to Hillebrandt,²⁵ the Rigveda²⁶ recognizes that the moon shines by the borrowed light of the sun, but this seems very doubt-

¹⁸ The form Uttarāyana is later (Manu, vi. 10, etc.). Udagayana occurs in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 1; Kauṣika Sūtra, lxvii. 4; Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 1, 1; Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 1, 3; Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 4, etc.; Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 201, 212; *Jyotiṣa*, 107 et seq.; Yāska, *Nirukta*, xiv. 10.

¹⁹ The form is late (Manu, i. 67, etc.). In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 3, the two Ayanas are equated each with three seasons—the northern course with spring, summer, and rains; the southern with autumn, winter, and cool season. But this is merely an inevitable inaccuracy, since no real season begins with the winter solstice.

²⁰ xix. 3. Cf. Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 5. 3; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 18 (Mādhyandina = vi. 2, 18 Kāṇva); Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 345 et seq.

²¹ Thibaut, *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 96; *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 10; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 631

et seq.; 49, 473 et seq.; *Nachrichten der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1909, 564, n. 1; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 1103. On the other side, see Tilak, *Orion*, 22-31.

²² See Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 279-283, who cites Rv. i. 61, 15; v. 29, 5; x. 171, 4; 179, 2. But none of these passages are conclusive. Cf. Thibaut, *op. cit.*, 6.

²³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 4, 18; iv. 6, 7, 12; x. 6, 2, 3; xi. 1, 6, 19; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 2, 13; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 28, 8.

²⁴ v. 47, 3; ix. 25, 6; 71, 2; x. 55, 5; 138, 4. Cf. Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, 1, 463-466.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 3, 467, 468.

²⁶ ix. 71, 9; 76, 4; 86, 32; perhaps i. 190, 3; Sāmaveda, ii. 9, 2, 12, 1. Thibaut, *op. cit.*, 6, considers that the meaning of the passages is merely that the moon is filled up during the bright half of the month by light emanating from the sun.

ful. See also Aryamaṇṇa Panthā,²⁷ Nakṣatra, and Sapta Sūryāḥ.

²⁷ Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 188, finds in the Rigveda, i. 110, 2, a mention of the inclination of the ecliptic to the equator, and in x. 86, 4, a reference to the axis of the earth. Cf. Tilak, *Orion*, 158 *et seq.*; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Nolen*, 1, 102, 105. These views are clearly quite wrong. The notions of the sun given in the Brāhmaṇas are all very naive and simple: the distance of heaven and the sun from the earth is the height of a thousand cows one on the top of the other (Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 8, 6), or forty-four days' journey

for a horse (*ibid.*, xxv. 10, 16), or a thousand days' journey for a horse (Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 17, 8), or a hundred leagues (Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, viii. 3). They record also such facts as that the sun rises from and sets in the waters (Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 20, 13; cf. Nirukta, vi. 17; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 4, 5; xxvi. 1), and that it sets in the west (*ibid.*, xviii. 9). The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa calls the sun circular (vii. 4, 1, 17), and also four-cornered (*catuḥ-śrākti*) in xiv. 3, 1, 17, and so on. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 358 *et seq.*

Sūrya-nakṣatra is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ in a passage where Sāyaṇa takes it as denoting a Nakṣatra, which gives out rays of light like the sun. But the real sense (as the Kāṇva text helps to show) is that the sacrificer may take the sun for his Nakṣatra—*i.e.*, he may neglect the Nakṣatras altogether and rely on the sun.

¹ ii. 1, 2, 19. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 288.

Sūrya-candramasā or Sūrya-candramasau denotes 'sun and moon' as a pair of luminaries in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 102, 2; v. 51, 15; x. 190, 3.

² Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 8, 9; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 12, 1.

Cf. Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 293; *Jyotiṣa* 28, 50; *Indische Studien*, 9, 112.

Spka in a couple of passages of the Rigveda¹ denotes a weapon of Indra, perhaps a 'lance.'

¹ i. 32, 12; x. 180, 2. Cf. *spkāyin*, 'hand,' in the Śatarudriya, Vājasaneyi *spkā-hasta*, 'bearing a lance in his' Samhitā, xvi. 21, 61, etc.

Sṛgāla, 'jackal,' is not found until the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xii. 5, 2, 5), but is common in the Epic.

Sṛjaya is the name of one of the victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ What it was is unknown: Mahidhara on the Vājasaneyi passage calls it a kind of bird; Sāyaṇa on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā gives the alternatives 'black fly' (when *sṛjyā* must be read), 'white serpent,' and 'black buffalo.'

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 14, 1; | saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 23. Cf. Zimmer, Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 14; Vāja- | *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

Sṛṇjaya is the name of a people mentioned as early as the Rigveda. Sṛṇjaya (that is, the king of this people) Daivavāta is celebrated as victorious over the Turvaśas and the Vṛcīvants,¹ and his sacrificial fire is referred to.² In connexion with Daivavāta is also mentioned Sāhadevyā Somaka,³ no doubt another prince; for in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁴ we find Somaka Sāhadevyā and his father, Sahadeva (originally Suplan) Sārṇjaya, as kings who were anointed by Parvata and Nārada. The Rigveda⁵ has also a Dānastuti ('praise of gifts') of Prastoka,⁶ a Sṛṇjaya, who is lauded along with Divodāsa. Moreover, Vītahavya⁷ seems to have been a Sṛṇjaya, though Zimmer⁸ prefers to take the derivative word, Vaitahavya, not as a patronymic, but as an epithet.

It seems probable that the Sṛṇjayas and the Tṛtsus were closely allied, for Divodāsa and a Sṛṇjaya prince are celebrated together,⁹ and the Turvaśas were enemies of both.¹⁰ This view is borne out by the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹¹ which recognizes Devabhāga Śrautarṣa as Purohita of the Kurus and the Sṛṇjayas.

¹ Rv. vi. 27, 7.

² Rv. iv. 15, 4.

³ Rv. iv. 15, 7.

⁴ vii. 34, 9.

⁵ Rv. vi. 47, 22, 25.

⁶ Cf. Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 11, 11.

⁷ Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 212; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 105.

⁸ *Altindisches Leben*, 132 (on *vaitahavya*).

⁹ Cf. also the connexion of the Bharadvājas and Divodāsa (Rv. vi. 16, 5; 31, 4; Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, 1, 104), and their connexion with the Sṛṇjayas (Vītahavya in Rv. vi. 15, 2, 3, and see vi. 27, 7, both passages that can safely be accepted as derived from the Bharadvāja family).

¹⁰ See, on the one hand, Rv. vii. 18 (Turvaśas and Tṛtsus), and, on the other, vi. 27, 7.

¹¹ ii. 4, 4, 5.

On the other hand, some disaster certainly befel the Sṛñjāyas, at least the Vaitahavyas, for they are said in the Atharvaveda¹² to have offended the Bhṛguṣ and to have ended miserably. There is, it is true, no precise confirmation of this notice, but both the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā¹³ and the Taittiriya Saṃhitā,¹⁴ in independent passages, refer to the Sṛñjāyas having sustained some serious loss, though the notice is in each case coupled with a ritual error, much as in the Old Testament the fate of kings depends on their devotion to Jahve or their disobedience. It is justifiable to recognize some disaster in this allusion.

The geographical position of the Sṛñjāyas is uncertain. Hillebrandt¹⁵ suggests that in early times they must be looked for west of the Indus with Divodāsa; he also mentions, though he does not definitely adopt, the suggestion of Brunnhofer that the Sṛñjāyas are to be compared with the Σαράγγαι¹⁶ of the Greeks, and to be located in Drangiana. Zimmer¹⁷ is inclined to locate them on the upper Indus; but it is difficult to decide definitely in favour of any particular location. They may well have been a good deal farther east than the Indus, since their allies, the Tr̥tsus, were in the Madhyadeśa, and were certainly absorbed in the Kurus.

Of the history of this clan we have one notice.¹⁸ They expelled Duṣṭaritu Paumsāyana, one of their kings, from the hereditary monarchy—of ten generations—and also drove out Revottaras Pāṭava Cākra Sthapati, probably his minister, who, however, succeeded in effecting the restoration of the king, despite the opposition of the Kuru prince, Balhika Prātīpya. Very probably this Kuru prince may have been at the bottom of the movement which led to the expulsion of the king and his minister. But the restoration of the king can

¹² v. 19, 1. Cf. v. 18, 10. 11.

¹³ xii. 3.

¹⁴ vi. 6, 2, 2. 3.

¹⁵ *Op. cit.*, I, 106.

¹⁶ Herodotus has the form Σαράγγαι and Σαράγγεις, Strabo and Arrian Δράγγαι. The Avestic is *zrayaṇh*, Old Persian *daraya*. The Indian is curious if the words are parallel (see, however,

Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 25, 11; Oldenberg, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 1098).

¹⁷ *Allindisches Leben*, 132, 133; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 232. This is a guess from Rv. i. 100, where Sahadeva occurs and the Sindhu is mentioned.

¹⁸ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 9, 3, 1 *et seq.*

hardly be regarded, in accordance with Bloomfield's view,¹⁹ as a defeat of the Śṛñjayas.

¹⁹ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 433. So also Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 132.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 208; 3, 472; 18, 237; *Episches im vedischen*

Ritual, 31; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 153; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 405.

Śṛñī is found certainly in one,¹ and probably also in two other² passages of the Rigveda. The sense appears to be 'sickle.' In one other passage Śṛñya is coupled with *jetā*:³ the sense is doubtful, Roth⁴ conjecturing *cetā*, and Oldenberg⁵ pointing out that *chettā* is also possible. Hopkins⁶ thinks that a 'hook' is here meant.

¹ i. 58, 4, where *śṛñyā*, according to Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 116, n. 1, and to Pischel, *ibid.*, 2, 111, stands for *śṛñyābhiḥ*, and, as an adjective agreeing with *juhūbhiḥ*, means 'sickle-shaped sacrificial ladles.' But this is very doubtful.

² x. 101, 3 (Nirukta, v. 28); 106, 6 (*ibid.*, xiii. 5). It is certain in Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 2, 2, 5.

³ iv. 20, 5.

⁴ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 111.

⁵ *Ṛgveda-Noten*, 1, 284.

⁶ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 86, n.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 238; Oldenberg, *op. cit.*, 1, 58.

Śṛñya. See Śṛñī.

Śṛbinda is the name of a foe of Indra¹ in the Rigveda.² The word may denote a real foe, since it has no obvious Āryan derivation.

¹ Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 162.

² viii. 32, 2.

Śṛmāra is the name of an unknown animal at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 16, 1 (according to Sāyaṇa=*camara*); Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 20; Vājasaneyi

Saṃhitā, xxiv. 39 (where Mahidhara identifies it with the Gavaya).

Setu appears in the Rigveda¹ and later² to denote merely a raised bank for crossing inundated land,³ a 'causeway,' such as are common all the world over. This sense explains best the later meaning of 'boundary.' The word in Vedic literature is probably always metaphorical.

¹ ix. 41, 2.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 2, 2, 1; vi. 1, 4, 9; 5, 3, 3; vii. 5, 8, 5; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 35; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 2, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,

xiii. 2, 10, 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 4, 24; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 4, 1, 2, etc.

³ Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, I, 130, n. 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 257.

Senā denotes primarily a 'missile,' a sense found in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda,² and then a 'host' or 'army,' which is its normal meaning.³ See Saṃgrāma.

¹ Rv. i. 66, 7; 116, 1 (*senā-jū*, 'swift as an arrow'); 143, 5; 186, 9; ii. 33, 11; v. 30, 9; vii. 3, 4; viii. 75, 7; x. 23, 1.

² viii. 8, 7; xi. 10, 4.

³ Rv. i. 33, 6; vii. 25, 1; ix. 96, 1; x. 103, 1. 4, 7; 142, 4; 156, 2; Av. iii. 1, 1; 19, 6; iv. 19, 2; v. 21, 9, etc.

Cf. von Bradke, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 46, 456; Bloomfield, *ibid.*, 48, 549, 550; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 231, n. 2, denies that Senā ever means 'missile,' and compares *exercitus effusus*, *agmen effusum*.

Senā-nī, 'leader of an army,' is the title of the royal 'general.' He is mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ where also² the word is used metaphorically. He is also referred to in the Śātarudriya,³ as well as elsewhere in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās and Brāhmaṇas.⁴ He is one of the Ratnins of the king.⁵ Presumably he was appointed by the king, not by the people, to command in war when the king became too important to lead every little fray in person. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁶ this official is called Senā-pati.

¹ vii. 20, 5; ix. 96, 1; x. 84, 2.

² x. 34, 12 (the gambling hymn).

³ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 17; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 11; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 4; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 2, 1.

⁴ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xv. 15; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 9; Maitrāyaṇī

Saṃhitā, ii. 8, 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 6, 1, 21.

⁵ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 9, 1; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 5; iv. 3, 8; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xv. 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 1.

⁶ viii. 23, 10.

Selaga in the Brāhmaṇas¹ appears to denote 'robber.' See **Sailaga**.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii, 1, 5; viii, 11, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii, 4, 3, 10.

Sehu occurs in a comparison in the Atharvaveda,¹ where it must denote a very sapless (*arasa*) substance.

¹ vii, 76, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 54; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 441.

Saitava, 'descendant of Setu,' is the name of a teacher in the first two Vamśas (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ He is described as a pupil of Pārāśarya or of Pārāśaryāṇa.²

¹ ii, 5, 21; iv, 5, 27 Mādhyamīna; ii, 6, 2 Kāṇva. ² iv, 6, 2 Kāṇva

Saindhava, 'coming from the Indus,' is a term applied to water in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,¹ to Guggulu in the Atharvaveda,² to a horse in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ and to salt in the same text.⁴

¹ vii, 4, 13, 1. ² xix, 38, 2.
³ xi, 5, 5, 12; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upani-
ṣad, vi, 2, 13 (Mādhyamīna = vi, 1,
13 Kāṇva).

⁴ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii, 4, 12
(°*khilya*); iv, 5, 13 (°*ghana*).

Sairya is the name in the Rigveda¹ of some species of grass infested by insects.

¹ i, 191, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

Sailaga is found in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa² as the name of one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice'). 'Robber' seems to be the sense of this word, as of **Selaga**.

¹ xxx, 18.

² iii, 4, 16, 1; Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,
xii, 23 (also spelt Śailaga).

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*,
44, 367, n. 4.

Sobhari is the name of a Ṛṣi frequently mentioned in the Rigveda.¹ The family is also referred to,² and a father, Sobharī.³

¹ viii. 5, 26; 19, 2; 20, 19; 22, 2.

² Rv. viii. 19, 32; 20, 8.

³ Rv. viii. 22, 15. Cf. viii. 103, 14; Av. xviii. 3, 15.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 105; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 217.

Soma was the famous plant which was used for the preparation of the libation of Soma made at the Vedic sacrifice. Its importance is sufficiently shown by the fact that the whole of the ninth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda, and six hymns in other Maṇḍalas, are devoted to its praise.

Nevertheless, little is actually known of the plant. Its twigs or shoots are described as brown (*babhru*),¹ ruddy (*aruṇa*),² or tawny (*hari*).³ Possibly its twigs hang down if the epithet *Naicāśākha*⁴ refers to the plant as Hillebrandt⁵ thinks. The shoot is called *aṃśu*,⁶ while the plant as a whole is called *andhas*,⁷ which also denotes the juice.⁸ *Parvan*⁹ is the stem. *Kṣip*,¹⁰ 'finger,' is used as a designation of the shoots, which may therefore have resembled fingers in shape; *vakṣaṇā*¹¹ and *vāṇa*¹² also seem to have the sense of the shoot. There is some slight evidence to suggest that the stem was not round, but angular.¹³

¹ The word is not actually found applied to the plant itself; but the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, ix. 5, 3, prescribes *arjunāni*, plants of this indefinite colour, as a substitute for Soma, if *Pūtikas* cannot be obtained.

² Rv. vii. 98, 1; x. 94, 3; 144, 5. Cf. *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iv. 5, 10, 1 *et seq.*

³ Rv. ix. 92, 1. The Soma cow, with which Soma was purchased, is called *babhru* or *aruṇā*, *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 3, 1, 15; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 7, 5, etc.

⁴ Rv. iii. 53, 14. Cf. *Naicāśākha*.

⁵ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 14-18; 2, 241-245.

⁶ Rv. i. 168, 3 iii. 48, 2, etc.

⁷ Rv. i. 28, 7; iii. 48, 1; iv. 16, 1, etc.

⁸ ii. 14, 1; 19, 1; 35, 1, etc.

⁹ Rv. i. 9, 1. Cf. *parus*, *Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 7, 13; *Vaitāna Sūtra*, 24.

¹⁰ Rv. ix. 79, 4. Cf., however, *Pischel, Vedische Studien*, I, 70.

¹¹ Rv. viii. 1, 17.

¹² Rv. iv. 24, 9; ix. 50, 1. But these passages are both very doubtful. Cf. *Vāṇa*. The husk left after the pressing is called *andhas* (ix. 86, 44), *vauri* (ix. 69, 9), *tvac* (ix. 86, 44; *Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 7, 13, 1), *śarira* (*ibid.*, 2), *śarya* (ix. 68, 2), *tānva* (ix. 78, 1).

¹³ Cf. *pr̥ṣṭhya* in Rv. iv. 20, 4; Hillebrandt, I, 54, 55.

The plant grew on the mountains,¹⁴ that of Mūjavant being specially renowned.

These notices are inadequate to identify the plant. It has been held¹⁵ to be the *Sarcostemma viminale* or the *Asclepias acida* (= *Sarcostemma brevistigma*). Roth¹⁶ held that the *Sarcostemma acidum* more nearly met the requirements of the case. Watt¹⁷ suggested the Afghan grape as the real Soma, and Rice¹⁸ thought a sugar-cane might be meant, while Max Müller and Rājendralāla Mitra suggested that the juice was used as an ingredient in a kind of beer—*i.e.*, that the Soma plant was a species of hop. Hillebrandt¹⁹ considers that neither hops nor the grape can explain the references to Soma. It is very probable that the plant cannot now be identified.²⁰

In the Yajurveda²¹ the plant is purchased ere it is pressed. Hillebrandt²² considers that the sale must be assumed for the Rigveda. It grew on a mountain, and could not be obtained by ordinary people: perhaps some special tribe or prince owned it, like the Kikaṭas.²³ As it stands, the ritual performance is clearly an acquisition of the Soma from the Gandharvas (represented by a Śūdra), a ritual imitation of the action which may have been one of the sources of the drama. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining the real plant from a great

¹⁴ Rv. i. 93, 6; iii. 48, 2; v. 36, 2; 43, 4; 85, 2; ix. 18, 1; 46, 1; 71, 4; 82, 3; Av. iii. 21, 10. So in the Avesta, Yasna, x. 4, etc.

¹⁵ Lassen, *Indische Alterthumskunde*, i², 931; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 261 *et seq.* Cf. Haug, *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, 2, 489; Max Müller, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 9, liv.

¹⁶ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 35, 680 *et seq.* Cf. also 38, 134 *et seq.*

¹⁷ See Hillebrandt, i, 7 *et seq.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 10.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 12. The dispute between Max Müller, Roth, J. G. Baker, W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Charles G. Leland, and A. Houtum-Schindler, as to the identity of the plant, is reprinted in

Max Müller's *Biographies of Words*, 222 *et seq.*, and reviewed by Hillebrandt. See also Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, xxiv *et seq.*, who thinks that the traditional identification is not far wrong. Caland, *Altindisches Zauberritual*, 188, gives it as *Sarcostemma acidum*.

²⁰ The original Soma plant was, doubtless, identical with the Haoma of the Avesta. On the plant from which the present Parsis of Kermān and Yazd obtain their Hūm juice, and which they regard as identical with the Avestic Haoma, see Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, xxiv *et seq.*

²¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 1, 1 *et seq.*; Hillebrandt, i, 89 *et seq.*

²² *Ibid.*, 70.

²³ Rv. iii. 53, 14.

distance, several substitutes were allowed in the Brāhmaṇa period.²⁴

The plant was prepared for use by being pounded with stones or in a mortar. The former was the normal method of procedure, appearing in the Rīgveda as the usual one. The stones are called *grāvan*²⁵ or *adri*,²⁶ and were, of course, held in the hands.²⁷ The plant was laid on boards one beside the other (*Adhiṣavana*), and, according at least to the later ritual,²⁸ a hole was dug below, so that the pounding of the plant by means of the stones resulted in a loud noise, doubtless a prophylactic against demoniac influences.

The plant was placed on a skin and on the Vēdi²⁹—which was no longer done in the later ritual—*Dhiṣaṇā* in some passages denoting the Vēdi.³⁰

Sometimes the mortar and pestle were used in place of the stones.³¹ This use, though Iranian, was apparently not common in Vedic times.

Camū denotes the vessel used for the offering to the god,³² *Kalaśa* and *Camasa* those used for the priests to drink from. Sometimes³³ the *Camū* denotes the mortar and pestle. Perhaps the vessel was so called because of its mortar-like shape.

The skin on which the shoots were placed was called *Tvac*,³⁴ or twice *go* ('cow-hide').³⁵ *Kośa*,³⁶ *Sadhastha*,³⁷ *Dru*,³⁸

²⁴ See Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 10, 1-6, and cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, xxvii; Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 5, 3.

²⁵ i. 83, 6; 135, 7, etc.

²⁶ i. 130, 2; 135, 5; 137, 1, etc. *Adri* is used oftener with the verb *su*, 'press,' than *grāvan*, which is more personally conceived, and so appears with *vad*, 'speak,' and so forth; Hillebrandt, i. 153, n. 1.

²⁷ Rv. v. 45, 7; ix. 11, 5; x. 76, 2, etc.

²⁸ Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 4, 28; that *ākḥara*, Rv. x. 94, 5, denotes this is uncertain.

²⁹ Rv. v. 31, 12.

³⁰ Rv. i. 109, 3; iii. 2, 1; vi. 11, 3, etc.

³¹ Rv. i. 28. The pestle is *manthā*, the mortar *ulūkhala*; in x. 101, 11, *vanaspati* and *vana* may have the same senses respectively.

³² Not the pressing boards, which are unknown in the Rīgveda. Cf. Rv. ix. 99, 8; x. 91, 15, etc.

³³ Rv. i. 28, 9; iv. 18, 3; vi. 57, 2, etc.; Hillebrandt, i. 170, 173.

³⁴ Rv. ix. 65, 25; 66, 29; 70, 7; 79, 4, etc.

³⁵ Rv. x. 94, 9; 116, 4.

³⁶ Rv. vii. 101, 4; viii. 20, 8, etc. It denotes the larger vessel from which the Soma is poured into the *Kalaśas*, or cups.

³⁷ Rv. iii. 62, 15; ix. 1, 2; 17, 8, etc.

³⁸ Rv. ix. 1, 2; 65, 6; 98, 2; in x. 101, 10, *dru*=mortar.

Vana,³⁹ Droṇa,⁴⁰ are all terms used for Soma vessels, while Sruva⁴¹ denotes the 'ladle.'

Apparently the plant was sometimes steeped in water to increase its yield of juice.⁴²

It is not possible to describe exactly the details of the process of pressing the Soma as practised in the Rigveda. It was certainly purified by being pressed through a sieve⁴³ (Pavitra). The Soma was then used unmixed (śukra,⁴⁴ śuci)⁴⁵ for Indra and Vāyu, but the Kāṇvas seem to have dropped this usage.⁴⁶ The juice is described as brown (babhru),⁴⁷ tawny (hari),⁴⁸ or ruddy (aruna),⁴⁹ and as having a fragrant smell,⁵⁰ at least as a rule.⁵¹

Soma was mixed with milk (Gavāśir),⁵² curd or sour milk (Dadhyāśir),⁵³ or grain (Yavāśir).⁵⁴ The admixtures are

³⁹ Rv. ii. 14, 9; ix. 66, 9, etc. The word can mean both the vessel into which the Soma was poured after preparation, and the vessel from which it was offered to the gods.

⁴⁰ Rv. ix. 15, 7; 33, 2, etc. The word, having no definite sense, can denote any of the vessels. The *camū*, on the other hand, was the cup for the gods, the *halaśa* that for the priests (later it was also used as=*kośa*, when *camasa* had replaced *kaluśa* as cup for the priests; Hillebrandt, 1, 187).

⁴¹ Rv. i. 116, 24. Cf. also *Amatra* and *Khāri*.

⁴² This process is technically called *āpyāyana*, 'causing to swell.' Cf. Rv. ix. 74, 9; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 5. The exact nature and extent of this process is quite uncertain; Hillebrandt, 193-195; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, xxvi.

⁴³ Whether the later practice of purification by means of shoots held in the hands was known to the Rigveda is uncertain, since ii. 14, 8; ix. 71, 3, are quite indecisive. For the various terms used to designate the sieve, see Pavitra.

⁴⁴ Rv. i. 137, 1; iii. 32, 2; viii. 2, 10, etc.

⁴⁵ Rv. i. 5, 5; 30, 2; viii. 2, 9, etc.

⁴⁶ Cf. Rv. viii. 2, 5. 9. 10. 28, etc. The Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 7, 4, disapproves of the unmixed Soma. Possibly Hillebrandt, 1, 207, 208, may be right in thinking that the Kāṇvas had to lay special stress on the use of the mixtures, because they used a plant which was deficient in the true Soma character.

⁴⁷ Rv. ix. 33, 2; 63, 4. 6.

⁴⁸ Rv. ix. 3, 9; 7, 6; 65, 8. 12. 25, etc.

⁴⁹ Rv. ix. 40, 2; 45, 3; *aruna*, ix. 61, 21; *śona*, ix. 97, 13.

⁵⁰ ix. 97, 19; 107, 2.

⁵¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 3, 6. This passage has been relied on by Eggeling, *op. cit.*, 26, xxv, as a confirmation of the later description, in a medical work, of the plant as ill-smelling. But this plant may have been a different one from that used in Vedic times. The smell may have been due to a substitute being used, or to the genuine plant, brought from a distance, being old and withered.

⁵² Hillebrandt, 1, 219-222.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 221.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 222 *et seq.*

alluded to with various figurative expressions, as *Atka*, 'armour';⁵⁵ *Vastra*⁵⁶ or *Vāsas*,⁵⁷ 'garment'; *Abhiśrī*,⁵⁸ 'admixture'; *rūpa*,⁵⁹ 'beauty'; *śrī*,⁵⁰ 'splendour'; *rasa*,⁶¹ 'flavour'; *prayas*,⁶² 'dainty'; and perhaps *nabhas*,⁶³ 'fragrance.' The adjective *tīvra*⁶⁴ denotes the 'pungent' flavour of Soma when so mixed. The Soma shoots, after the juice has been pressed out, are denoted by *ṛjīṣa*, 'residue.'⁶⁵

It seems probable that in some cases honey was mixed with Soma: perhaps the *kośa madhu-ścat*, 'the pail distilling sweetness,' was used for the mixing.⁶⁶ It seems doubtful if *Surā* was ever so mixed.⁶⁷

There were three pressings a day of Soma, as opposed to the two of the Avesta.⁶⁸ The evening pressing was specially connected with the *Ṛbhus*, the midday with *Indra*, the morning with *Agni*, but the ritual shows that many other gods also had their share.⁶⁹ The drinker of Soma and the non-drinker are sharply discriminated in the texts.⁷⁰ Localities where Soma was consumed were *Ārjika*, *Pastyāvant*, *Śarya-nāvant*, *Suṣomā*, the territory of the *Pañcajanāḥ* or 'five

⁵⁵ Rv. ix. 69, 4.

⁵⁶ ix. 8, 6.

⁵⁷ ix. 69, 5.

⁵⁸ ix. 79, 5; 86, 27.

⁵⁹ Av. ix. 25, 4.

⁶⁰ Rv. iv. 41, 8; ix. 16, 6.

⁶¹ Rv. iii. 48, 1; vi. 47, 1; ix. 97, 14. See also *Sūda*.

⁶² Rv. iii. 30, 1; ix. 46, 3; 66, 23.

⁶³ Rv. ix. 83, 5; 97, 21, etc.

⁶⁴ Rv. i. 23, 1; ii. 41, 14; v. 37, 4; vi. 47, 1, etc.

⁶⁵ *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iv. 8, 5; Av. ix. 6, 16, etc.; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xix. 72; citation in *Nirukta*, v. 12, etc. *Ṛjīṣa* as an adjective occurs in Rv. i. 32, 6, and *ṛjīṣin* in the *Rigveda* means, according to Hillebrandt, i. 236, 237, generally 'one to whom the Soma shoots belong.' *Soma tiroahnya* is 'Soma pressed the day before yesterday.'

⁶⁶ Rv. ix. 103, 3. Cf. ix. 17, 8; ix. 86, 48; 97, 11; 109, 20.

⁶⁷ See *Surāma*. Cf. *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃ-*

hitā, iv. 12, 5; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxi. 42, and *surā-somā*, *ibid.*, xxi. 60.

⁶⁸ *Yasna*, x. 2.

⁶⁹ Hillebrandt, i. 257 *et seq.*

⁷⁰ Rv. i. 110, 7; ii. 30, 7; v. 34, 3, 5; iv. 17, 17; 25, 6, 7; v. 37, 3; vi. 41, 4; vii. 26, 1, etc. There were also rivalries with other Soma sacrifices, Rv. ii. 18, 3; viii. 33, 14; 66, 12, and especially vii. 33, 2, where the *Vasiṣṭhas* take away *Indra* from *Pāśadyumna Vāyata's* Soma sacrifice to *Sudās*. Many famous Soma offerers are mentioned: *Atri*, v. 51, 8; 72, 1; viii. 42, 5; *Śāryāta*, i. 51, 12; iii. 51, 7; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, vii. 35; *Śiṣṭas*, viii. 53, 4, etc.; *Turvaśa Yadu*, viii. 45, 27; *Samvarta Krśa*, viii. 54, 2; *Nipātithi*, *Medhyātithi*, *Puṣṭigu*, *Sruṣṭigu*, viii. 51, 1, etc. The ritual lays stress on the need of continuity in Soma-drinking in a family: *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, ii. 1, 5, 5 *et seq.*; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, ii. 5, 5, etc.

peoples,' and so on.⁷¹ The effects of Soma in exhilarating and exciting the drinkers are often alluded to.⁷²

It is difficult to decide if Soma was ever a popular, as opposed to a hieratic drink. The evidence for its actual popularity is very slight,⁷³ and not decisive.

⁷¹ See s.v.; Hillebrandt, I, 125-143. It is possible that Soma may have grown on the mountains to the north of Madhyadesa, whatever may have been its original home, on which cf. Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 38, 134 et seq.

⁷² See Rv. viii. 48. It was equally prized in Avestic times. It is, however, seldom spoken of as giving the priests pleasure: Rv. i. 91, 13; viii. 2, 12; x. 167, 3. There are many references to sickness caused by it (Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 13 etc.). The Sautrāmaṇī was a rite designed to expiate the ill caused by vomiting Soma as Indra had done: Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 2, 5, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 9; xii. 7, 1, 11. The name of the rite is already found in Av. vii. 3, 2, and the rite

itself is no doubt older (see also Viṣṭikā). This fact tells in favour of the traditional identification of the plant, for the medical passage quoted by Max Müller refers to its producing vomiting. See also Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 275; Rv. i. 91, 13; 118, 3; viii. 2, 12; 17, 6; 48, 12. Perhaps Vamra in i. 112, 15, got his name thence.

⁷³ Rv. viii. 69, 8-10. Cf. viii. 31, 5; i. 28, 5; Hillebrandt, I, 143-147. The evidence is not decisive; the ordinary Soma sacrifice was clearly a sacrifice of rich patrons.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 272-280; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 1-266; 2, 209 et seq.; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 104 et seq.

2. Soma Prāti-veśya ('descendant of Prativeśya') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Prativeśya, in the Vamśa (list of teachers) at the end of the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (xv. 1).

Somaka Sāha-devya ('descendant of Sahadeva') is the name of a king of the Śrñjayas in the Rīgveda.¹ He is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² as having Parvata and Nārada as his priests.

¹ iv. 15, 7-10.

² vii. 34, 9.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rīg-

veda, 3, 154; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 105.

Soma-dakṣa Kauśreya ('descendant of Kuśri') is the name of a teacher in the Kāṭhaka¹ and the Maitrāyaṇī² Saṃhitās.

¹ xx. 8; xxi. 9, where Somarakṣa Kośreya is read by the Chambers MS. in xx. 8, and Kośreya in xxi. 9.

² iii. 2, 7.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 472, 473.

Somapi-tsaru. See **Tsaru.**

Soma-śuṣma Sātya-yajñi ('descendant of Satyayajña') is the name in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 6, 2, 1. 3) of a travelling Brahmin who met Janaka of Videha. He may be identical with the man of the same name with the additional patronymic **Prācīnayogya** ('descendant of Prācīnayoga'), who is mentioned as a pupil of Satyayajña in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 40, 2).

Soma-śuṣman Vāja-ratnāyana ('descendant of Vājaratna') is the name in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 21, 5) of the priest who consecrated Śatānika.

Saukarāyana is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Kāśāyana¹ or Traivani,² in the second Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.

¹ iv. 6, 2 (Kāṇva).

² iv. 5, 27 (Mādhyandina)

Sau-jāta Ārāḍhi is the name of a teacher in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 22, 1).

Sautrāmaṇi. See **Soma.**

Sau-danti ('descendant of Sudanta') occurs in the plural in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 3, 13), apparently as the name of priests who were contemporaries of Viśvāmitra.

Saudāsa in the plural designates the 'descendants of Sudās,' who are referred to in the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa¹ as having cast Śakti, the son of Vasiṣṭha, into the fire. Other texts² relate

¹ ii. 390 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 47). The story must have appeared in the Śātyāyanaka also. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 159, n. 3

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 7, 1; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iv. 8; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iv. 7, 3. See also Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 20.

that Vasiṣṭha, his son being slain, desired to avenge himself on the Saudāsas, and eventually succeeded. Geldner³ sees a reference to the story in the Rīgveda,⁴ but without cause.

³ *Loc. cit.*

⁴ iii. 53, 22.

Sau-dyumni ('descendant of Sudyumna') is the patronymic of king Bharata Dauḥṣanti in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 5, 4, 12).

Sau-bala, 'descendant of Subala,' is the name of a pupil of Sarpi Vātsi in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vi. 24, 16).

Saubhara, 'descendant of Sobhari,' is the patronymic of Pathin in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ ii. 5, 22 (Mādhyam̐dina=ii. 6, 3 Kāṇva); iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyam̐dina=iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva).

Saumāpa 'descendant of Somāpa,' is the patronymic of the two Mānutantavyas, teachers in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xiii. 5, 3, 2, where Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 392, has Saumapa.

Saumāpi, 'descendant of Somāpa,' is the patronymic of a teacher called Priyavrata in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (xv. 1).

Saumāyana, 'descendant of Soma,' is the patronymic of Budha in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxiv. 18, 6).

Saumya is a term of affectionate address ('my dear') in the Upaniṣads.¹

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 1, 3; 2, 13 (*varia lectio, somya*); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 4, 4 *et seq.*

Sau-yavasi, 'descendant of Suyavasa,' is the patronymic of Ajīgarta.¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15, 6; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 19, 29.

Sauri is given by Zimmer¹ as the name of an unknown animal at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.² But this is an error: *sauri* means 'dedicated to the sun.'

¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

² v. 5, 16, 1 = Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, | xxiv. 33 = Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 14.

Sau-varcanasa is the patronymic of Saṃśravas in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (i. 7, 2, 1).

Sau-śravasa, 'descendant of Suśravas,' is the patronymic of Upagu in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ and the Kaṇva Sauśravasas are mentioned in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā.²

¹ xiv. 6, 8.

² xiii. 12 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 474).

Sau-śromateya, 'descendant of Suśromatā,' is the metro-nymic of Aśādhi in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ Cf. Aśādhi.

¹ vi. 2, 1, 37. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 171, n. 1.

Sau-śadmana, 'descendant of Suśadman,' is the patronymic of Viśvantara in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 27, 1; 34, 7).

Skandhhyā, fem. plur., is used in the Atharvaveda¹ of a disease 'of the shoulders,' probably tumours of some kind.

¹ vi. 25, 3. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 472, 473.

Stanayitnu, sing. and plur., denotes 'thunder' from the Rigveda¹ onwards.²

¹ v. 83, 6.

² Av. i. 13, 1; iv. 15, 11; vii. 11, 1, etc.

Stamba in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes a 'tuft of grass,' or more generally a 'bunch' or 'cluster.'

¹ viii. 6, 14.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 4, 1 (of | 17, 3; iii. 2, 2, 4; 3, 3, 4; Aitareya
Darbhā); Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, | Brāhmaṇa, v. 23, 9, etc.

Stambha, 'pillar,' is found in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā,¹ and often in the Sūtras. Earlier Skambha² is used, but only metaphorically.

¹ xxx. 9; xxxi. 1.

² Rv. i. 34, 2; iv. 13, 5, etc.

Starī denotes a 'barren cow' in the Rigveda (i. 101, 3; 116, 22; 117, 20, etc.).

Sti. See Upasti.

Sti-pā. See Upasti.

Stukā denotes a 'tuft' of hair or wool in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ ix. 97, 17.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 6; Av. | vii. 74, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 1, 13, etc.

Stuti in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'song of praise.'

¹ i. 84, 2; vi. 34, 1; x. 31, 5.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 5, 2, 39.

Stupa means 'tuft of hair' in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (ii. 2; xxv. 2) and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (i. 3, 3, 5; iii. 5, 3, 4). See Stukā.

Stūpa in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'top-knot' of hair as designating the upper part of the head.

¹ vii. 2, 1. Cf. i. 24, 7.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 6, 5; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 4.

Str (used in the instrumental plural only) denotes the 'stars' of heaven.¹

¹ i. 68, 5; 166, 11; ii. 2, 5; 34, 2; iv. 7, 3; vi. 49, 3, 12. In i. 87, 1, it seems to denote a 'star-like spot' on the forehead of a cow or bull, but this is uncertain. Cf. Grassmann, *Wörterbuch*, s.v.; above, 1, 233.

Stega in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ seems to denote a species of 'worm.' The word occurs in the Rigveda² also, where its sense is unknown, but may possibly be 'ploughshare.'³

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 7, 11, 1; Vajasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxv. 1.

² x. 31, 9 = Av. xviii. 1, 39. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

³ Weber, Proceedings of the Berlin Academy, 1895, 833. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 824.

Stena is a common word for 'thief' from the Rigveda¹ onwards.² See Taskara.

¹ ii. 23, 16; 28, 10; 42, 3, etc.

² Av. iv. 3, 4, 5; 36, 7; xix. 47, 6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 30, 11, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 178 et seq.

Steya denotes 'theft' in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² Cf. *Dharma*.

¹ xi. 8, 20; xiv. 1, 57.

² Nirukta, vi. 27; Kauṣītaki Upani-

śad, iii. 1. Cf. *steya-kṛt*, 'thief,' in Rv. vii. 104, 10.

Stotṛ denotes 'praiser' or 'panegyrist' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² The word often³ occurs in connexion with patrons, the *Maghavan* or *Sūri*.

¹ i. 11, 3; 38, 4; iii. 18, 5; vi. 34, 3, etc.

² Av. vi. 2, 1; xix. 48, 4.

³ Rv. i. 124, 10; ii. 1, 16; v. 64, 1; vii. 7, 7; Nirukta, vii. 2.

Stotra denotes the 'song' of the Udgātṛ and his assistant priests (see *Rtvij*), just as *Śastra* denotes the 'recitation' of the *Hotṛ* and his assistants. The word has this technical sense quite frequently in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 2, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxix. 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 37, 4; iii. 46, 8; iv. 12, 6; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 1, 7; viii. 1,

3, 4, etc. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 353, and Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, where the Stotras for that sacrifice are given at length.

Stoma denotes 'song of praise' in the Rigveda.¹ Later² the term has the technical sense of the typical forms in which the Stotras are chanted.

¹ i. 114, 9; iii. 5, 2; 58, 1, etc.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 2, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ix. 33; x. 10, etc.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 229, 276; 10, 355; Hillebrandt, *Ritual-litteratur*, 101.

Strī is the ordinary word in poetry and prose for 'woman,' without special reference to her as a wife or as a maiden. Nārī has the same sense, but disappears in later prose, while Gnā refers only to the wives of the gods, and Yoṣit, with its cognate words, denotes the young woman as ripe for marriage.¹ In the Rigveda² Strī stands opposed to Pumāms, 'man,' and once to vṛṣan, 'male person'; not until the Atharvaveda³ does it mean 'wife' as opposed to Pati, 'husband,' and even in the Sūtras it is sharply opposed to Jāyā.

In Vedic India by far the greater part of a woman's life was taken up in her marriage and marital relations (see Pati and Mātṛ). There is no trace in the Rigveda of the seclusion of women, which was practically complete in all but the earliest Epic:⁴ the maiden may be assumed to have grown up in her father's house, enjoying free intercourse with the youth of the village, and sharing in the work of the house. Education⁵ was not denied to them, at any rate in certain cases, for we hear in the Upaniṣads of women who could take no unimportant part in disputations on philosophical topics. Moreover, women were taught to dance and sing, which were unmanly accomplishments.⁶

Of the exact legal position of daughters the notices are few and meagre. The Rigveda,⁷ however, shows that in the place

¹ Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 417.

² Rv. i. 164, 16; v. 61, 8, etc. So also often later—e.g., Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 7, 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 8, 2.

³ xii. 2, 39. Cf. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 22, 1.

⁴ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 349, 350.

⁵ Cf. Hopkins, *op. cit.*, 351, 352.

See Gārgī Vācakaṇvī and others enumerated in the Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 4; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 118, 119.

⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 6, 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 7, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 4, 3-6.

⁷ i. 124, 7. Cf. Av. i. 14, 2; 17, 1; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 328; Hopkins, *op. cit.*, 341, and see Śyāla, *Putrikā*.

of a father the brother was looked to for aid, and that brotherless maidens were apt to be ruined, though religious terrors were believed to await the man who took advantage of their defencelessness.⁸ Moreover, women could not take an inheritance,⁹ and were not independent persons in the eyes of the law, whether married or not. Presumably before marriage they lived on their parents or brothers, and after that on their husbands, while in the event of their husbands predeceasing them, their relatives took the property, burdened with the necessity of maintaining the wife.¹⁰ Their earnings would be appropriated by their nearest relative—usually father or brother—in the few cases in which unmarried women could earn anything, as in the case of courtezans.

⁸ Rv. iv. 5, 5.

⁹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 8, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 6, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 4, 2, 13; Nirukta, iii. 4.

¹⁰ Cf. the Attic *ἐπίκληρος*, Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1912, 427.

Stha-pati is the name of a royal official mentioned in the Atharvaveda,¹ and often later.² Revottaras Cākra was the Sthapati of the exiled Duṣṭarītu Paumsāyana, a king of the Śrñjayas, and succeeded in restoring him to his royal dignity.³ The exact sense of the term is not certain: 'governor'⁴ is possible, but perhaps 'chief judge'⁵ is more likely; as in the case of the early English judges, his functions may have been both executive and judicial. He is inferior in position to the king's brother.⁶

¹ ii. 32, 4; v. 23, 11 (of the chief of the worms in both cases).

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 2, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 12; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 19; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 11, 6, 7; xxiv. 18, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 4, 17, etc.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 1, 17; 9, 3, 1 *et seq.* Sthapati here is part, as it were, of the name of the man.

⁴ In the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 1, 12; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 14, 12, is found Niṣāda-sthapati; perhaps 'governor of Niṣādas.' But it may also mean (*cf.* Weber, *Indische*

Studien, i, 207, n.) a Niṣāda as a Sthapati; thus, little can be deduced from this passage in particular. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 111, renders it 'governor.' Cf. also St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., and *Aupoditi*.

⁵ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 13, n. 3; 13, 203; 17, 200; 18, 260; *Über den Rājasūya*, 15, n. 6; *Über den Vājapeya*, 9, 10. Cf. Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 5, 28; 11, 11; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 7, 11; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 7, 6.

⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 4, 17.

Sthavira, literally 'elder,' is used as a sort of epithet of several men; Sthavira Śākalya occurs in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka¹ and the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,² and Sthavira Jātūkarnya in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.³ Cf. the names Hrasva and Dīrgha.

¹ iii. 2, 1. 6.

² vii. 16; viii. 1. 11.

³ xxvi. 5.

Sthāgara in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa¹ is applied to an ornament (*alaṃkāra*) meaning 'made of the fragrant substance Sthaḡara,' which elsewhere² appears as Sthakara.

¹ ii. 3, 10, 2; Apastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 15, 2. 198; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 311, n. 2; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*,

² See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 5, 265.

Sthāṇu in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'stump' or 'post' of wood.

¹ x. 40, 13.

² Av. x. 4, 1; xiv. 2, 48; xix. 49, 10, etc.

Sthātṛ ('he who stands') in the Rigveda¹ denotes the 'driver' of horses or a car.

¹ i. 33, 5; 181, 3; iii. 45, 2, etc.

Sthā-patya denotes in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xvii. 11, 6. 7) the 'rank or status of a Sthapati.'

Sthālī denotes a 'cooking pot,' usually of earthenware, in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.²

¹ viii. 6, 17.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 10, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 27. 86; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 11, 8, etc. *Sthālī-pāka*, a dish of rice or barley

boiled in milk, is mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 18; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xi. 6, etc.

Sthiraka Gārgya ('descendant of Garga') is the name of a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Sthivi occurs once (used in the plural) in the Rigveda,¹ probably meaning 'bushel.' The word is also found once in the adjective *sthivimant*,² 'provided with bushels.'

¹ x. 68, 3.

² Rv. x. 27, 15. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 238.

Sthūnā in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'pillar' or 'post' of a house.

¹ i. 59, 1; v. 45, 2; 62, 7; viii. 17, 14; x. 18, 13 (of the grave).

² Av. iii. 12, 6 (of the *Vaṃśa*, 'beam,' being placed on the pillar); xiv. 1, 63;

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 3, 7; 3, 1, 22, etc.; *stūnā - rāja*, 'main pillar,' iii. 1, 1, 11; 5, 1, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 153.

Sthūri has in the Rigveda¹ and later² the sense of 'drawn by one animal' instead of the usual two (see *Ratha*), and always with an implication of inferiority.

¹ x. 131, 3.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 4; iii. 8, 21, 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,

xvi. 13, 12; xviii. 9, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 30, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 3, 9, etc.

Sthairakāyaṇa, 'descendant of *Sthiraka*,' is the patronymic of *Mitravarca*s in the *Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa*.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372 (where the word is spelt with *n*).

Sthaulāṣṭhīvi, 'descendant of *Sthūlāṣṭhīva*,' is the patronymic of a grammarian in the *Nirukta* (vii. 14; x. 1).

Snātaka, the designation of the student 'who has taken the bath,' marking the termination of his studentship under a religious teacher, occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xii. 1, 1, 10), and repeatedly in the Sūtras. Cf. *Brahmacārin*.

1. **Snāvanya**, used in the plural, denotes particular parts of the body of a horse in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (v. 7, 23, 1).

2. **Snāvanya** appears to be the name of a people in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra.¹

¹ ii. 5 (in a Mantra). Cf. Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 35.

Snuṣā denotes the 'daughter-in-law' in relation primarily to her father-in-law, but also to her mother-in-law. In the latter sense the word appears in the Rigveda¹ in the epithet *su-snuṣā*,

¹ x. 86, 13.

'having a good daughter-in-law,' used of Vṛṣākapaī, while in the former it occurs in several passages, where the daughter-in-law's respect for her father-in-law is mentioned,² a respect which spirituous liquor alone causes to be violated.³ See also Śvaśura and Pati.

² Av. viii. 6, 24; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 22, 7; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 6, 12.

Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 12 (*Indische Studien*, 5, 260).

Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 414, 415.

³ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 2;

Spandana in one passage of the Rigveda¹ denotes a certain tree. Roth,² however, reads syandana, 'chariot.'

¹ iii. 53, 19.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Aufrecht, *Rigveda*, 2, vi; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 63.

Sparsū is apparently the name of a western people in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xxi. 13).

Spas. See Rājan.

Sphūrjaka denotes a tree (*Diospyros embryopteris*) mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 8, 1, 16).

Smad-ibha is found once in the Rigveda,¹ where Roth² takes the word as perhaps the name of an enemy of Kutsa. Cf. Ibha.

¹ x. 49, 4.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 380;

Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 291, n. 5.

Syandana, 'chariot,' is found in the earlier literature only, if at all, in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Spandana is the received reading.

¹ iii. 53, 19, according to Roth. A wood called Syandana seems to be meant in the Kauśika Sūtra, viii. 15.

Syāla, a word occurring in only one passage of the Rigveda,¹ appears to denote the brother of a man's wife, who is regarded as willing to protect her, and so secure a marriage for her.²

¹ i. 109, 2.

² So Sāyaṇa on Rv., *loc. cit.*

Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen*

Verwandtschaftsnamen, 517; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 79.

Syūma-gabhasti. See *Gabhasti*.

Syūma-grbh, used of a horse in the Rigveda (vi. 36, 2) seems to mean 'grasping the bit between his teeth,' as a horse does when anxious to break away from control.

Syūman in one passage of the Rigveda¹ denotes, according to Roth,² the strap fastening the door of a house, the Homeric *ἰμὸς*, *δεσμός*.

¹ iii. 61, 4.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Syūma-raśmi is the name of a protégé of the Aśvins in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 112 16; viii. 52, 2. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 150, 163.

Srakti is found in the description of the *Dāśarājña* in the Rigveda,¹ where Hopkins² thinks the sense of 'spears' essential.

¹ vii. 18, 17.

² *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 264, n.

Sraj, 'garland,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later² as often worn by men when anxious to appear handsome, as at a wedding and so on. The Aśvins are described as 'lotus-wreathed' (*puṣkara-sraj*).³

¹ iv. 38, 6; v. 53, 4; viii. 47, 15; 56, 3.

² Av. i. 14, 1 (where it means a 'cluster of flowers' from a tree); Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 4, 1;

xviii. 3, 2; 7, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 2, etc.

³ Rv. x. 184, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 265.

Srāktya is an adjective describing an amulet (Maṇi) in the Atharvaveda.¹ According to Weber,² it designates a crystal (literally 'many-cornered'). The commentators,³ however, agree in explaining the word to mean 'derived from the Sraktya'—i.e., from the Tilaka tree (*Clerodendrum phlomoides*).

¹ viii. 5, 4, 7, 8. Cf. ii. 11.

² *Indische Studien*, 13, 164.

³ See Bloomfield, *American Journal of*

Philology, 7, 477; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 577.

Sruc denotes a 'large wooden sacrificial ladle' (used for pouring clarified butter on the fire) in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It is of the length of an arm, with a bowl of the size of a hand and a beaklike spout.

¹ i. 84, 18; 110, 6; 144, 1, etc.

² Av. v. 27, 5; vi. 114, 3; ix. 6, 17, etc.

Cf. for its shape, etc., Max Müller,

Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 9, xli, lxxx; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 67; 26, 20, 23.

Sruva, as opposed to **Sruc**, denotes in the ritual literature¹ a small ladle used to convey the offering (Ājya) from the cooking-pot (Sthālī) to the large ladle (Juhū). In the Rigveda,² however, it was clearly used for the actual Soma libation.

¹ Aśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 11, 10, etc.

² i. 116, 24; 121, 6, etc.

Cf. Max Müller, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 9,

viii; Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma* xlv; Plate I., No. 9; Plate II., No. 11 Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 68; 26, 20.

Sreka-parṇa in the Brāhmaṇas¹ seems to mean 'like the oleander leaf.'

¹ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 6, 6, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 15.

Svaja in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes the 'viper.' The word is explained by the commentators as *sva-ja*, 'self-

¹ iii. 27, 4; v. 14, 10; vi. 56, 2; x. 4, 10, 15, 17; xii. 3, 58.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 10, 2; 14, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 26, 3.

born,' but Roth,³ Weber,⁴ and Zimmer⁵ prefer to derive it from the root *svaj*, 'clasp,' 'encircle.' In the Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā⁶ the Haraṇa is said to kill the viper.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., gives the alternative *vivipara*.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, 2, 89, n.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 95.

⁶ iii. 9, 3.

1. Svadhiti in the Rigveda¹ denotes the 'axe' or 'knife' used for dissecting the sacrificial horse. In all the other passages in that Saṃhitā² the sense of 'axe' for cutting wood is adequate; reference is made in one place³ to sharpening the axe on the whetstone (*kṣnotra*). In the Atharvaveda⁴ the term seems once to denote the copper (*lohita*)⁵ knife used to mark the ears of cattle; the carpenter's knife or axe is also twice referred to there.⁶ Later the word means 'axe' generally.⁷ As a weapon it does not appear at all.⁸

¹ i. 162, 9. 18. 20.

² ii. 39, 7; iii. 2, 10; 8, 6. 11; v. 7, 8; vii. 3, 9; viii. 102, 19; x. 89, 7. Cf. n. 8.

³ ii. 39, 7.

⁴ vi. 141, 2. Cf. Mantra Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 7; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 386, 387; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 159, who is inclined to compare *Paraśu* in Rv. iii. 53, 22.

⁵ Geldner, *loc. cit.*, understands this word to mean 'red-hot.'

⁶ ix. 4, 6 (probably so to be taken); xii. 3, 33. In xviii. 2, 35, the sense is quite different. See Whitney, *op. cit.*, 845.

⁷ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 3, 3, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ii. 15 (the slaughtering-knife); v. 43 (the axe to fell the tree), etc.

⁸ In Rv. x. 92, 15, Svadhiti may refer to the thunderbolt of Indra.

2. Svadhiti in certain passages of the Rigveda¹ denotes, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, a great tree with hard wood. This interpretation seems probable.

¹ v. 32, 10; ix. 96, 6. Cf. i. 88, 2.

Svanad-ratha ('having a rattling car') is taken by Ludwig¹ as a proper name of Āsaṅga in the Rigveda.² But the word is most probably only an epithet.

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 159.

² viii. 1, 32.

Svanaya Bhāvya is the name of a prince on the Sindhu (Indus) who bestowed gifts on Kakṣivānt, according to the Rigveda (i. 126, 1. 3). He is called Svanaya Bhāvayavya in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xvi. 11, 5).

Svapna, 'dream,' is referred to in the Rigveda¹ and later.² Evil dreams³ are often mentioned. The Āraṇyakas of the Rigveda⁴ contain a list of dreams with their signification, as well as of *pratyakṣa-darśanāni*, 'sights seen with one's own eyes.'

¹ ii. 28, 10; x. 162, 6.

² Av. vii. 101, 1; x. 3, 6; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xx. 16; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 2, 23, etc.

³ Rv. ii. 28, 10; Av. x. 3, 6.

⁴ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xi. 3. Cf. Kauṣika Sūtra, xlv. 9 *et seq.*; Atharvaveda Pariśiṣṭa, lxviii.

Svar denotes the 'sun'¹ and the 'heaven of light' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 71, 2; 105, 3; 148, 1, etc.; Nirukta, ii. 14.

² Rv. iii. 2, 7; v. 83, 4; x. 66, 4. 9, etc.; Av. iv. 11, 6; 14, 2, etc.

Svara denotes in the Upaniṣads¹ the sound of a vowel: these are described² as being *ghoṣavant*, 'sonant,' and also as *balavant*, 'uttered with force.' The precise word for a mute is *sparsa*,³ 'contact,' while *uṣman* denotes a 'sibilant,' and *svara* a 'vowel,' in the Aitareya⁴ and Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyakas.⁴ The semivowels are there denoted by *anta-sthā* ('intermediate')⁵ or *akṣara*.⁶ Another division in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka⁷ is into *ghoṣa*, *uṣman*, and *vyāñjana*, apparently 'vowels,' 'sibilants,' and 'consonants' respectively. *Ghoṣa* elsewhere in that Āraṇyaka⁸ seems to have the general sense of 'sounds.' The Taittirīya Upaniṣad⁹ refers to *mātrā*, a 'mora';¹⁰ *bala*, 'force' of utterance, and *varṇa*, 'letter,' an expression found elsewhere¹¹ in the explanation of *om*, as compacted of *a + u + m*.

¹ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, ii. 22, 5; Taittirīya Upaniṣad, i. 2, 1.

² Chāndogya Upaniṣad, *loc. cit.*

³ iii. 2, 1, etc.

⁴ viii. 1, etc.

⁵ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 1.

⁶ Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 1.

⁷ ii. 2, 4.

⁸ ii. 2, 2. Cf. Keith's edition, p. 213.

⁹ *Loc. cit.*

¹⁰ Also Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 1, 5; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 13.

¹¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 32, 2; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxvi. 5; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 4; Weber, *Indische Studien*, v. 32.

The Aitareya Āraṇyaka¹² and the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka¹³ recognize the three forms of the Rīgveda text as *pratīṇa*, *nīrbhuja*, and *ubhayam-antareṇa*, denoting respectively the Saṃhitā, Pada, and Krama Pāṭhas of the Rīgveda.¹⁴ The same authorities¹⁵ recognize the importance of the distinction of the cerebral and dental *n* and *s*, and refer¹⁶ to the *Māṇḍūkeyas'* mode of recitation. They also discuss¹⁷ Sandhi, the euphonic 'combination' of letters.

The Prātiśākhya of the several Saṃhitās develop in detail the grammatical terminology, and Yāska's Nirukta¹⁸ contains a good deal of grammatical material. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁹ distinguishes the genders, and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa²⁰ the division of words in the Sāman recitation.

¹² iii. 1, 3, 5.

¹³ vii. 10, 12.

¹⁴ Max Müller, *R̥gveda Prātiśākhya*, ii et seq.; *Nachträge*, ii; Oldenberg, *Prolegomena*, 380 et seq.; *Sacred Books of the East*, 30, 146 et seq.; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 51.

¹⁵ Aitareya, iii. 2, 6; Śāṅkhāyana, viii. 11.

¹⁶ Aitareya, iii. 1, 1; 2, 6; Śāṅkhāyana, vii. 2; viii. 11.

¹⁷ Aitareya, iii. 1, 2, 3, 5; 2, 2; Śāṅkhāyana, vii. 13; viii. 1, 2.

¹⁸ See Roth's edition (1852), p. 222, for a list of teachers cited by Yāska, especially Kautsa and Śakataṇḍana.

¹⁹ x. 5, 1, 2, 3.

²⁰ x. 9, 1, 2.

Cf. von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 701 et seq.

Sva-rāj, 'self-ruler,' 'king,' is found frequently in the Rīgveda¹ and later.² It is the technical term for the kings of the west according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ i. 36, 7; 51, 15; 61, 9, etc. (of gods).

² Av. xvii. 1, 22; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 6, 2; iv. 4, 8, 1; v. 5, 4, 1, etc.

³ viii. 14. *Cf.* perhaps the republican form of government of which traces are seen in the Buddhist literature by Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 19.

Svaru in the Rīgveda¹ or later² denotes a 'post,' or more precisely in the ritual a splinter of the Yūpa, or sacrificial post.³

¹ i. 92, 5; 162, 9; iii. 8, 6, etc.

² Av. iv. 24, 4; xii. 1, 13, etc.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 8; Tait-

tirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 7, 1; vi. 3, 4, 9, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 1, 22; 8, 1, 5, etc.

Svar-jit Nāgna-jita ('descendant of Nagna-jit') is the name of a royal personage in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ a Gandhāra prince, whose views on the ritual are referred to with contempt.

¹ viii. 1, 4, 10. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 515.

Svar-ṇara appears to be the proper name of a sacrificer in two verses of the Rīgveda.¹ According to Geldner,² it everywhere³ means a specially sacred lake and the Soma-producing district around it.

¹ viii. 3, 12; 12, 2. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rīgveda*, 3, 160; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 89.

² *Rīgveda, Glossar*, 209.

³ Rv. iv. 21, 3; v. 18, 4; 14, 1; viii. 6, 39; 65, 2; 103, 14; ix. 70, 6; x. 65, 4. Perhaps in viii. 12, 2, it means 'coming from Svarṇara.'

Svar-bhānu Asura is the name, in the Rīgveda¹ and later,² of a demon supposed to have eclipsed the sun. See Sūrya.

¹ v. 40, 5. 6. 8. 9.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 2, 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 2; 6, 13;

vi. 6, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 2, 2; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 3.

Sva-sara, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, denotes 'cattle stall,'¹ and more generally 'dwelling-place,' 'house,'² and then 'nest of birds.'³ Geldner,⁴ however, shows that the real sense is the 'wandering at will' of cattle, more precisely their 'grazing in the morning,'⁵ and in the case of birds their 'early flight' from the nest,⁶ while metaphorically it is applied first to the morning pressing of Soma and then to all three pressings.⁷

¹ Rv. i. 3, 8; ii. 2, 2; 34, 8; v. 62, 2; viii. 88, 1; Sāmaveda, i. 5, 2, 3, 2.

² Rv. i. 34, 7; iii. 60, 6; 61, 4; vi. 68, 10; viii. 99, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 5, 20.

³ Rv. ii. 19, 2; 34, 5.

⁴ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 110-115.

⁵ Rv. i. 3, 8; ii. 2, 2; 34, 8; v. 62, 2; viii. 88, 1.

⁶ Rv. ii. 19, 2; 34, 5.

⁷ Rv. i. 34, 7; iii. 60, 6; vi. 68, 10; viii. 99, 1. In Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*, it is equivalent to 'libation.'

Svar̥ is the regular word from the Rīgveda onwards¹ for 'sister.' Like the word Bhrātr̥, the term sister can be applied

¹ Rv. ii. 32, 6; vi. 55, 4. 5; viii. 101, 15; x. 108, 9, etc.

to things not precisely so related. For example, in the Rīgveda the fingers and the seasons are 'sisters,' and night is the sister of dawn, for whom, as the elder, she makes way.² The Paṇis offer to adopt Saramā as their sister;³ but this use is not applied—any more than in the case of Bhrātṛ—to ordinary human beings.

The sister stood in a close relation to her brother. If the father was dead or feeble, the sister was dependent on her brother and on his wife, as appears from the Rīgveda⁴ and the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.⁵ Moreover, maidens without brothers were apt to find marriage difficult, and to degenerate into Hetairai;⁶ but it is not certain whether this was due, as Zimmer⁷ thinks, to brothers being required to arrange marriages for orphan girls, or because sonless fathers were anxious to make their daughters Putrikās, in order that they themselves, instead of the husbands, should count the daughters' sons as their own.⁸ See also Jāmi.

² Rv. i. 124, 8. See Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 463; Rv. i. 62, 10; 64, 7; 71, 1, etc.

³ Rv. x. 108, 9.

⁴ x. 85, 46. Cf. ix. 96, 22.

⁵ iii. 37, 5.

⁶ Av. i. 17, 1; Rv. i. 124, 7; iv. 5, 5; Nirukta, iii. 5.

⁷ *Altindisches Leben*, 328.

⁸ Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Kommentar*, 22, 48, 49 (on Rv. iii. 31, 1 et seq.).

Svasrīya occurs in the sense of 'sister's son' in the description of Viśvarūpa's ancestry in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 1; | Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 485.
Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 1. Cf.

Svātī. See Nakṣatra.

Svādhyāya ('reciting to oneself') in the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes the study or repetition of the Vedic texts. The Sūtras give rules for it in great detail. Cf. Brāhmaṇa.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 3, 6; | Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 12, 1; 8, 15;
iv. 6, 9, 6; xi. 5, 6, 3; 7, 1. 4. 7; | Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 1.

Svāyava, 'descendant of Svāyu,' is the patronymic of Kūśāmba Lātavya in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (viii. 6, 8).

Svā-rājya. See Rājya.

Sveda-ja, 'born of sweat'—that is, 'engendered by hot moisture'—is used in the Aitareya Upaniṣad (iii. 3, 3) as a term designating a class of creatures comprising vermin of all sorts. The Mānava Dharma Śāstra (i. 45) explains it as 'flies, mosquitos, lice, bugs, and so forth.'

Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 235.

Svaidāyana, 'descendant of Sveda,' is the patronymic of a Śaunaka in the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 1, 2, 3; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 6.

Svaupaśa. See Opaśa.

H.

Haṃsa in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'gander.' These birds are described as dark in colour on the back (*nīla-prṣṭha*);³ they fly in troops,⁴ swim in the water (*uda-prut*),⁵ make loud noises,⁶ and are wakeful at night.⁷ The Haṃsa is credited with the power of separating Soma from water (as later milk from water) in the Yajurveda.⁸ It is also mentioned as one of the victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice').⁹

¹ i. 65, 5; 163, 10; ii. 34, 5; iii. 8, 9, etc.

² Av. vi. 12, 1, etc.

³ Rv. vii. 59, 7.

⁴ Rv. iii. 8, 9.

⁵ Rv. i. 65, 5; iii. 45, 4.

⁶ Rv. iii. 53, 10.

⁷ Av. vi. 12, 1.

⁸ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 6; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 74; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 2, 1.

⁹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 21, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 22, 35.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 89, 90; Lanman, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 151; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 150.

Haṃsa-sāci is the name of an unknown bird mentioned in the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*¹ as one of the victims at the *Aśvamedha* ('horse sacrifice').

¹ v. 5, 20, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Haya denotes 'horse' in the *Rigveda*¹ and later.²

¹ v. 46, 1; vii. 74, 4; ix. 107, 25.

² *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, vii. 47; xxii. 19, etc.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 231

Hara-yāṇa in the *Rigveda*¹ is clearly the name of a man mentioned along with *Ukṣaṇyāyana* and *Suśāman*.

¹ viii. 28, 22; Nirukta, v. 15. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 162,

Hariṇa in the *Rigveda*¹ and later² denotes a 'gazelle.' It is at once a type of speed³ and terror.⁴ Its horns are used as amulets.⁵ It is fond of eating barley (*Yava*).⁶ In the *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*⁷ it is said to kill vipers (*Svaṇa*). Cf. *Kuluṅga*, *Nyaṅku*. The feminine is *Hariṇī*.⁸

¹ i. 163, 1; v. 78, 2.

² *Av.* vi. 67, 3, etc.

³ *Av.* iii. 7, 1.

⁴ *Av.* vi. 67, 3.

⁵ *Av.* iii. 7, 1, 2.

⁶ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, vii. 4, 19, 2 (*hariṇī*); *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxiii. 30; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 13, 1; *Kāṭhaka*

Saṃhitā, *Aśvamedha*, iv. 8 (also *hariṇī*); *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 9, 7, 2 (*hariṇī*).

⁷ iii. 9, 3.

⁸ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, vii. 4, 19, 2, and see n. 6.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 83; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 336, 337.

1. *Harita* seems to mean 'gold' in a few passages of the *Saṃhitās*.¹

¹ *Av.* v. 28, 5, 9; xi. 3, 8; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, viii. 5.

2. *Harita Kaśyapa* is mentioned as a teacher, a pupil of *Śilpa Kaśyapa*, in the last *Vaṃśa* (list of teachers) of the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*.¹

¹ vi. 4, 33 (*Mādhyamīna* = vi. 5, 3 *Kāṇva*).

Hari-dru in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 8, 1, 16) is the name of a tree (*Pinus deodora*).

Hariman in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² denotes 'yellowness' as a disease, 'jaundice.'

¹ i. 50, 11 *et seq.*

² i. 22, 1; ix. 8, 9; xix. 44, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 378, 388.

Hari-yūpiyā is mentioned in a hymn of the Rigveda¹ as the scene of the defeat of the Vṛcivants by Abhyāvartin Cāyamaṇa. It may denote either a place or a river, since many battles seem to have been fought on the banks of rivers. Ludwig² took it as the name of a town on the river Yavyāvātī, which is identified with it in Sāyaṇa's commentary on the passage. Hillebrandt³ thinks that it is the river Iryāb (Haliāb), a tributary of the Kurum (Krumu), but this is not at all probable.

¹ vi. 27, 5.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 158.

³ *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 268, n. 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 18, 19; Kaegi, *Rigveda*, n. 328.

Hari-varṇa Aṅgirasā ('descendant of Aṅgiras') is the name of the seer of a Sāman or chant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ viii. 9, 4, 5. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 63.

Hari-ścandra Vaidhasa ('descendant of Vedhas') Aikṣvāka ('descendant of Ikṣvāku') is the name of a probably mythical king whose rash vow to offer up his son Rohita to Varuṇa is the source of the tale of Śunaḥśepa in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 14, 2) and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xv. 17).

Harmya denotes the Vedic 'house' as a unity including the stabling¹ and so forth, and surrounded by a fence or wall of

¹ Rv. vii. 56, 16. Cf. x. 106, 5.

some sort.² It is several times referred to in the Rigveda³ and later.⁴ Cf. Gṛha.

² Rv. vii. 55, 6. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 278, n. 2, takes *harmyeṣṭhāḥ*, 'standing on a house' (Rv. vii. 56, 16), to refer to princes on the roof of a palace.

³ i. 121, 1 (the people, *viśaḥ*, of the

house); 166, 4; ix. 71, 4; 78, 3; x. 43, 3; 73, 10, etc.

⁴ Av. xviii. 4, 55 (a palace of Yama); Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 6, 3, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 149.

Halikṣṇa¹ or Halikṣṇa² is mentioned as one of the victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās. The commentator Mahīdhara³ thinks that it is a kind of lion, Sāyaṇa⁴ that a green Caṭaka bird or a lion (*tr̥ṇa-him̐sa*)⁵ is meant. In the Atharvaveda⁶ Halikṣṇa seems to be some particular intestine, but Weber⁷ thinks it may mean 'gall.'

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 12; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 31.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 12, 1; 7, 23, 1.

³ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

⁴ On Taittirīya Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

⁵ *Tr̥ṇa-sim̐ha* is not much more intelligible.

⁶ ii. 33, 3.

⁷ *Indische Studien*, 13, 206.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 79.

Havir-dhāna ('oblation receptacle') denotes primarily the cart on which the Soma plants are conveyed to be pressed,¹ then the shed in which these Soma vehicles were kept.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 3, 1; vi. 2, 9, 1, 4, etc.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 11, 1, 4, etc.

See Gṛha; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 154.

Haviṣ-kṛt Āṅgīrasa ('descendant of Āṅgīras') is the name of the seer of a Sāman or chant according to the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.² See the following.

¹ xi. 10, 9, 10; xx. 11, 3.

² vii. 1, 4, 1.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*,

2, 160; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 62.

Haviṣmant Āṅgīrasa is mentioned along with Haviṣkṛt, in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,² as the seer of a Sāman or chant.

¹ vii. 1, 4, 1.

² xi. 10, 9, 10; xx. 11, 3.

Havis is the general term for an offering to the gods, 'oblation,' whether of grain, or Soma, or milk, or clarified butter, etc. It is common from the Rigveda¹ onwards.²

¹ i. 24, 11; 26, 6; 170, 5, etc.

² Av. iii. 10, 5; vi. 5, 3, etc.

Hasta. See Nakṣatra.

Hastā-ghna denotes in the Rigveda¹ a 'hand-guard,' a covering used as a protection of the hand and arm from the impact of the bowstring. The word is of remarkable and still unexplained formation.² Lāṭyāyana³ has *hasta-tra* and the Epic *hastāvāpa*⁴ as its equivalent in sense.

¹ vi. 75, 14; Nirukta, ix. 14. The reading is assured by the parallels in the Saṃhitās: Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 6, 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 16, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxix. 51.

² Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i, 296; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, i, 416.

³ Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 10, 7.

⁴ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 308.

Hastādāna. See Paśu.

Hastin, 'having a hand,' with Mṛga, 'beast,' denotes in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² the 'elephant.' Later the adjective alone comes to mean 'elephant.'³ The animal was famed for its strength⁴ as well as its virility.⁵ It is mentioned with man and monkey as one of the beasts that take hold by the hand (*hastādāna*), as opposed to those that take hold by the mouth (*mukhādāna*).⁶ It was tamed, as the expression *Hastipa*, 'elephant-keeper,' shows, and tame elephants were used to catch others (see *Vāraṇa*). But there is no trace of its use in war, though Ktesias and Megasthenes both record such use for

¹ i. 64, 7; iv. 16, 14.

² xii. 1, 25. Elsewhere Hastin is used alone: iii. 22, 3; iv. 36, 9; vi. 38, 2; 70, 2; xix. 1, 32.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 11, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 29; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 8, 8; xxiii. 13, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 14; v. 31, 2;

vi. 27, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 3, 4, etc.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 24, 2 (coupled with gold), etc.; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 22, 1.

⁴ Rv. *loc. cit.*; Av. ii. 22, 1, 3.

⁵ Av. iii. 22, 6; vi. 70, 2.

⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 5, 7; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv, 5, 7.

their times.⁷ The Atharvaveda⁸ alludes to its being pestered by mosquitoes.

⁷ Von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 434.

⁸ Av. iv. 36, 9.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 80.

Hasti-pa, 'elephant-keeper,' is mentioned as one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 11; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 9, 1.

Hasrā ('laughing woman') in the Rigveda¹ denotes a courtesan according to Pischel.²

¹ i. 124, 7.

² *Vedische Studien*, 1, 196, 308.

Hāyana denotes a 'year,' usually in compounds.¹ In the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā² and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ the term appears as a designation of a species of red rice. As an adjective in the sense of 'lasting a year' or 'recurring every year,' it is applied to fever in the Atharvaveda.⁴

¹ Av. viii. 2, 21; śata-hāyana, 'a hundred years old,' viii. 2, 8; 7, 22; hāyanī, xii. 1, 36 (probably corrupt).

² xv. 5.

³ v. 3, 3, 6 (the Taittiriya Saṃhitā,

i. 8, 10, 1, has instead mahā-vrīhi, 'great rice').

⁴ xix. 39, 10.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 301.

Hārikarṇī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Hari-karṇa,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Bhāradvājī-putra; in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Mādhyamīna recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30).

Hāridrava is the name of a yellow bird in the Rigveda,¹ perhaps the 'yellow water-wagtail.'² Geldner³ compares the Greek χαρδριός.

¹ i. 50, 12; viii. 35, 7.

² Sāyaṇa on Rv. i. 50, 12; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 6, 2, treats it as the name of a plant (cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62). But on Av. i. 22, 4, he takes it as gopītanaka, 'wagtail.'

³ *Rigveda, Glossar*, 213.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 264, n. 1; 266; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 23.

Hāridravika is the title of a work by Hāridravin mentioned in the Nirukta.¹

¹ ix. 5. See Roth, *Nirukta*, xxiii; von Schroeder, *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, i, xiii.

Hāri-drumata, 'descendant of Haridrumant,' is the patronymic of a Gautama in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (iv. 4, 3).

Hāliṅgava, 'descendant of Haliṅgu,' is the name of a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (x. 4, 5, 1).

Hitā in the Brāhmaṇas¹ is the name of certain 'veins.' Cf. Hirā.

¹ Bhṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 21; iv. 2, 4; 3, 20; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 19.

Hima, denoting 'cold,' 'cold weather,' is quite common in the Rigveda,¹ but less frequent later.² As 'snow' the word appears as a masculine in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,³ and often later as a neuter.⁴ Cf. Hemanta.

¹ i. 116, 8; 119, 6; viii. 32, 26, etc.

² Av. vii. 18, 2; xiii. 1, 46; xix. 49, 5 (night as mother of coolness), etc.

³ iii. 12, 7, 2.

⁴ Śaṅkṛṣṇa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 9, etc.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 192-195.

Himavant, 'snowy,' appears as an epithet of mountains in the Atharvaveda.¹ It is also used both there² and in the Rigveda,³ as well as later,⁴ as a noun. There seems no reason to deny that in all the passages the word refers vaguely to the mountains now called Himālaya, though it is possible that the name may include mountains not strictly in that system, like the Suleiman hills.⁵ See also Mūjavant and Trikakubh.

¹ xii. 1, 11.

² vi. 95, 3. See also iv. 9, 9; v. 4, 2, 8; 25, 7; vi. 24, 1 (where reference is made to the rivers of the Himālayas); xix. 39, 1.

³ x. 121, 4.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 11, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 30; xxv. 12; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 14, 3 (the

Uttara Kurus and Uttara Madras live beyond it; perhaps in Kaśmir), etc.

⁵ Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 198.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 29; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 12, who inclines to see a reminiscence of the Caucasus.

Himā denotes 'winter' in the combination a 'hundred winters' in the Rigveda¹ and elsewhere.²

¹ i. 64, 14; ii. 33, 2; v. 54, 15; vi. 48, 8.

² Av. ii. 28, 4; xii. 2, 28; Taittiriya

Samhitā, i. 6, 6, 3; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, ii. 27.

Hiraṇin, 'rich in gold,' is apparently an epithet of Trasadasyu in one verse of the Rigveda,¹ referring to the golden raiment or possessions of the king. Ludwig,² however, thinks the word is a proper name, possibly of Trasadasyu's son.

¹ v. 53, 8.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 155.

Hiraṇina is found in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Ludwig² takes the word as a name of Śaṇḍa. But it seems to be an adjectival form of hiraṇin, 'golden.'

¹ vi. 63, 9.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 158.

Hiraṇya in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'gold.' It is hardly possible to exaggerate the value attached to gold by the Vedic Indians. The metal was, it is clear, won from the bed of rivers. Hence the Indus is called 'golden'³ and 'of golden stream.'⁴ Apparently the extraction of gold from the earth was known,⁵ and washing for gold is also recorded.⁶

Gold is the object of the wishes of the Vedic singer,⁷ and golden treasures (*hiraṇyāni*) are mentioned as given by patrons⁸ along with cows and horses. Gold was used for ornaments for neck and breast (*Niṣka*), for ear-rings (*Karṇa-śobhana*), and even for cups.⁹ Gold is always associated with the gods.¹⁰

¹ i. 43, 5; iii. 34, 9; iv. 10, 6; 17, 11, etc.

² Av. i. 9, 2; ii. 36, 7; v. 28, 6; vi. 38, 2, etc.

³ Rv. x. 75, 8.

⁴ Rv. vi. 61, 7; viii. 26, 18.

⁵ Rv. i. 117, 5; Av. xii. 1, 6. 26. 44.

⁶ Taittiriya Samhitā, vi. 1, 7, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 1, 5.

⁷ Rv. vi. 47, 23; viii. 78, 9; Pischel and Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, xxiv.

⁸ Cf. also Hiraṇyastūpa as a proper name.

⁹ Taittiriya Samhitā, v. 7, 1, 3; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 3, 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 2, 19; 5, 28.

¹⁰ All that is connected with them is of gold; the horses of the sun are *hiraṇya - tvacas*, 'gold - skinned' (Av. xiii. 2, 8), and so on.

In the plural Hiraṇya denotes 'ornaments of gold.'¹¹

A gold currency was evidently beginning to be known in so far as definite weights of gold are mentioned: thus a weight, *aṣṭā-prūd*, occurs in the Saṃhitās,¹² and the golden *śatamāna*, 'weight of a hundred (Kṛṣṇālas)' is found in the same texts.¹³ In several passages,¹⁴ moreover, *hiranya* or *hiranyāni* may mean 'pieces of gold.'

Gold is described sometimes as *harita*,¹⁵ 'yellowish,' sometimes as *rajata*,¹⁶ 'whitish,' when probably 'silver' is alluded to. It was obtained from the ore by smelting.¹⁷ Megasthenes¹⁸ bears testimony to the richness in gold of India in his time.

¹¹ Rv. i. 122, 2; 162, 16; ii. 33, 9; v. 60, 4; Av. iv. 10, 6; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xv. 50; xx. 37; also in the singular, Av. i. 35, 1; xviii. 4, 56.

¹² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 1, 4; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xi. 1; xiii. 10; von Schroeder, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 164.

¹³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 5, 16; xii. 7, 2, 13; 9, 1, 4. Cf. xiii. 1, 1, 4; 2, 3, 2; 4, 1, 13; 2, 7, 13; xiv. 3, 1, 32; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 11, 5; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, viii. 5; xxii. 8; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, i, 101. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, i, 268, is inclined to think that a gold unit is alluded to in the vague phrases 'thousands,' etc., of the Rīgveda. See viii. 1, 13; 65, 12; x. 95, 3, etc.

¹⁴ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 7, 4;

iii. 8, 2, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 1, 7; xiii. 4, 1, 6, etc.

¹⁵ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, x. 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 4, 4, 6; Śaṅkavimśa Brāhmaṇa, ii. 9.

¹⁶ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 1, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 4, 4, 7; xiii. 4, 2, 10, etc.

¹⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 3, 5. Cf. ii. 2, 3, 28; xii. 4, 3, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 6, 4 (*nīṣ-ṭap*, 'heat'); Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 10 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 234, ccxliii); Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 1, 9, etc.; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 34, 6.

¹⁸ See Diodorus Siculus, ii. 36; Strabo, pp. 703, 711.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 49-51; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 151.

Hiraṇya-kaśipu in the Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes a 'golden seat,' probably one covered with cloth of gold.

¹ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 20, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 18, 12. Cf. the word as an adjective with the sense of 'having a golden cloth,' Av. v. 7, 10.

Hiraṇya-kāra denotes a 'worker in gold' mentioned in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 17; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 14, 1.

Hiraṇya-dant ('gold-toothed') **Vaida** ('descendant of Veda') is the name of a teacher in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa* (iii. 6, 3) and the *Aitareya Āraṇyaka* (ii. 1, 5). The name presumably refers to the use of gold to stop the teeth; see **Dant**.

Hiraṇya-nābha is the name of a **Kausalya** or **Kosala** prince, whose horse sacrifice appears to be alluded to in the *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra* (xvi. 9, 13). He is also referred to in the *Praśna Upaniṣad* (vi. 1), and may have been connected with **Para Ātṇāra**. Cf. **Hairaṇya-nābha**.

Hiraṇya-stūpa is the name of a man in the *Rigveda*¹ and in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*.² He is called an **Āṅgīrasa** in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*,³ which credits him with the authorship of a *Rigvedic hymn*.⁴ The *Anukramaṇī* (Index) ascribes to him several other hymns.⁵

¹ x. 149, 5.

² i. 6, 4, 2.

³ iii. 24, 11.

⁴ i. 32.

⁵ i. 31-35; ix. 4. 69. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 104, 141.

Hiraṇya-hasta is in the *Rigveda*¹ the name of a son given by the **Aśvins** to **Vadhrimatī** (who, as her name denotes, was the wife of a eunuch).

¹ i. 116, 13; 117, 24; vi. 62, 7; | **Śyāva** in x. 65, 12. Cf. Macdonell, x. 39, 7. He appears to be called | *Vedic Mythology*, p. 52.

Hirā in the *Atharvaveda*¹ denotes 'vein,' like **Hitā**.

¹ i. 17, 1; vii. 35, 2; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxv. 8. Cf. Weber, *Omina und Portenta*, 346.

Hṛtsv-āśaya Āllakeya is mentioned in the *Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa* (iii. 40, 2) in the *Vaṃśa* (list of teachers) as a pupil of **Somaśuṣma Sātyayajñi Prācīnayogya**.

Hṛdayāmaya, 'disease of the heart,' is mentioned in the *Atharvaveda* in connexion with **Yakṣma**¹ and with **Balāsa**.²

¹ v. 30, 9.

² vi. 14, 1; 127, 3.

Zimmer,³ who thinks that *Balāsa* is consumption, connects the name with the later view of the medical *Samhitās*,⁴ that love is one of the causes of the disease. But it would be more natural to see in it a disease affecting the heart.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 387.

⁴ *Wise, Hindu System of Medicine*, 321, 322.

*Hṛd-yota*¹ (for *Hṛd-dyota*) and *Hṛd-roga*,² 'heart disease,' are mentioned in the *Atharvaveda* and the *Rigveda* respectively. Zimmer³ identifies the disease in the *Atharvaveda* with *Hṛdayāmaya*, 'consumption caused by love.' In the *Rigveda* this is not at all likely: later in the medical *Samhitās* the word probably denotes *angina pectoris*.⁴

¹ *Av.* i. 22, 1. *Cf.* vi. 24, 1.

² *Rv.* i. 50, 11.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 388.

⁴ *Wise, Hindu System of Medicine*, 321.

Heman (used only in the locative singular) denotes 'winter' in the later *Samhitās* and the *Brāhmaṇas*.¹

¹ *Taittirīya Samhitā*, ii. 6, 1, 1; *Brāhmaṇa*, i. 4, 10, 10; *Śatapatha Kāṭhaka Samhitā*, xxxvi. 6; *Taittirīya* | *Brāhmaṇa*, i. 5, 4, 5; xi. 2, 7, 32.

Hemanta, 'winter,' occurs only once in the *Rigveda*,¹ but often in the later texts.² Zimmer³ is inclined to trace differences of climate in the *Rigveda*: he thinks that certain hymns,⁴ which ignore winter and insist on the rains, indicate a different place and time of origin from those which refer to the snowy mountains.⁵ It is, however, quite impossible to separate parts of the *Rigveda* on this basis. It is probable that that text owes its composition in the main to residents in the later *Madhyadeśa*; hence the references to cold and snow are rather a sign of local than of temporal differences. It is otherwise with the later expansion of the three into four seasons,

¹ x. 161, 4.

² *Av.* vi. 55, 2; viii. 2, 22; xii. 1, 36; *Taittirīya Samhitā*, v. 7, 2, 4; *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xiii. 58; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xxi. 15, 2; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 4, 10, 10;

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 4, 5, 2 etc.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 40.

⁴ *Rv.* vii. 103; x. 90.

⁵ *Rv.* x. 68, 10; 121, 4 (both these are not early hymns).

which represents clearly the earlier advance of the Indians (see *Ṛtu*).

The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁶ describes winter as the time when the plants wither, the leaves fall from the trees, the birds fly low and retire more and more.

⁶ i. 5, 4, 5.

Haita-nāmana, 'descendant of Hitanāman,' is the patronymic of a teacher apparently called Āhita in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,¹ though the verse is a strange one.

¹ iii. 4, 6. See Pāṇini, vi. 4, 170, Vārttika, and von Schroeder, Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, 2, ix.

Hairanya-nābha, 'descendant of Hiranyanābha,' is the patronymic of Para Āṅgāra, the Kosala king, in a Gāthā occurring in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 5, 4, 4).

Hotṛ is the name of one of the oldest and most important priests of the Vedic ritual, the counterpart of the Zaotar of the Avestan priesthood.¹ The word must be derived from *hu*, 'sacrifice,' as was held by Aurnavābha;² this indicates a time when the Hotṛ was at once sacrificer (the later Adhvaryu) and singer. But the functions were already clearly divided in the Rigveda, where the Hotṛ's chief duty was the recitation of the Śāstras. He was also in the older period often the Purohita of the king, an office later filled by the Brahman priest.

¹ Rv. i. 1, 1; 14, 11; 139, 10, etc.;
Hotra, the 'Hotṛ's office,' Rv. ii. 1, 2;
36, 1; 37, 1, etc.

² Nirukta. iv. 26. Cf. Oldenberg,
Religion des Veda, 380 et seq.

Hotraka in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ denotes 'assistant of the Hotṛ' priest.

¹ ii. 36, 5; vi. 6, 2. In the Sūtras
it is variously used—sometimes in this
sense, sometimes more widely—so as

to include all the priests except the
four chief priests (cf. Āśvalāyana Śrauta
Sūtra, v. 6, 17).

Hyas in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'yesterday.'

¹ viii. 66, 7; 99, 1; x. 55, 5.

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xi. 9, 3.

Hrada in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'lake' or 'pond.'

¹ i. 52, 7; iii. 36, 8; 45, 3; x. 43, 7; 71, 7; 102, 4; 142, 8, etc.

viṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 10, 18; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 12; 4, 5, 10; xi. 5, 5, 8, etc.

² Av. iv. 15, 4; vi. 37, 2; Pañca-

Hrade-cakṣus in one passage of the Rigveda¹ is thought by Jackson² to mean 'will of the wisp.'

¹ x. 95, 6.

² *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, May, 1890, iv.

Hrasva Māṇḍūkeya ('descendant of Māṇḍūka') is the name of a teacher in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.¹

¹ iii. 1, 5; 2, 1. 6. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 391. The word must be regarded as a proper name.

given from a personal characteristic, much as Sthavira is used.

Hrāduni denotes 'hail' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 32, 13; v. 54, 3.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 13, 1;

Vājaśaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 26; xxvi. 9, etc.

Hrūdu is a word of unknown meaning applied to Takman in the Atharvaveda.¹ It is variously spelled in the manuscript as *hruḍa*, *hūḍu*, *rūḍu*, and so forth; the Paippalāda recension reads *huḍu*, 'ram.' Henry² has conjectured that the word is the equivalent of a proto-Semitic *ḥarūḍu*, 'gold' (Assyrian *huraṣu* and Hebrew *ḥarūḥ*), while Halévy³ suggests that it may be the Greek *χλωρός*, 'greenish-yellow'; but both conjectures are highly improbable.⁴ Weber⁵ thinks 'cramp' is meant.

¹ i. 25, 2. 3.

² *Journal Asiatique*, 9th series, 10, 513.

³ *Ibid.*, 11, 320 *et seq.*

⁴ Macdonell, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1907, 1106.

⁵ *Indische Studien*, 4, 420.

Cf. Lanman on Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 26; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 273.

Hvaras in three passages of the Rigveda¹ denotes, according to Roth,² a part of the Soma sieve, perhaps the part through which the Soma juice flowed. But Geldner³ thinks that in all these cases the sense is merely 'hindrance.'

¹ ix. 3, 2; 63, 4; 106, 13.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 1; Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 278, n.;

Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1. 203.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 20

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Anguli, 'finger-breadth,' is mentioned as the 'lowest measure' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ x. 2, 1, 2. See Fleet, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1912, 231.

Anas.—In the Sūtras¹ mention is made of a part of the cart called Gadhā, which in Garbe's² opinion means 'roof.'

¹ Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 38; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xix. 26, 4. Cf. *tri-gadha*, *ibid.*, xix. 26, 2.

² Edition of Āpastamba, 3, 356.

Arañī is the designation, in the Rigveda¹ and later,² of the two pieces of wood used in producing the sacrificial fire by friction. The upper (*uttarā*) and the lower (*adhara*) are distinguished.³ The upper, in the form of a drill, is made of the hard wood of the *Aśvattha*,⁴ the lower, in the form of a slab, of the soft wood of the *Śamī*.⁵ The drill is twirled forcibly (*sahasā*)⁶ backwards and forwards with the arms (*bāhubhyām*)⁷ by means of cords (*raśanābhiḥ*).⁸ The action doubtless resembled that by which butter is separated from milk in India

¹ i. 127, 4; 129, 5; iii. 29, 2; v. 9, 3; vii. 1, 1; x. 184, 3.

² Av. x. 8, 20; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 1, 11; iv. 6, 8, 3; xii. 4, 3, 3, 10; Kaṭha Upaniṣad, iv. 7; Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad, i. 14, 15; Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 6.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 1, 22; xi. 5, 1, 15; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, v. 1, 30, etc.

⁴ Av. vi. 11, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 1, 13; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 7, 22.

⁵ Av. vi. 11, 1; 30, 2, 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 3, 11 *et seq.*

⁶ Rv. vi. 48, 5.

⁷ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 7. Cf. Rv. x. 7, 5.

⁸ Cf. Rv. x. 4, 6. See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 91.

at the present day, the same verb (*math*, 'twirl,' 'churn')⁹ being used for both processes. This method of producing the sacrificial fire still survives in India. Specimens of the modern apparatus may be seen in the Indian Institute and in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford.

⁹ Fire: Rv. vi. 15, 17; 48, 5, etc.
Butter: *duḡdham mathitam ājyaṃ bhavati*,
Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 10, 2; Śata-

patha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 2, 6; Kātyāyana
Śrauta Sūtra, v. 8, 18.

Aratni, 'cubit.' According to the Śulvasūtra of Baudhāyana,¹ this measure is equal to 24 Aṅgulas or 'finger-breadths.' The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² also mentions 24 Aṅgulis or 'finger-breadths' as a measure, but without reference to the Aratni.³

¹ Fleet, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1912, 231, n. 2.

² x. 2, 1, 3.

³ Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, 300, n. 3.

Arka (*Calotropis gigantea*) is often referred to in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (ix. 1, 1, 4. 9; its leaf: *arka-parṇa*, 42; *arka-pālāśa*, i. 2, 3, 12. 13).

Ādhāna denotes 'bridle,' and especially the 'bit' of the bridle in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 9, 2. 3; | Saṃhitā, iv. 7, 4; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 9; Maitrāyaṇī | i. 6, 3, 10.

Itihāsa.—The question of the nature of the Vedic Itihāsa has been further considered by Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, 979-995; 1912, 429-438; and by Oldenberg, *Nachrichten der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1911, 441-468.

Aikṣvāka. For 'Vārṣṇi' read 'Vārṣṇa.'

Kakṣa, 1, 131, should be 2. **Kaṃsa**, coming before **Kakara**, 1, 130, and after **Kaṃsa**, 'pot or vessel of metal,' which should be 1. **Kaṃsa**.

Kamboja.—For these Iranian connexions, see Kuhn, *Avesta, Pehlvi and Ancient Persian Studies in Honour of the late Shams-ul-ulema Dastur Peshotanji Behramji Sanjana* (Strassburg und Leipzig, 1904), 213 *et seq.*; Grierson, *Journal of the Royal*

Asiatic Society, 1911, 801, 802; 1912, 255; G. K. Nariman, *ibid*, 255-257; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2³, 355, 356.

Kāṇḍā-viṣa, 1, 148, should be **Kāṇḍā-viṣa**.

Kāṇvī-putra, 1, 147, should come after **Kāṇvāyana**.

Kumāra-hārīta, 1, 172, should come after **Kubhra**, 1, 162.

Kumala barhis, 1, 172, should be **Kulmala-barhis**.

Kuṣumbhaka, according to Egerton (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 31, 134), denotes 'poison-bag' in both passages of the *Rigveda*.

Kṛṣṇala, line 1 and note ⁴, read 'seed' for 'berry.'

Kraivya.—For 'on the **Parivakrā**' read 'at **Parivakrā**.'

Krośa.—In note ¹, for 'about two miles' read '1½ miles.' See Fleet, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1912, 237.

Grāma.—The phrase **Grāmin**, 'possessing a village,' occurs often in the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā* (ii. 1, 3, 2; 6, 7; 2, 8, 1; 11, 1; 3, 3, 5; 9, 2), usually in connexion with various rites for acquiring a village. Since in these cases repeated mention is made of obtaining pre-eminence over **Sajātas** and **Samānas**, 'equals,' it is probable that allowance must also be made for the control over his fellow-villagers which an ambitious man could obtain (e.g., by loans), and which might end by giving him the position of a great landlord, even without the intervention of the king.

Caṇḍātaka in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa* (v. 2, 1, 8) and the *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra* (xiv. 5, 3) denotes an undergarment worn by women.

Camū.—Oldenberg¹ considers that even in the dual the word denotes two vessels into which the Soma, often mixed with water in the **Kośa** and purified with the sieve, was poured, and that, in the plural, reference is made to these and other vessels into which the Soma was put at the various stages of the

¹ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 62, 459-470.

process. Kalaśa similarly denoted either one (sing.) or several (plur.) of the vessels, the dual not being used, since the dual of Camū was reserved for the two vessels *par excellence*. In the later ritual the Camūs are replaced by the Droṇa-Kalaśa and the Pūtabhṛt, which was, however, assimilated in form and material (being made of clay, not of wood) to the Ādhāvaniya, the later name of the Kośa. The main difficulty of this theory is that it is hard to explain why Kalaśa never occurs in the dual. Geldner² falls back on the older view that in Camū (dual) the two boards of the Soma press are meant.

² *R̥gveda, Glossar*, 60.

Cāṇḍāla, 1, 258, should come after Cākṣuṣa.

Jābāla.—For 'descendant of Jābāla' read 'descendant of Jabālā.'

Talava, 1, 302, should come after Tarya, 1, 301.

Dr̥ṣadvatī.—The identification of this river with the Ghaggar (Macdonell, *History of Sanskrit Literature*, 142) seems to be wrong. It is almost certainly the modern Chitang (which is the correct spelling according to Raverty, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 61, 422), or Chitrung (Oldham, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 25, 58; cf. the sketch map opposite p. 49). See *Sarasvatī*, 2, 435, note ⁴.

Devabhāga, is also mentioned in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (vi. 6, 2, 2) as having ruined the Śr̥ṇjayas by an error in the sacrifice, and as a contemporary of Vāsiṣṭha Sātahavya.

Nakṣatra.—In note ¹³⁷, 1, 424, supply 'of' before 'the criticisms made,' and in the following lines read '*Journal*' and '466.'

Niṣāda.—The Niṣādas, according to the Mahābhārata (iii. 10, 538), are situated beyond Vinaśana, the 'place of disappearance' of the *Sarasvatī*.

Nṛmedha.—For Sumedhas read Sumedha.

Paṭi, 1, 489, note 145, line 7, after 'ritual' delete 'of.'

Parāvṛj, 1, 493, headline, for '49,' read '493.'

Paṣṭhavāh in the later literature appears sometimes as **Praṣṭhavāh**: if Bloomfield's view¹ that **Praṣṭi** is from *pra* and *as*, 'be,' is correct, this may be the older form. Against this, however, is to be set the constant earlier tradition.² Macdonell³ connects the word with *ṣṣṭhavāh*, 'carrying on the back.'

¹ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 29, 78 et seq. | ² Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*, I, 235.

³ *Vedic Grammar*, p. 48.

Pratiṣṭhā.—For the succour of a fugitive offender may be compared the phrase in the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā* (vi. 5, 6, 3; 8, 4, 5), 'men do not deliver up even one deserving death (*vadhya*) who has come to them for protection (*praṇanna*).'
Cf. **Paridā**.

Pravarta.—The sense of 'ear-ornament' is justified by *Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra*, xix. 23, 11; 24, 10. *Cf.* *Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xiii. 31.

Praṣṭi is considered by Bloomfield¹ to refer to a horse yoked in front to guide the team, a sense clearly occurring in some places, and to be derived from *pra* and *as*, 'be,' as in **Upastī**. The word is usually² considered to be connected with *parśu*, 'rib.'

¹ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 29, 78 et seq. | 1, 230, 235; Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 43.

² Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*,

Balbūtha, 2, 64, should come after **Balbaja**, 2, 63.

Bāhika.—For the later traditions, see Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2², 482 et seq.; Grierson, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 66, 68, 73.

Brahmacarya.—The later rules are exhaustively given by Glaser, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 66, 1 et seq.

Bhaṅga-śravas is the form of a man's name found in the *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā* (xxxviii. 12) in the parallel to the passage of the *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka* (vi. 5, 2), which has **Bhaṅgyaśravas**.

Bhiṣaj, 2, 104, should be 1. **Bhiṣaj**.

Matya, 'harrow' or 'roller,' is found in the Brāhmaṇa portions of the Saṃhitās.¹ Sāyana² takes it as 'manure.'

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 6, 7, 4; | Brāhmaṇa, ii. 9, 2. Cf. *sumatitsaru*
Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxix. 4; Pañcaviṃśā | above, i. 334.

² On Taittiriya Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

Māya, 2, 155, should be **Māyā**.

Māsa, 2, 157, note ¹⁰, add: according to Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 1, 3, the new moon begins the month.

Yuga.—Tilak¹ has pressed this word into his theory of the reminiscence in the Vedas of an arctic home. He finds in it the sense of 'month,' interpreting the legend of **Dīrghatamas** (= the sun) as an allusion to the arctic summer of ten months, followed by a night of two, traces of which he thinks exist in the notices of the seasons. This theory is, however, most improbable, as is his explanation² of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ reference by the theory that it portrays the various stages of the life of the Āryans.

¹ *The Arctic Home in the Vedas*, 172-187. Cf. Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 30, 60.

² *Op. cit.*, 455.

³ vii. 15.

Yojana.—From the attribution of thirty Yojanas to the dawn in the Rigveda,¹ Tilak² has argued that the dawns of the arctic regions in the interglacial period must be meant. But the reference is apparently to the thirty dawns of the thirty days which constitute the Vedic month. See **Māsa**.

¹ i. 123, 8. Cf. vi. 59, 6, and the thirty dawns of Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 11, 1.

² *The Arctic Home in the Vedas*, 103-107.

Rakṣas in the early Vedic literature normally refers to demons, and is only metaphorically¹ applied to human foes. No definite tribe is meant.²

¹ Rv. iii. 30, 15-17; vii. 104, 1, 2; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2², 389 *et seq.*

² Cf. Grierson, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 66, 68.

Similarly **Piśācas** are not a tribe in Vedic literature, whatever they may be later.

Rājasūya.—Read 'victor' for 'victim' in line 12.

Lāhyāyana, 2, 232, should be **Lāhyāyani**, and the reference, iii. 3, 1, 2.

1. Varṣā-hū, 'frog' ('calling in the rains'), is one of the victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xxiv. 38).

2. Varṣā-hū ('produced in the rains') is the name¹ of a plant (*Boerhavia procumbens*) in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (iii. 4, 10, 3).

¹ The form seems to show *h* for *bh*, as in other cases given by Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*, I, 217b; *varṣā-* | *bhū* actually occurs in the same sense in post-Vedic Sanskrit.

Vaśā is frequently qualified by *anūbandhyā*¹ ('to be bound for slaughtering'); the economy of killing a barren cow probably tended to produce the sense of 'barren' in the word.

¹ E.g., Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 9, 7; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, x. 1.

Vāc.—Grierson, in his discussion¹ of the Paiśācī speech, holds that the passage cited as the speech of the Asuras in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, *he 'lavo* (= *he 'rayaḥ*),² can be regarded as in Paiśācī just as much as in Māgadhi, since the change of *r* to *l*, and of *y* to *v*, is found in Paiśācī also. Sten Konow,³ however, considers that Paiśācī was the speech used in the Vindhya region. It would be unwise, as a matter of fact, to lay stress on the phrase *he 'lavo*, because both the reading and the sense are by no means certain.³ But it should be noted that the easterners and the Asuras are elsewhere in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁴ connected: this tells against Dr. Grierson's view.

¹ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 66, 66, n. 1.

² *Op. cit.*, 64, 104 *et seq.*

³ It should be noted that the phrase cannot be genuine Prākṛit as it stands, for that would not give us *he 'lavo* *he 'lavaḥ*.

⁴ xiii. 8, 1, 5. Probably the view of

the earlier part of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iii. 2, 1, 23) would be the same, since its reputed author, Yājñavalkya, is connected in tradition with the East. Dr. Grierson's argument would have been stronger had the reference occurred in one of the Śaṇḍilya books

Vātāvata and Vātāvant, 2, 284, should be read for Vātavata and Vātayant.

Vāsas.—In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (ii. 2, 11, 4) *upādhāyya-pūrvaya*, as an epithet of Vāsas, appears to denote 'fringed (*citrānta*)' according to Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xix. 20, 2.

Viṣāṇakā, 2, 313, headline, for '31,' read '313.'

Vēhat occurs in conjunction with Vāsā in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā (xxxviii. 10), the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (iii. 11, 11), the Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā (xxi. 21), and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (ii. 6, 18, 4).

Vairiṇa, 2, 318, should be Viraṇa.

Vyat, 1, 523, should be Vyant.

Śamyā in the Brāhmaṇas¹ frequently denotes the wooden support on which the lower of the two millstones (Dṛṣad) is placed.

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 1, 1; | Sūtra, i. 7; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 1, 22; 2, 1, | xviii. 8, 12, etc.
16; v. 2, 3, 2; Baudhāyana Śrauta

Śyāmaiajayanta, 1, 185, should be Śyāmasujayanta.

Śruṣṭi (more correctly Śnuṣṭi) Āngirasa, 2, 397, should come on p. 403, before Śruṣṭigu; and Sukurīra before Sukeśin, 2, 453.

Samvatsara.—Tilak¹ argues that the Rīgveda² and the Atharvaveda³ contain signs of a dating by season and day, but neither of the passages adduced by him is at all probably so taken.

¹ *The Arctic Home in the Vedas*, 280-288.

² ii. 12, 11 (*catvāriṃśtyāṃ śaradi*).

³ xii. 3, 34 (*śaṣṭyāṃ śaratsu*; the plural, Tilak thinks, denotes 'every year').

Sāyakāyana, 1, 155, Sobhari, 1, 261, Saukarāyana, 1, 155, should be read for Sāyakāyana, Sobhari, and Saukarāyana respectively.

Several misprints are due to the loss of diacritical marks: thus for Ajya read Ājya, 2, 20; for Arcatka, Ārcatka, 2, 357; for Artava, Ārtava, 1, 63; for Apayā, Āpayā, 1, 218; for Amikṣā, Āmikṣā, 1, 250; for Aśuṃga, Āśuṃga, 2, 387; for Asandī, Āsandī, 2, 383; for Dirghatamas, Dīrghatamas, 1, 366; for Satapatha, Śatapatha, 1, 18, 34, 55, 67, 111, 119, 157, 242, 291, 371, 463, 516, 523; 2, 24, 80, 220, 221, 358, 362, 433; for Śrauta, Śrauta, 1, 18, 55, 281, 282, 373; 2, 34, 71, 281, 301; for Sāṅkhāyana, Śāṅkhāyana, 1, 257, 281, 400, 469; 2, 34, 87, 281, 383; for Sāṭyāyanaka, Śāṭyāyanaka, i. 407; for Sāvasāyana, Śāvasāyana, 2, 376.

I. SANSKRIT INDEX

When a word is given without a meaning, it is either clearly a patronymic or of doubtful signification.

1. Aṃśu, a man, i. 1
 2. Aṃśu, a teacher, i. 1
 Aṃsa, 'collar-bone,' ii. 359
 Aṃhasaspati, intercalary month, i. 1 ;
 ii. 262
 Akra, 'riding horse,' i. 3
 1. Akṣa, 'axle,' i. 3 ; ii. 201
 2. Akṣa, 'dice,' i. 2-5 ; ii. 193
 3. Akṣa, 'nut,' i. 3
 Akṣa, 'collar-bone,' ii. 361
 Akṣata, a disease, i. 5
 Akṣara, 'semivowel,' ii. 493
 Akṣāvapana, 'dice case,' i. 5
 Akṣāvāpa, 'thrower of dice,' ii. 200
 Akṣita, a disease, i. 5
 Akṣita, a number, i. 342, 343
 Akṣu, 'net,' i. 6, 230
 Agasti, a sage, i. 6
 Agastya, a sage, i. 6, 7
 Agāra, 'house,' i. 7
 Agohya, ii. 413
 Agnidagdha, 'burnt by fire,' i. 8 ;
 ii. 175
 Agnibhū Kāśyapa, a teacher, i. 9 ;
 ii. 366
 Agniśālā, 'fire hall,' i. 9, 10
 Agnidh, a priest, i. 112 ; ii. 31
 Agredadhus, 'husband of a younger
 sister,' i. 476
 Agredidhiṣu, 'wooer of a younger
 sister,' i. 360, 476
 Aghās (plural), a constellation, i. 10, 410
 Aghāśva, a serpent, i. 10
 Aṅka, a part of a chariot, i. 10
 Aṅkuśa, 'hook,' i. 61
 Aṅga, a people, i. 11 ; ii. 116
 Aṅga Vairocana, a king, i. 11
 Aṅgārāvakṣayaṇa, 'coal extinguisher,'
 i. 11, 102
 Aṅgiras, i. 11, 437. See also Aṅgirasa
 Aṅguli, a measure, ii. 511
 Aṅguṣṭha, a measure, i. 11
 Acyut, a priest, i. 12
 Achāvāka, a priest, i. 113 ; ii. 41
 1. Aja, 'goat,' i. 12
 2. Aja, a people, i. 12 ; ii. 110, 182
 Ajakāva, 'scorpion,' i. 12
 Ajagara, 'boa constrictor,' i. 12, 13, 511
 Ajamīdha, a priest, i. 13
 Ajaśrngī, 'goat's horn,' i. 13
 Ajātaśatru, a king, i. 13, 117, 206, 373 ;
 ii. 87
 Ajina, 'goatskin,' i. 14 ; ii. 343
 Ajira, a snake priest, i. 14
 Ajīgarta Sauyavasi, a priest, i. 14 ; ii.
 481
 Ajñātayakṣma, 'unknown sickness,'
 i. 13, 14 ; ii. 183
 Ajyeyatā, 'inviolability,' i. 14 ; ii. 82
 Añcin Mauna, a priest, i. 14 ; ii. 181
 Aṇu, 'millet,' i. 14, 39
 Aṇḍaja, 'egg-born,' ii. 69
 Atithi, 'guest,' i. 14, 15 ; ii. 145
 Atithigva, a king, i. 15, 161, 316, 543 ;
 ii. 145
 Atidhanvan Saunaka, a teacher, i. 15,
 85 ; ii. 396
 Atiṣkadvarī, 'prostitute,' i. 396, 481
 Atitvarī, 'prostitute,' i. 396, 481
 Atrṇāda, 'calf,' i. 16
 1. Atka, 'garment,' i. 16 ; ii. 292, 478
 2. Atka, 'coat of mail' (?), i. 16

Atya, 'runner,' i. 42
 Atyamhas Āruṇi, a teacher, i. 16, 380
 Atyarāti Jñānaptapi, a warrior, i. 16;
 ii. 444
 Atri, a priest, i. 17; ii. 378, 425, 466.
 See also Ātreya
 Atharī, 'lance point,' i. 17
 Atharvan, a priest, i. 17, 18
 Atharvāṅgirasah, 'Atharvaveda,' i. 18
 Atharvāṇah, 'Atharvaveda,' i. 18
 Adṛṣṭa, 'vermin,' i. 19
 Admasad, 'fly,' i. 19
 Adri, 'sling stone' (?), i. 19
 Adhikarpin, 'dicer,' i. 3
 Adhidevana, 'dicing place,' i. 19, 375
 Adhirāja, 'overlord,' i. 19, 120
 Adhivāsa, 'upper garment,' i. 20
 Adhiṣaṇa, 'pressing board,' i. 20; ii.
 476
 Adhyakṣa, 'assessor,' i. 392
 Adhyāṇḍā, a plant, i. 20
 Adhriḡu, a man, i. 21
 Adhvaryu, a priest, i. 112; ii. 31
 Advaryus, five, i. 21
 Anagnidagdha, 'not cremated,' i. 8; ii.
 175
 Anaghās (plur.), a constellation, i. 416
 Anadvāḥ, 'draught ox,' i. 21; ii. 203
 Ananta, a number, i. 343
 Anas, 'wagon,' i. 21, 22; ii. 201
 Anās, 'noseless,' i. 22, 347, 348
 Anitabhā, a river, i. 22; ii. 209, 434
 Anīka, 'point' (of an arrow), i. 81, 324
 Anu, a people, i. 22, 170, 315, 385, 467,
 514; ii. 11
 Anukṣattr, 'attendant,' i. 22
 Anucara, 'attendant,' i. 23
 Anuchāda, 'warp,' i. 298
 Anurādhā or Anurādhās (plur.), a con-
 stellation, i. 413, 417
 Anuvaktṛ Satya Sātyakīrta, a teacher,
 i. 23
 Anuvatsara, 'year,' ii. 412
 Anuvyākhyāna, 'explanatory text,' i. 23
 Anuśāsana, a form of literature, i. 23
 Anuśikha, a snake priest, i. 23; ii. 377
 Anūka, 'vertebral column,' ii. 359
 Anta, the number 100,000,000,000, i. 342
 Antasthā, 'semivowel,' ii. 493
 Antevāsin, 'pupil,' i. 23
 Antya, a number, i. 343

Andhra, a people, i. 23, 24; ii. 8, 354
 Anyataḥplakṣā, a lake, i. 24; ii. 364
 Anyatodant, a class of animals, i. 98, 510
 Anyavāpa 'cuckoo,' i. 24
 Anyedyub, *quotidianus*, i. 294
 Anvākhyāna, 'supplementary narra-
 tive,' i. 23, 24
 Apagara, a priest, ii. 89
 Apacit, a disease, i. 24
 Apabharaṅīs (plur.), a constellation, i.
 413, 419
 Aparuddha, 'banished,' ii. 211
 Apaśraya, 'support' (?), i. 25, 95
 Apaskadvārī, 'procuress of abortion,'
 i. 396, 481
 Apaskambha, a part of the arrow, i. 25
 Apācyas, 'westerners,' i. 25
 Apāna, 'inspiration,' i. 25, 86; ii. 47, 48
 Apāmārga, a plant (*Achyranthes aspera*).
 i. 25, 26, 538
 Apālamba, 'brake,' i. 26
 Apāṣṭha, 'arrow-barb,' i. 26
 Abhivānyavatsā, 'cow with a calf to
 which she has to be won over,' i. 452
 Apīśarvara, 'late midday,' i. 49
 Apī, a man (?), i. 26
 Apūpa, 'cake,' i. 26
 Apnavāna, a sage, i. 26
 Apnasvatī, 'fertile' (of fields), i. 99
 Apratiratha, a mythical sage, i. 27
 Apvā, dysentery, i. 27
 Apsas, a part of the chariot, i. 27
 Abhayada (?), a man, ii. 94
 Abhikrośaka, 'herald,' i. 27
 Abhigara, a priest, ii. 89
 Abhijit, a constellation, i. 410, 411, 413,
 418
 Abhicāra, 'witchcraft,' i. 18
 Abhipitva, 'evening,' i. 49
 Abhipratārin Kākṣaseni, a prince, i. 27,
 146, 373; ii. 396
 Abhipraśnin, 'defendant' (?), i. 28, 393;
 ii. 42
 Abhibhū, a throw in dicing, i. 3
 Abhivānyavatsā, Abhivānyā, 'cow
 with a calf to which she has to be
 won over,' i. 452
 Abhiśrī, 'admixture,' i. 28; ii. 478
 Abhiṣaṇī, (water) 'used in pres-
 sing,' i. 28
 Abhiṣeka, 'royal consecration,' i. 28

- Abhiśu, 'reins,' i. 29
 Abhyagni Aitaśāyana, a priest, i. 29
 Abhyāvartin Cāyamāna, a king, i. 29, 380, 518, 521
 Abhrayanti, a star, i. 414
 Abhrātaraḥ, 'brotherless,' i. 30, 113, 486; ii. 496
 Abbri, 'spade,' i. 30
 Amatra, 'Soma vessel,' i. 30
 Amalā, a plant (*Emblīca officinalis*), i. 30
 Amājur, 'growing old at home,' i. 30
 Amāvārya Śāṇḍilyāyana, a teacher, i. 31
 Amāvāsyā, 'new moon day,' ii. 156
 Amitratapana Suśmīṇa Śaibya, a prince, i. 17; ii. 387, 394
 Amūlā, a plant (*Methonica superba*), i. 31
 Ambarīṣa, a prince, i. 31; ii. 289, 459
 Ambā, a star, i. 414
 Aya, 'throw,' i. 3
 Ayava, dark half of the month, ii. 162
 Ayas, 'metal,' i. 31, 32; ii. 398
 Ayasthūṇa, a sacrificer, i. 32; ii. 396
 Ayāsyā Āṅgīrasa, a mythical sage, i. 32, 33, 489
 Ayuta 'ten thousand,' i. 342; ii. 192
 Ayogū, 'unchaste woman,' i. 33
 Ara, 'spoke,' ii. 201
 Araṭu, a plant (*Colosanthus Indica*), i. 33; ii. 201
 Araṇi, 'firestick,' ii. 355, 511
 Araṇya, 'forest,' i. 33
 Araṇi, 'fire stick,' ii. 355, 511
 Aratni, 'ell,' i. 34; ii. 339, 512
 Aratni, 'barrier' (?), i. 54
 Arājatā, 'anarchy,' ii. 215
 Arājānaḥ, 'not princes,' i. 34
 Arāṭakī, a plant, i. 13, 34
 Arāḍa Dātreyā Śaunaka, a teacher, i. 34; ii. 393
 Aritr, 'rower,' i. 34
 Aritra, 'oar,' i. 34, 461
 Ariṇḍama Sanaśruta, a king, i. 35; ii. 422
 Arimejaya, a snake priest, i. 35
 Aruṇa Āṭa, a snake priest, i. 35
 Aruṇa Aupaveśi Gautama, a teacher, i. 35
 1. Arundhati, a plant, i. 35, 531
 2. Arundhati, a star, i. 35
 Arka, a tree (*Calotropis gigantea*), i. 36; ii. 512
 Argala, 'wooden pin,' i. 36
 Argala Kāhoḍi, a teacher, i. 36
 Arcanānas, a priest, i. 36; ii. 400
 Arcant, a seer (?), i. 36
 Arcā, 'honour,' ii. 82
 Arjuna, a man (?), i. 251
 Arjuni (du.), a constellation, i. 36, 410, 416
 Arṇa, a prince, i. 261; ii. 185, 433
 Arḍha, 'half,' i. 343
 Arbuda, a snake priest, i. 37
 Arbuda, 'ten millions,' i. 342
 Arya, i. 37
 Aryaman, 'bride-wooer,' i. 482
 Aryamaṇaḥ Panthā, 'milky way,' i. 37
 Aryala, a priest, i. 38
 Arvant, 'swift' (horse), i. 42
 Arśas, 'haemorrhoids,' i. 38, 514
 Alaja, a bird, i. 38
 Alaji, an eye disease, i. 38
 Alamma Pārijānata, a sage, i. 38
 Alasālā, a grain-creeper, i. 38
 Alāṇḍu, a worm, i. 38
 Alāpu, 'bottle gourd,' i. 38
 Alābu, 'bottle gourd' (*Lagenaria vulgaris*), i. 38
 Alāyya, a man (?), i. 38, 39
 Alīklava, a carrion bird, i. 39
 Alina, a people, i. 39, 320; ii. 99, 313, 381
 Alīkayu Vācaspatya, a teacher, i. 39; ii. 29.
 Algaṇḍu, a worm, i. 38
 Alpaśāyu, an insect, i. 39
 Avakā, a plant (*Blyxa octandra*), i. 39
 Avata, 'well,' i. 39, 40, 385
 Avatokā, 'having a miscarriage,' i. 487 (note 133)
 Avatsāra Prāsraṇa, a seer, i. 40; ii. 52
 Avadhyatā, 'freedom from being killed,' ii. 82
 Avasa, 'drag,' i. 40
 Avasū, 'having a miscarriage,' i. 487 (note 133)
 Avaskava, a worm, i. 40
 Avi, 'sheep,' i. 40, 41
 Avīratā, 'sonlessness,' i. 487
 Aśani, 'sling-stone,' i. 41
 Aśmagandhā, a plant (*Physalis flexuosa*), i. 41

Aśreṣās or Aśleṣās (plur.), a constellation, i. 413, 416

Aśva, 'horse,' i. 42, 43

Aśvagandhā, a plant (*Physalis flexuosa*), i. 41

Aśvadāvan, a prince (?), i. 44

Aśvatara, fem. Aśvatari, 'mule,' i. 43

1. Aśvattha, a tree (*Ficus religiosa*), i. 35, 43, 44, 87, 462, 500

2. Aśvattha, a prince, i. 17, 42; ii. 44

Aśvapa, Aśvapati, 'groom,' i. 43

Aśvapati Kaikeya, a prince, i. 35, 44, 206, 391; ii. 69, 87

Aśvapāla, 'groom,' i. 43

Aśvamedha, a prince, i. 44, 543; ii. 10

Aśvayujau (du.), a constellation, i. 413, 419

Aśvala, a priest, i. 44, 190

Aśvavāra, Aśvavāla, a reed (*Saccharum spontaneum*), i. 44, 45

Aśvasādin, 'horse rider,' ii. 444

Aśvasūkti, a seer, i. 45

Aśvājani, 'whip,' i. 43

Aśvābhidhāni, 'halter,' i. 43

Aśvini or Aśvinyau, a constellation, i. 413, 419

Aśāḍha Uttara Pārāśarya, a teacher, i. 45, 519; ii. 301

Aśāḍha Kaiśin a priest, i. 45

Aśādhās (plur.), a constellation, i. 413, 418

Aśāḍhi Sauśromateya, a man, i. 45, 70; ii. 482

Aṣṭaka, a man, i. 45

Aṣṭakā, 'eighth day,' i. 119, 426; ii. 157

Aṣṭakarnī, 'having the figure 8 marked on the ears' (?), i. 45, 46, 344

Aṣṭādamaṣṭra Vairūpa, a seer of Sāmāns, i. 46; ii. 332

Aṣṭāprūḍ, ii. 174, 505

Aṣṭrā, 'goad,' i. 46; ii. 451

Aṣṭhivānt, 'knee-cap,' ii. 358

Asamāti Rathaprausṭha, a prince, i. 46, 47, 75, 158; ii. 5, 6, 164

Asi, 'sword,' i. 47

Asiknī, a river, i. 47; ii. 382

1. Asita, a snake, i. 47

2. Asita, a sage, i. 47, 48; ii. 317; with the patronymic Daivala, i. 380; Dhānva, i. 399

3. Asita Vārṣagaṇa, a teacher, i. 48; ii. 66, 289

Asitamrga, a priestly family, i. 48; ii. 89, 107, 262

Asidhārā, 'sheath,' i. 47

Asuravidyā, 'magic,' i. 48

Asurbinda, i. 48. See also Kusurubindu

Astr, 'archer,' i. 48

Ahan, 'day,' i. 48-50

Abalyā Maitreyī, a mythical woman, i. 50

Ahi, 'snake,' i. 50, 51

Ahinā Aśvatthya, a sage, i. 51, 69

Ākuli, a priest, i. 47; ii. 456

Āktākṣya, a teacher, i. 51

Ākramaṇa, 'steps,' i. 51

Ākhu, 'mole' or 'mouse,' i. 52

Ākhyāna, 'tale,' i. 52, 520, 521

Ākhyāyikā, 'tale' (?), i. 52

Āgasti, i. 372

Āgastya, a teacher, i. 52

Āgnivesī Śatri, a prince, i. 53; ii. 352

Āgnivesya, name of several teachers, i. 53

Āgrahāyana, a month, i. 426

Āgnidhra, a priest, ii. 89

Āghāṇi, a musical instrument, i. 53

Āṅgīrasa, a common patronymic, i. 18,

32, 53, 85, 137, 140, 142, 184, 198,

265, 310, 311, 339, 355, 438; ii. 3, 71,

224, 300, 336, 382, 384, 397, 414, 455,

461, 499, 500.

Ājakeśin, a family, i. 53

Ājadviṣa, ii. 60

Ājani, 'goad,' i. 53

Ājātaśatraya, i. 88, 153; ii. 94

Ājaneya Aitaśāyana, pl., a family of priests, i. 29

Āji, 'race,' i. 53, 55

Ājisṛt, 'institutor of a race,' i. 54

Ājigarti, i. 55; ii. 385

Ājya, 'melted butter,' i. 250, 437; ii. 20, 491

Āñjana, 'ointment,' i. 55; ii. 186

Āñjasa, ii. 62

Āṇa Aruṇa, a snake priest, i. 35

Āṇikī, a woman, i. 55

Āṇāra, i. 55, 491. See Para.

Āḍambara, 'drum,' i. 55; ii. 230

Āḍambarāghāta, 'drummer,' i. 55

Āṇi, 'protruding axle end' or 'linch-pin,' i. 56, 401; ii. 221
 Āṇḍaja, 'egg-born,' i. 278
 Āṇḍika, a plant, i. 56
 Ātā (pl.), 'antæ,' i. 56
 Āti, 'jay' (?), i. 56, 57
 Ātithigva Indrota, i. 78
 Ātreya, a common patronymic, i. 11, 57, 85, 131; ii. 3
 Ātreya, i. 57
 Ātreyaiputra, a teacher, i. 57, 148, 241
 Ātharvaṇa, a common patronymic, i. 18, 57, 137, 339; ii. 106
 Ādarśa, mountains, ii. 126
 Ādarśa, 'mirror,' i. 58
 Ādāyin, 'recipient of gifts,' ii. 82
 Ādāra, a plant, i. 58
 Ādinavadarśa, 'dicer,' i. 3
 Ādhāna, 'bridle,' ii. 512
 Ādhipatya, 'supreme power,' ii. 221
 Ānandaja Cāndhanāyana, a teacher, i. 58, 260; ii. 100
 Ārabhimlāta, a teacher, i. 58; ii. 371, 372
 Ānava, 'Anu prince,' i. 22
 Ānūka, 'ornament' (?), i. 58
 Ānūpa Vadhryaśva, a seer, ii. 240
 Ānda, 'fisherman,' ii. 173
 Āpayā, a river, i. 58, 167, 169, 218, 374, 377, 512; ii. 95
 Āpāyin, 'drinker of the offering,' ii. 82
 Ābayu, 'mustard plant,' i. 59
 Ābhīpratāriṇa, i. 59; ii. 320
 Ābhūti Tvāṣṭra, a mythical sage, i. 33, 59, 334
 Āmalaka, 'myrobalan fruit,' i. 59
 Āmikṣā, 'clotted curds,' i. 59, 338; ii. 104
 Āmba, a grain, i. 59
 Āmbaṣṭhya, a king, i. 59, 445
 Āyatana, 'sanctuary,' i. 60
 Āyavasa, a king (?), i. 60, 438
 Ayasī, 'made of iron' (fort), i. 356
 Āyu, a prince, i. 15, 60, 363
 Āyuta, 'butter,' i. 250, 437
 Āyudha, 'weapon,' i. 60, 61; ii. 417
 Āyuṣya, 'spell for long life,' i. 367
 Āyogava, a king, i. 61, 67; ii. 135
 Āraṅgara, 'bee,' i. 61
 Āraṇya, 'wild' (of animals), i. 510
 Ārā, 'awl,' i. 61
 Ārāḍhi, i. 61; ii. 480

Āruṇa, i. 62
 Āruṇi, a common patronymic, i. 16, 35, 62, 261, 356, 423; ii. 47, 87
 Āruṇeya, i. 62
 Ārkṣa, i. 62
 Ārkṣākāyaṇa Galūnasa, i. 222
 Ārcatka, ii. 357
 Ārjika, a people, i. 62, 63; ii. 478
 Ārjikiya, a people, i. 62, 63; ii. 478
 Ārjikiyā, a river, i. 62, 63; ii. 478
 Ārjuneya, i. 63
 Ārtanā, 'waste' (field), i. 99
 Ārtabhāga Jāratkārava, i. 63, 287
 Ārtabhāgiputra, a teacher, i. 63
 Ārtava, 'seasons,' i. 63
 Ārti, 'end of bow,' i. 64, 389
 Ārdra, a constellation, i. 413, 416
 1. Ārya, i. 64-65, 96; ii. 155
 Āryāvarta, a country, ii. 125, 126
 Ārṣṭiṣeṇa Devāpi, i. 66, 192, 377, 378; ii. 353
 Āla, 'weed,' i. 66
 Ālambāyaniputra, a teacher, i. 66; ii. 442
 Ālambiputra, a teacher, i. 66, 194; ii. 442
 Ālāktā, 'poisoned' (arrow), i. 81
 Āligi, a serpent, i. 66
 Āllakeya, ii. 506
 Āvasatha, 'dwelling,' i. 66
 Āvasāyin, 'dwelling everywhere,' ii. 82
 Āvika, 'wool,' i. 67
 Āvikṣita Marutta, a king, i. 67; ii. 135
 Āśarika, a disease, i. 67, 268
 Āśir, 'admixture,' i. 67
 Āśiṣa, a serpent, i. 67
 Āśu, 'horse,' i. 67
 Āśuṃga, an animal, i. 68
 Āśrama, 'stage of life,' i. 68, 69
 Āśreṣās or Āśleṣās (plur.), a constellation, i. 413, 416
 Āśvaghna, a prince, i. 69
 Āśvatarāśvi, i. 69
 Āśvatthya, i. 51, 69
 Āśvamedha, a prince, i. 69
 Āśvayuja, a month, i. 420
 Āśvalāyana, a teacher, i. 190
 Āśvavāla, 'made of horse-tail grass,' i. 69
 Āśvasūkti, a seer of Sāmāns, i. 69
 Āśvina, Āśvina, 'day's journey,' i. 70
 Āśāḍha, a month, i. 420

Āśādhī Sauśromateya, a sacrificer, i. 70
 Āśtrā, 'goad,' i. 70
 Āśtrī, 'fireplace,' i. 70
 Āsaṅga Plāyogi, a king, i. 70, 71; ii. 56
 Āsandī, 'seat,' i. 71, 72; ii. 214
 Āsandivant, a city, i. 72; ii. 214
 Āsamātya, ii. 94
 Āsāda, 'seat,' i. 71, 72
 Āsurāyaṇa, a teacher, i. 72; ii. 51, 101, 191
 Āsuri, a teacher, i. 72, 73, 127
 Āsurivāsin, a teacher, i. 73; ii. 51
 Āsecana, 'vessel,' i. 73; ii. 195
 Āskanda, a throw in dicing, i. 3
 Āstarāṇa, 'cushion,' i. 71, 73
 Āstrabudhna, a man, i. 73
 Āsthātr, 'warrior,' i. 73
 Āsrāva, diarrhoea (?), i. 74
 Āhanasyā (plur.), a part of the Atharvaveda, i. 74
 Āhāva, 'bucket,' i. 40, 74
 Āhrta Haitanāmana, a man, ii. 508
 Ābneya Śauca, a teacher, i. 74, 395
 Ikṣu, 'sugar-cane,' i. 46, 74
 Ikṣvāku, a family, i. 75, 391, 542
 1. Iṭa, 'reed work,' i. 75
 2. Iṭa, a seer, i. 75
 Iṭant Kāvya, a sage, i. 76
 Itihāsa, 'narrative,' i. 24, 76-78, 540; ii. 512
 Idāni, period of time, i. 50
 Idāvatsara, 'year,' ii. 412
 Iduvatsara, 'year,' ii. 412
 Idvatsara, 'year,' ii. 412
 Indragopa, 'cochineal insect,' i. 78
 Indradyumna Bhāllaveya Vaiyāghrapadya, a teacher, i. 78; ii. 103, 330
 Indrabhū Kāśyapa, a teacher, i. 78
 Indrasenā, a woman (?), ii. 167
 Invakā or Invagā, a constellation. i. 415, 416
 1. Indrota Ātithigva, a prince, i. 15, 78
 2. Indrota Daivāpa Śaunaka, a priest, i. 78, 79, 373, 381
 1. Ibha, 'retainer,' i. 79
 2. Ibha, a man, i. 79
 Ibhya, 'retainer' (?), i. 80
 Irīṇa, 'dicing place,' i. 5, 80
 Irīṇa, 'cleft in the ground,' i. 80
 Ilībīsa, a Dāsa, i. 358

Iṣ or Iṣa, a month, ii. 161
 Iṣa Śyāvāśvi, a teacher, i. 81, 242
 Iṣikā, 'stalk of reed grass,' i. 81
 Iṣu, 'arrow,' i. 81
 Iṣu Trikāṇḍā, 'Orion's girdle,' i. 82, 415
 Iṣukṛt, 'quiver' (?), i. 82
 Iṣudhanva, 'bow and arrow,' i. 389
 Iṣudhi, 'quiver,' i. 82
 Iṣā, 'pole,' i. 82, 202
 Ukṣan, 'ox,' i. 83, 231
 Ukṣaṇyāyana, a prince, i. 83; ii. 498
 Ukṣṇo randhra Kāvya, a seer, i. 83; ii. 207
 Ukhā, 'cooking pot,' i. 83
 Ugra, 'police-officer' (?), i. 83; ii. 34
 Ugradeva Rājani, a man, i. 83; ii. 197, 216
 Ugrasena, a prince, i. 84, 520
 Uccaiḥśravas Kaupayeya, a king, i. 84, 187
 Uccchīrṣaka, 'cushion,' i. 84
 Uchlaka, 'metatarsus,' ii. 358
 Uttara Āśādhī Pārāśarya, a teacher, i. 45, 519; ii. 301
 Uttara Kuru, a people, i. 16, 84, 168; ii. 123, 304, 503
 Uttara Madra, a people, i. 84; ii. 123, 304, 503
 Uttarāyaṇa, 'northern journey,' i. 529; ii. 467
 Uttāna Āṅgirasa, a teacher, i. 85
 Udaṅka Śaulbāyana, a teacher, i. 85; ii. 396
 Udañc, 'northern,' i. 23
 Udañcana, 'bucket,' i. 85
 Udamaya Ātreya, a Purohita, i. 11, 85; ii. 53
 Udara, 'abdominal portion of spine,' ii. 361
 Udara Śāṇḍilya, a teacher, i. 85
 Udala Vaiśvāmitra, a seer, i. 85
 Udāja, 'booty,' i. 86; ii. 212, 418
 Udāna, 'breath,' i. 86; ii. 47
 Udāntya, 'outcast,' i. 23
 Udīcyā, 'northerner,' i. 86, 87
 Udumbara, a tree (*Ficus glomerata*), i. 71, 87
 Udaudana, 'water-mess,' i. 124
 Udgātr, a priest, i. 113

Uddālaka Āruṇi, a teacher, i. 35, 86-89 ;
 ii. 40, 54, 87, 94, 189, 458
 Uddālakāyana, a teacher, i. 89, 227
 Uddhi, 'seat,' i. 89
 Udbhijja, 'shoot-born,' i. 278 ; ii. 69
 Udra, 'otter,' i. 89
 Udvatsara, 'year,' ii. 412
 Unnetṛ, a priest, i. 113 ; ii. 89
 Upaketu, a man, i. 89
 Upakosala Kāmalāyana, a teacher, i.
 89, 149
 Upakvāsa, an insect, i. 90
 Upagu Sauśravasa, a Purohita, i. 90,
 162 ; ii. 6, 460, 482
 Upacit, a disease, i. 90
 Upajihvikā, Upajikā, Upadikā, 'ant,' i. 90
 Upadhāna, 'cushion,' i. 71, 90
 Upanayana, 'initiation,' ii. 75
 Upaniṣad, i. 91, 192
 Upapati, 'gallant,' i. 92
 Upabarhaṇa, 'pillow,' i. 71, 92
 Upamanthanī, 'churning stick,' i. 92
 Upamanyu, a man (?), i. 92
 Upamaśravasa, a king, i. 84, 93, 327 ;
 ii. 6, 165
 Upamit, 'pillar,' i. 93, 230 ; ii. 31
 Upara, 'stone,' i. 93, 94
 Upalaprakṣiṇī, 'female miller,' i. 94 ;
 ii. 91
 Upalā, 'mills-one,' i. 94, 374
 Upavaktṛ, a priest, i. 112 ; ii. 41
 Upavāka, a grain (*Wrightia anti-*
dysenterica), i. 94, 95, 138
 Upavāsana, 'coverlet,' i. 71
 Upaveśi, a teacher, i. 95
 Upaśraya, 'support,' i. 71, 95
 Upaśrī, 'support,' i. 95
 Upaśvasa, 'bellows,' i. 384
 Upastaraṇa, 'coverlet,' i. 73, 95
 Upasti, 'dependent,' i. 96 ; ii. 515
 Upastuta, a sage, i. 97 ; ii. 324, 378
 Upahvara, 'body of a chariot,' i. 97
 Upādhāyapūrvaya, 'fringed,' ii. 517
 Upānasa, 'body of a wagon,' i. 97
 Upānah, 'sandal,' i. 97 ; ii. 344
 Upāvi Jānaśruteya, a teacher, i. 97, 283
 Upoditi Gaupāleya, a seer, i. 97, 241
 Ubhayam-antareṇa, Krama Pāṭha, ii.
 494
 Ubhayādant, a class of animals, i. 97,
 98, 510 ; ii. 21

Ubhayadyuh, a species of fever, i. 294
 Uman (?), 'strap,' i. 334
 Uras, 'breast bone,' ii. 359
 Urā, 'sheep,' i. 98
 Urukakṣa, a man, i. 99
 Urukṣaya, a family of priests, i. 99
 Uruñjirā, a river, i. 99 ; ii. 301
 Urvarā, 'field,' i. 99
 Urvaśi, a nymph, ii. 3
 Urvārū, Urvārūka, 'cucumber,' i. 101 ;
 ii. 289
 Ula, 'jackal,' i. 101 ; ii. 289
 Ula Vārṣṇivṛddha, a teacher, i. 101
 Ulapa, a grass, i. 101
 Ulukya Jānaśruteya, a teacher, i. 101,
 283
 Ulūka, 'owl,' i. 102
 Ulūkhala, 'mortar,' i. 102
 Ulkā, 'meteor,' i. 102
 Ulkuṣī, 'meteor,' i. 102
 Ulmuka, 'firebrand,' i. 102
 Ulmukāvakṣayaṇa, 'tongs' (?), i. 102
 Uśanas Kāvya, a mythical sage, i. 103,
 153, 438
 Uśanā, a plant, i. 103
 Uśij, a slave woman, i. 132, 366, 444
 Uśīnara, a people, i. 103, 444 ; ii. 126,
 273, 380
 Uṣa, 'salt ground,' i. 104, 107
 Uṣas, 'dawn,' i. 381
 Uṣasta or Uṣasti Cākṛāyana, a teacher,
 i. 104
 Uṣasti, a man, i. 55
 Uṣṭi, Uṣṭra, 'camel,' i. 104
 Uṣṇihā, 'cervical vertebræ,' ii. 359
 Uṣṇīṣa, 'turban,' i. 104 ; ii. 343
 Uṣyala, a part of a couch, i. 104
 Uśra, Uśrika, Uśriya, 'bull,' Uśrā,
 Uśriyā, 'cow,' i. 105
 Ūrj or Ūrja, a month, ii. 161
 Ūrjayant Aupamanyava, a teacher, i.
 105 ; ii. 460
 Ūrjayanti, a place (?), i. 105, 446
 Ūrjavya, a man (?), i. 105
 Ūrṇanābhi, Ūrṇavābhi, 'spider,' i. 105
 Ūrṇā, wool, i. 106
 Ūrṇāvati, 'sheep,' i. 41, 106
 Ūrṇāvati, a river (?), i. 106
 Ūrṇāvant, 'spider,' i. 105
 Ūrdara, 'garner,' i. 106, 107

Ūla, 'jackal,' i. 107

Ūṣa, 'sait ground,' i. 107

Ūṣman, 'sibilant,' ii. 493

1. Rkṣa, 'bear,' i. 107

2. Rkṣa, a man, i. 107, 543

Rkṣākā, i. 107

Rkṣika, a demon (?), i. 100

Rgveda, i. 108

Rjipya, 'flying upwards,' ii. 401

Rjīśvan, a man, i. 108, 532; ii. 329

Rjīṣa, 'residue,' ii. 478

Rjūnas, a sacrificer, i. 108

Rjraśva, a prince, i. 31, 41, 108, 109, 526; ii. 105, 289

Rṇa, 'debt,' i. 109, 110

Rṇamcaya, a prince, i. 110; ii. 60, 225

Rtu, 'season,' i. 110, 111

Rtuparna, a prince, i. 112; ii. 93, 354, 455

Rtvij, 'priest,' i. 112-115

Rśya, 'stag,' i. 115; ii. 173

Rśyada, 'pit for deer,' i. 115; ii. 173

Rśyaśrṅga. See Rśyaśrṅga

1. Rṣabha, 'bull,' i. 115

3. Rṣabha, a man, i. 115

2. Rṣabha Yājñatura, a king, i. 115; ii. 189, 408

Rṣi, 'seer,' i. 115-117

Rṣis, seven, i. 117, 118

Rṣi, 'spear,' i. 118

Rṣiṣeṇa, a prince, i. 118

Rśyaśrṅga Kāśyapa, a sage, i. 118, 376; ii. 189, 302

Ekadyū, a poet, i. 118

Ekayāvan Gāṁdama or Kāṁdama, a man, i. 118, 226; ii. 325

Ekarāj, 'monarch,' i. 119

Ekaśapha, 'whole-hoofed,' i. 510

Ekāyana, 'doctrine of unity,' i. 119

Ekāṣṭakā, a period of the year, i. 119, 426; ii. 157

Ejataka, an insect, i. 119

Eḍaka, a kind of ram, i. 106, 119

Enī, 'antelope,' i. 120

Eta, 'deer,' i. 120

Etarhi, period of time, i. 50

1. Etaśa, a man (?), i. 120

2. Etaśa, a sage, i. 120

Edidiṣuḥpati (?), i. 120, 121, 476

Eraṇḍa, 'castor-oil plant,' i. 121

Evāvada, a poet, i. 121

Aikādaśākṣa Mānutantavya, a king, i. 121; ii. 153

Aikṣvāka, i. 121; ii. 93, 499, 512

Aiḷa, ii. 3

Aitareya Mahidāsa, a sage, i. 121, 122; ii. 101, 144

Aitaśa, Aitaśāyana, teachers, i. 29, 122; ii. 109, 167

Aitaśapralāpa, i. 122; ii. 39, 167

Aitaśāyana Abhyagni, a priest, i. 29

Aitaśāyanas Ājāneyas, priests, i. 29

Aitihāsikas, 'tellers of legends,' i. 77, 122

Aindrota Dṛti Śaunaka, a teacher, i. 34, 373

Aibhāvata, i. 122; ii. 33

Airāvata Dhṛtarāṣṭra, a demon, i. 122, 403

Ailūṣa Kavaśa, a priest, i. 93, 143

Aiśāvira, a priestly family, i. 123; ii. 89

Aiśumata Trāta, a teacher, i. 123, 328

Ogaṇa, i. 123

Otu, 'woof,' i. 123, 124, 299

Odana, 'mess,' i. 124

Opaśa, 'plait' (?), i. 124, 125

Oṣadhi, 'plants,' i. 125, 126, 502

Aukṣa, 'bull's grease,' i. 126

Aukṣagandhi, a plant, i. 126

Augrasainya Yuddhāṁśrauṣṭi, a king, i. 126; ii. 194

Auccāmanyava, i. 227

Audanya or Audanyava Muṇḍibha, a sage, i. 126; ii. 166

Audamaya, i. 126; and see Udamaya

Audavāhi, a teacher, i. 127

Audumbarāyaṇa, a grammarian, i. 127

Auddālaki Kusurubinda, a teacher, i. 48, 127; ii. 54

Audbhāri Kḥaṇḍika, a teacher, i. 127, 213

Aupacandhani or Aupajandhani, a teacher, i. 72, 127, 332

Aupatasvini, i. 127; ii. 222

Aupamanyava, a common patronymic, i. 84, 105, 127, 149; ii. 45, 46, 100

Aupamanyaviputra, a teacher, i. 127

Aupara Daṇḍa, a man, i. 128, 338

Aupaveśi Aruṇa Gautama, a teacher, i. 35, 128

Aupasvatīputra, a teacher, i. 128, 519
 Aupāvi Jānaśruteya, a sacrificer, i. 128, 283
 Aupoditi Gaupālāyana, i. 128, 241 ;
 Tumiñja, i. 128, 313
 Aupoditeya Tumiñja, i. 128, 313
 Aurnavābha, a teacher, i. 128, 129
 Aurava Kutsa, a king, i. 90, 162
 Aurva, a family, i. 29, 129
 Aulāna Śaṃtanu, a man, i. 129, 378
 Aulūṇḍya Supratita, a teacher, i. 129, ii. 4, 6
 Auśija, i. 130, 131, 132, 367
 Auśīrākṣi Sāti, a teacher, i. 130 ; ii. 443
 Kaukthasta, a man, i. 190
 1. Kaṃsa, 'pot,' i. 130 ; ii. 458
 2. Kaṃsa (not Kaṁṣa) Vāraki or Vārakya, a teacher, i. 131, 277 ; ii. 54, 512
 Kakara, a bird, i. 130
 Kakāṇikā, 'facial bone,' ii. 359
 Kakuṭha, an animal (?), i. 130
 Kakuha, a part of the chariot, (?), i. 131
 Kakkāṭa, 'crab,' i. 131
 Kakṣa, 'armpit,' ii. 362
 Kakṣas, a part of the body, ii. 362
 Kakṣivant Auśija, a seer, i. 117, 131, 132, 328, 366, 438, 444, 466 ; ii. 103, 319, 452
 Kakṣyā, 'girtu,' ii. 202
 Kaṅka, a bird, i. 132
 Kaṅkata, 'scorpion,' i. 133
 Kaṅkati Brāhmaṇa, i. 133
 Kaṅkatiya, a family, i. 133
 Kaṅkaparvan, 'scorpion,' i. 133
 Kaṅkūṣa, 'a part of the ear,' ii. 362
 Kaṭa, 'mat,' i. 133
 Kaṇṭakakāra, Kaṇṭakikāra, 'worker in thorns,' i. 133
 Kaṇva, a priest and his descendants, i. 17, 134, 447 ; ii. 178, 238, 378, 477
 Kathā, 'philosophic discussion,' i. 134
 Kadrū, a Soma vessel, i. 134
 Kanaknaka, a poison, i. 135
 Kanakhala, ii. 125
 Kanā, Kanyā, 'young woman,' i. 135
 Kanikrada, a snake, i. 139
 Kaninakā, Kaninikā, 'pupil of the eye,' i. 135
 Kapanā, 'worm,' i. 135
 Kaparda, 'braid,' i. 135

Kapardin, 'wearing braids,' i. 135
 1. Kapi, 'monkey,' i. 136
 2. Kapi, a man (?), i. 136
 Kapiñjala, 'francoline partridge,' i. 136
 Kapila, a sage, i. 136, 474
 Kapivana Bhauvāyana, a teacher, i. 137 ; ii. 113
 Kapota, 'pigeon,' i. 137
 Kaphoḍa, 'shoulder blade,' ii. 359
 Kabandha Ātharvaṇa, a mythical sage, i. 137
 Kamadyū, a woman, i. 137, 483 ; ii. 304
 Kambala, 'blanket,' i. 137
 Kamboja, a people, i. 84, 85, 138 ; ii. 512
 Kayovadhī, i. 112 ; ii. 93
 Karañja, a prince or a demon, i. 15, 138
 Karambha, 'gruel,' i. 95, 138
 Karikrata, a snake, i. 139
 Karīra, a shrub (*Capparis aphylla*), i. 139
 Kariṣa, 'dry cow dung,' i. 139, 182 ; ii. 348
 Karūkara, 'vertebral column,' ii. 360
 1. Karkandhu, 'jujube,' i. 139
 2. Karkandhu, a man, i. 139
 Karkari, 'lute,' i. 139
 Karkarikarṇi, 'with sickle-marked ears,' i. 46, 139
 Karkī, 'white cow,' i. 140
 Karṇa, 'point,' i. 433, 444
 Karṇasobhana, 'ear-rings,' i. 140 ; ii. 504
 Karṇasravas Āṅgīrasa, a seer, i. 140
 Karmāra, 'smith,' i. 140, 141, 246 ; ii. 265, 266
 Karvara, a fish, i. 141
 Karṣū, 'furrow,' i. 141
 Kalaviñka, 'sparrow,' i. 141
 Kalaśa, 'pot,' i. 141 ; ii. 476, 512
 Kalā, 'one-sixteenth,' i. 142, 343 ; a period of time, i. 50
 1. Kali, an age, or a 'throw at dice,' i. 3 ; ii. 193
 2. Kali, a man, i. 142 ; ii. 175
 Kalpa, a Sūtra, i. 142
 Kalpin, a dicer, i. 3
 Kalmāśagrīva, a serpent, i. 142
 Kalyāṇa Āṅgīrasa, a seer, i. 142
 Kavaca, 'breastplate,' i. 143
 Kavaṣa Ailūṣa, a priest, i. 93, 143, 144, 357 ; ii. 85
 Kavi Uśanas, a sage, i. 103, 132
 Kaśa, an animal, i. 144

Kaśā, 'whip,' ii. 202
 Kaśikā, 'weasel,' i. 144
 Kaśipu, 'mat,' i. 144
 Kaśu, a king, i. 144, 263
 Kaśojū, i. 144
 1. Kaśyapa, 'tortoise,' i. 144
 2. Kaśyapa, a sage and his descendants,
 i. 48, 145; ii. 6, 107, 262, 309
 Kaśyapa Naidhruvi, a teacher, i. 145,
 460; ii. 381
 Kaśkaśa, a worm, i. 145
 Kaśarṇira Kādraveya, a mythical sage,
 i. 145
 Kaśarṇila, a serpent, i. 145
 Kaśambhī, 'pole-prop,' i. 145; ii. 28
 Kaśoḍa Kauśitaki or Kauśitakeya, i.
 145
 Kākambīra, a tree, i. 146
 Kākṣaseni Abhipratāria, a prince, i. 27,
 146, 373; ii. 396
 Kākṣivatas, priests, i. 17, 462
 Kāthaka, i. 146
 Kāṇṭheviddhi, a teacher, i. 146
 Kāṇḍa, 'stem,' i. 125
 Kāṇḍaviṇā, a musical instrument, i.
 146
 Kāṇḍviya, a priest and his descendants,
 i. 146, 432; ii. 446
 Kāṇva, i. 146, 377
 Kāṇvāyana, i. 147
 Kāṇviputra, a teacher, i. 147; ii. 330
 Kāṇvyāyana, i. 147
 Kātyāyani Dakṣa Ātreya, a teacher,
 i. 131, 335
 Kātyāyani, a woman, i. 147; ii. 189
 Kātyāyaniputra, a teacher, i. 147, 519
 Kādraveya Arbuda, i. 37
 Kādraveya Kaśarṇira, a mythical sage,
 i. 145
 Kānāndha, a man, i. 147
 Kānīta Pṛthuśravas, a man, i. 147; ii. 17
 Kānīna, 'maiden's son,' i. 147
 Kāṇḍama, a man, i. 118, 226
 Kāṇḍaviṣa, a poison, i. 148
 Kāpaṭava Sunītha, a teacher, i. 148;
 ii. 455
 Kāpileya, a priestly family, i. 148;
 ii. 66
 Kāpīputra, a teacher, i. 147
 Kāpeya, a priestly family, i. 148, 262
 Kāpya, i. 88, 148, 473; ii. 123, 422

Kābandhi Vicārin, a mythical teacher,
 i. 137, 148; ii. 294
 Kāmapri Marutta, a man, i. 148; ii. 135
 Kāmalāyana Upakosala, a teacher, i.
 89, 149
 Kāmpīla, a town, i. 149, 469; ii. 457
 Kāmbhoja Aupamanyava, a teacher,
 i. 84, 127, 138, 149; ii. 123
 Kāra, 'prize of a race,' i. 54
 Kārapacava, a place, i. 149
 Kāraskara, a people, i. 149
 Kāri, 'praiser,' i. 150
 Kārīradi, priests, i. 150; ii. 444
 Kāru, 'poet,' i. 150, 151
 Kārotara, 'filter,' i. 151
 Kāroti, a place, i. 151
 Kārttika, a month, i. 420
 Kārśakeyīputra, a teacher, i. 151;
 ii. 328
 Kārṣṇāyasa, 'iron,' i. 151; ii. 234, 235
 Kārṣman, 'goal,' i. 151
 Kārṣmaria, a tree (*Gmelina arborea*),
 i. 151
 Kāla, 'time,' i. 152
 Kālakavana, 'Black Forest,' ii. 125
 Kālakā, a bird, i. 152
 Kālakāṇja, i. 152
 Kāvaśeya, i. 72, 153
 Kāvya, i. 76, 83, 103, 117, 153
 Kāśa, a grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*),
 i. 153
 Kāśi, a people, i. 153-155, 403, 449;
 ii. 6, 46, 116, 298, 409
 Kāśya, i. 153, 154
 Kāśyapa, a common patronymic, i. 9,
 78, 118, 155, 375; ii. 164, 302, 455
 Kāśyapibālākyāmāthariputra, a teach-
 er, i. 155; ii. 67, 396
 Kāśāyana, a teacher, i. 155; ii. 480
 Kāṣṭhā, a period of time, i. 50
 Kāṣṭhā, 'racecourse,' i. 54, 155
 Kās, Kāsa, Kāsā, Kāsikā, 'cough,'
 i. 156, 296
 Kāhoḍi, i. 36, 156
 Kīmśuka, a tree (*Butea frondosa*), i. 156
 Kikidivi, 'blue jay,' i. 156
 Kitava, 'gambler,' i. 3, 156, 157
 Kimpuruṣa, 'ape,' i. 157
 Kiyāmbu, a water plant, i. 157, 513
 1. Kirāta, a people, i. 157, 358
 2. Kirāta, a priest, i. 47, 158

Kilāta, i. 158
 Kilāsa, 'leprosy,' i. 158
 Kikāṭa, a people, i. 159, 358; ii. 38, 117
 Kikāsā, 'vertebra,' ii. 359
 Kūṭa, a worm, i. 159
 Kināsa, 'ploughman,' i. 159
 Kīri, 'poet,' i. 159
 Kīrsā, an animal, i. 159
 Kīlāla, 'sweet drink,' i. 160
 Kīśmīla, a disease, i. 160
 Kīsta, 'poet,' i. 160
 Kukkuṭa, 'cock,' i. 160
 Kuṭaru, 'cock,' i. 160
 Kuṇḍapāyin, a teacher, i. 160
 Kuṇḍapāyya, a man, i. 161
 Kuṇḍīnāci, an animal, i. 161
 Kutsa, a priest, i. 15, 132, 161, 162, 363, 391; ii. 232, 410
 Kutsa Aurava, a king, i. 90, 162; ii. 6
 Kuntāpa, 'transverse process of the vertebrae,' ii. 360
 Kunti, a people, i. 162; ii. 398
 Kubera Vārakya, a teacher, i. 162
 Kubhā, a river, i. 162, 219; ii. 424, 434, 436, 460
 Kubhra, an animal, i. 162
 Kumārahārīta, a teacher, i. 172; ii. 513
 Kumārīputra, 'son of a maiden,' i. 396
 Kumuda, 'water-lily,' i. 163
 Kumba, an ornament, i. 163
 Kumbhā or Kumvyā, a form of speech, i. 163
 Kumbha, 'pot,' i. 163
 Kumbhīnasa, a serpent, i. 163
 Kuyavāc, 'barbarian,' i. 164
 Kurīra, an ornament, i. 164
 Kurīrin, an animal, i. 164
 Kuru, a people, i. 84, 165-169, 317, 322, 380; ii. 6, 12, 33, 58, 63, 93, 96, 123, 125, 126, 225, 320, 327, 353, 469
 Kuru-Pāñcāla, a people, i. 103, 154, 155, 165-169, 403; ii. 211, 409, 440
 Kurukṣetra, a country, i. 24, 58, 166, 169, 170, 498, 512; ii. 125, 225, 330, 364, 436
 Kuruṅga, a king, i. 170
 Kuruśravaṇa, a prince, i. 93, 167, 327, 371, 514; ii. 6, 8, 12, 165
 Kurūru, a worm, i. 170
 Kurkura, 'dog,' i. 171

Kula, 'family,' i. 171
 Kulapā, 'head of the house,' i. 171; ii. 341
 Kulāla, 'potter,' i. 171
 Kulīsa, 'axe,' i. 171
 Kulīkaya, a fish, i. 172, 541
 Kulīkā, a bird, i. 172, 193; ii. 9
 Kulīpaya, a fish, i. 172, 541
 Kuluṅga, 'gazelle,' i. 172
 Kulmala, 'arrow neck,' i. 81, 172, 324
 Kulmalabarhis, a seer, i. 172; ii. 513
 Kulmāṣa, 'beans,' i. 172, 173
 Kulyā, 'watercourse,' i. 173
 Kuvaya, a bird, i. 173
 Kuvala, 'jujube fruit,' i. 173
 Kuśa, 'grass,' i. 173; ii. 291
 Kuśara, 'grass,' i. 173
 Kuśika, a sage, i. 173; ii. 224, 310, 311
 Kuśikas, a family, i. 173, 174
 Kuśri Vājaśravasa, a teacher, i. 95, 174; ii. 371, 460
 Kuśaṇḍa, a snake priest, i. 174
 1. Kuśitaka, 'sea crow,' i. 174
 2. Kuśitaka Sāmaśravasa, a sacrificer, i. 174; ii. 232, 445
 Kuśumbhaka, an animal, i. 175; ii. 513
 1. Kuśṭha, a plant, i. 175, 293, 295
 2. Kuśṭha, a fraction (१७), i. 175
 Kusida, 'loan,' i. 176
 Kusidin, 'usurer,' i. 176
 Kusrubinda or Kusrubindu Auddā-laki, a teacher, i. 176, 481; ii. 54
 Kuhū, 'new moon day,' ii. 157
 Kūcakra, 'wheel' (?), i. 176
 Kūṭa, 'hammer,' i. 176, 177; ii. 237
 Kūṇḍī, 'twig,' i. 177
 Kūpa, 'pit,' i. 177
 Kūbara, 'cart pole,' i. 177
 Kūrcā, 'grass seat,' i. 177
 Kūrma, 'tortoise,' i. 178
 Kūśāmba Svāyava Lātavya, a teacher, i. 178, 444; ii. 232, 497
 Kṛkalāsa, 'chameleon,' i. 178; ii. 356
 Kṛkavāku, 'cock,' i. 178
 Kṛta, a throw in dicing, i. 3
 Kṛta, an age, ii. 193
 Kṛti, 'dagger,' i. 179
 Kṛttikās (plur.), a constellation, i. 413, 415, 427, 449; ii. 177
 Kṛtvān, a people, i. 179
 Kṛtsna Hārīta, a teacher, i. 184

- Kṛpa, a man, i. 179; ii. 224
 Kṛmi, 'worm,' i. 179, 180
 Kṛmuka, kind of wood, i. 180
 Kṛśa, a man, i. 180; ii. 414
 Kṛśana, 'pearl,' i. 181; ii. 350
 Kṛśānu, a mythical man, i. 181
 Kṛṣi, 'ploughing,' i. 181-183; ii. 173
 Kṛṣṭi, 'people,' i. 183
 1. Kṛṣṇa, an animal, i. 183, 184
 2. Kṛṣṇa, a man, i. 184
 3. Kṛṣṇa Devakīputra, a teacher, i. 184, 250, 374
 4. Kṛṣṇa Hārīta, a teacher, i. 184
 Kṛṣṇadatta Lauhitya, a teacher, i. 185; ii. 164, 235
 Kṛṣṇadhṛti Sātyaki, a teacher, i. 185; ii. 399
 Kṛṣṇarāta Lauhitya, a teacher, i. 185, 330, 335; ii. 188
 Kṛṣṇala, the seed of the *Abrus precatorius*, i. 185; ii. 505, 513
 Kṛṣṇā tvac, 'black skin,' i. 334
 Kṛṣṇājina, 'skin of the black antelope,' i. 185
 Kṛṣṇāyasa, 'iron,' i. 185; ii. 235
 Kṛsara, 'rice mess,' i. 185
 Kekaya, a people, i. 185, 186
 1. Ketu, 'comet,' i. 186
 2. Ketu Vājya, a teacher, i. 186; ii. 49
 Kevarta, 'fisherman,' i. 186
 Keśa, 'hair,' i. 186
 1. Keśin, a people, i. 186
 2. Keśin Dārbbhya or Dālbbhya, a king or priest, i. 76, 84, 87, 354, 469; ii. 232, 378
 3. Keśin Sātyakāmi, a teacher, i. 187
 Kesaraprābandhā, a woman, i. 188
 Kaikeya Aśvapati, a king, i. 188
 Kairāta, a snake, i. 188
 Kairātikā, 'maiden of the Kirātas,' i. 188
 Kairīsi Sutvan, i. 188; ii. 452
 Kaivarta, 'fisherman,' i. 186; ii. 173
 Kaiśin Aśāḍha, a priest, i. 45
 Kaiśinī, '(people) of Keśin,' i. 188
 Kaiśorya Kāpya, a teacher, i. 188; ii. 371
 1. Koka, 'cuckoo,' i. 189
 2. Koka, a king, i. 189; ii. 397
 Kokila, 'cuckoo,' i. 189
 Kōṇeya, ii. 197
 Kola, 'jujube fruit,' i. 189
 1. Kośa, 'bucket,' i. 40, 189
 2. Kośa, 'body of the chariot,' i. 189
 3. Kośa, 'sheath,' i. 190
 Kośa, a priestly family, i. 190
 Kosala, a people, i. 154, 168, 190; ii. 6, 46, 117, 125, 126, 298, 409, 421
 Kaukūsta, a man, i. 190
 Kauṇeya, ii. 197
 Kauṇṭharavya, a teacher, i. 191
 Kauṇḍinī, a woman, i. 191
 Kauṇḍinya, a man, i. 191, 194
 Kauṇḍinyāyana, a teacher, i. 191; ii. 25, 227
 Kautasta (du.), snake priests, i. 191
 Kautsa, a priestly family, i. 191; ii. 494
 Kautsīputra, a teacher, i. 155
 Kaupayeya Uccaiśravas, i. 84, 192
 Kaumbhya, i. 192; ii. 60
 Kaurama, a man, i. 192; ii. 225
 Kaurayāna, i. 192, 514
 Kaurava, a man, i. 192; ii. 225
 Kauravya, 'belonging to the Kurus,' i. 192
 Kauravyāyānīputra, a teacher, i. 192
 Kaurupañcāla, i. 193
 Kaulakāvati, priests, i. 193
 Kaulāna (?), i. 129
 Kaulāla, 'potter,' i. 193
 Kaulitara, a man, i. 193
 Kaulika, a bird, i. 193
 Kauśāmbī, a town, i. 193, 469
 Kauśāmbeya Proti, i. 193, 444; ii. 54
 Kauśika, i. 194; ii. 371
 Kauśikāyani, i. 194
 Kauśikīputra, a teacher, i. 147, 194
 Kauśreya, i. 194; ii. 479
 Kauśārava Maitreya, i. 194; ii. 181
 Kauṣṭhiki, a teacher and his descendants, i. 88, 194, 195
 Kauṣṭhikins, teachers, i. 195; ii. 232
 Kauśya Suśravas, i. 195
 Kausalya, 'prince of Kosala,' i. 195
 Kausita, a lake, i. 195
 Kausumbha, 'saffron,' ii. 291
 Kausurubindī, i. 87, 195; ii. 54
 Kauhāḍa or Kauhala, i. 195; ii. 49
 Kratujiṭ Jānaki, a priest, i. 195, 283; ii. 197
 Kratuvid Jānaki, a teacher, i. 196, 283
 Krandas, 'shouting host,' ii. 418

Kraya, 'sale,' i. 196, 197
 Kravaṇa, a man, i. 197
 Kravya, 'raw flesh,' i. 197
 Krātujāteya Rāma Vaiyāghrapadya, a teacher, i. 197; ii. 222, 330
 Krivi, a people, i. 166, 198, 261, 468; ii. 12, 327
 Kṛita Vaitahotra, a man, i. 198
 1. Kruñc, Kruñca, Krauñca, 'curlew,' i. 198, 199; ii. 455
 2. Kruñc Āṅgīrasa, a mythical seer, i. 195
 Krumu, a river, i. 199; ii. 180, 434
 Krumuka, 'wood,' i. 199
 Kraivya Pāñcāla, a king, i. 199, 469; ii. 513
 Krośa, a measure of distance, i. 199, 200, 331; ii. 196, 513
 Kroṣṭṛ, 'jackal,' i. 200
 1. Krauñca, 'curlew,' i. 198, 199
 2. Krauñca, a mountain, i. 200
 Krauñcikīputra, a teacher, i. 200; ii. 102, 221
 Krauṣṭuki, a grammarian, i. 200
 Kloman 'lungs,' ii. 361
 Kvayi, a bird, i. 200
 Kvala, 'jujube fruit,' i. 201, 209
 Kṣaṇa, 'a period of time,' i. 50
 Kṣata, a disease (?), i. 5, 201
 Kṣatṛ, 'chamberlain,' i. 201; ii. 200, 317
 1. Kṣatra, 'rule,' i. 202
 2. Kṣatra, a man, i. 121, 202
 Kṣatrapati, 'king,' i. 202
 Kṣatratyā, a science, i. 202
 Kṣatriya, 'warrior,' i. 202-208; ii. 78, 81, 117, 216, 333
 Kṣapāvan, 'king,' i. 208
 Kṣam, Kṣā, 'earth,' i. 361
 Kṣiti, 'dwelling,' i. 208
 Kṣipta, 'bruise,' i. 208
 Kṣipra, a period of time, i. 50
 Kṣipraśyena, 'swift falcon,' i. 208
 Kṣīra, 'milk,' i. 208, 209, 372
 Kṣīraudana, 'milk mess,' i. 124, 209
 Kṣudra, 'small' (of cattle), i. 510
 Kṣudrasūktas, 'makers of short hymns,' i. 209
 Kṣumpā, 'bush,' i. 209
 Kṣura, 'blade,' i. 209, 210, 399; ii. 107
 Kṣetra, 'field,' i. 210, 211
 Kṣetriya, a disease, i. 211

Kṣemadhṛtvān Pauṇḍarika, a sacrificer, i. 212; ii. 25
 Kṣaimi, ii. 212, 453
 Kṣoṇa, a man (?), ii. 225
 Kṣoṇī, 'wife' (?), i. 212
 Kṣauma, 'linen garment,' i. 212
 Kṣvīnkā, a bird, i. 212

Kha, 'nave hole,' i. 82, 213; ii. 221
 Khaṅga, Khaḍga, 'rhinoceros,' i. 213
 Khaṇḍika Audbhāri, a teacher, i. 127, 213
 Khadira, a tree (*Acacia catechu*), i. 143, 213, 214
 Khadyota, 'fire-fly,' i. 214
 Khanitra, 'shovel,' i. 182, 214
 Khanitrima, 'produced by digging,' i. 214

Khara, 'ass,' i. 214
 Khargalā, 'owl,' i. 215
 Khala, 'threshing floor,' i. 182
 Khalakula, a kind of pulse, i. 398
 Khalva, a plant, i. 182, 215, 398
 Khāṇḍava, a forest, i. 170, 215
 Khādi, 'anklet,' i. 216
 Khāri, a measure, i. 216
 Khārgali Luśākapi, a teacher, i. 216; ii. 232
 1. Khila, Khilya, 'uncultivated land,' i. 100, 216, 217, 453
 2. Khila, 'supplementary hymn,' i. 217
 Khṛgala, 'crutch,' i. 217
 Khela, a king (?), i. 7, 217

Gaṅgā, a river, i. 217, 218; ii. 96, 125, 320, 435
 Gaja, 'elephant,' i. 218
 Gaṇa, 'troop,' ii. 343
 Gaṇaka, 'astrologer,' i. 218
 Gandharvāyaṇa Bāleya Āgniveśya, a man, i. 218; ii. 67
 Gandhāra, a people, i. 218
 Gandhāri, a people, i. 11, 41, 219; ii. 116, 169
 Gabhasti, 'pole,' i. 219
 1. Gaya, 'house,' i. 219
 2. Gaya Plāta, a seer, i. 47, 219, 220; ii. 56
 1. Gara, 'poison,' i. 220
 2. Gara, a seer, i. 220
 Garga, a sage and his descendants, i. 220; ii. 50

- Gargara, a musical instrument, i. 220
 Gargāḥ Prāvareyaḥ, i. 220, ii. 50
 Garta, 'chariot seat,' i. 220, 221; ii. 201
 Gartāruh, 'mounting the car-seat,' i. 221, 489
 Gardabha, 'ass,' i. 221
 Gardabbimukha, i. 221; ii. 294
 Gardabbīvipita or Gardabbīvibhita, a teacher, i. 222
 Garmut, 'bean,' i. 222
 Galunta, 'swelling,' i. 222
 Galūnasa Ārkṣākāyaṇa, a teacher, i. 222; ii. 376
 Gavaya, an ox (*Bos gavaeus*), i. 222
 Gavāśir, 'mixed with milk,' i. 222; ii. 477
 Gaviṣṭi, 'battle,' i. 223
 Gaviṣṭhira Ātreya, a seer, i. 117, 223
 Gavidhukā, Gavedhukā, a grass (*Coix barbata*), i. 223
 Gavya, 'grass land,' i. 223
 Gavyā, 'battle,' i. 223
 Gavyūti, 'grass land,' i. 223, 331
 Gāṅgya, 'being on the Ganges,' i. 99, 224, 444
 Gāṅgyāyāni Citra, a teacher, i. 224, 261
 Gātu, 'song,' i. 224
 Gāthā, 'song,' i. 116, 224, 225, 445; ii. 227
 Gāthin, i. 225; ii. 224, 312
 Gāthina, i. 225
 Gādha, 'shallow,' i. 434
 Gāṃdama, i. 118, 226
 Gāndhāra, i. 226
 Gārgī Vācānavī, a female teacher, i. 153, 226; ii. 485
 Gārgiputra, a teacher, i. 226, 519
 Gārgya, i. 226
 Gārgyāyaṇa, a man, i. 227
 Gārgyāyaṇi, a man, i. 227
 Gālava, a teacher, i. 172, 227
 Gāvah, 'stars,' i. 234
 Giri, 'hill,' i. 227
 Gīrikṣit Auccāmanyava, a man, i. 227, 327
 Gīrija Bābhavya, a teacher, i. 228, 376; ii. 66
 Gīrīśarmaṇ, a teacher, i. 448
 Gīta, 'song,' ii. 381
 Guggulu, 'bdellium,' i. 228; ii. 473
 Guṅgu, a man, i. 228
 Gupta Vaipaścita Dārḍhajayanti Lauhitya, a teacher, i. 228, 353; ii. 330
 Gulgulu, 'bdellium,' i. 228
 Gulpha, 'ankle-bone,' ii. 358
 Gr̥tsa, i. 303
 Gr̥tsamada, a seer, i. 228, 229; ii. 101
 Gr̥dhra, 'vulture,' i. 229
 Gr̥ṣṭi, 'young cow,' i. 229
 Gr̥ha, 'house,' i. 229, 230
 Gr̥hapa, Gr̥hapati, 'householder,' i. 231
 Gr̥hastha, 'householder,' i. 69 ..
 Gr̥hya, 'member of the house,' i. 231
 Gairikṣita, i. 231; ii. 189
 1. Go, 'cow,' i. 231-234
 Go, a number, i. 342
 2. Go Āṅgīrasa, a mythical seer, i. 234
 Goghāta, 'cow killer,' i. 234
 Gotama, a sage, i. 17, 234, 235, 461; ii. 209, 223
 Gotamīputra, a teacher, i. 147, 235
 Gotra, family, i. 235, 236, 475; ii. 306
 Godāna, 'whiskers,' i. 236
 Godhā, (a) 'bowstring,' i. 237; (b) musical instrument, i. 237; (c) an animal, i. 237
 Godhūma, 'wheat,' i. 237; 'maize,' i. 398
 Gopati, 'lord,' i. 237
 Gopavana, a poet, i. 238
 Gopā, Gopāla, 'cowherd,' i. 238
 Gobala Vārṣṇa, a teacher, i. 238; ii. 289
 Gomatī, a river, i. 238; ii. 180
 Gomāyu, 'jackal,' i. 239
 Gomrga, 'Gayal,' i. 239
 Golattikā, an animal, i. 239
 Govikartana, 'hunter,' i. 239; ii. 200
 Govyaca, 'slayer of cows,' i. 239; ii. 200, 335
 Gośarya, a man, i. 239
 Gośru Jābāla, a sage, i. 239
 Gośruti Vaiyāghrapadya, a teacher, i. 239; ii. 320
 Gośādī, a bird, i. 240
 Goṣuktin, a seer, i. 240
 Goṣṭha, 'grazing ground,' i. 240; ii. 416
 Gautama, i. 35, 88, 240, 241; ii. 222, 371, 396, 420

- Gautamīputra, a teacher, i. 57, 241; ii. 289
 Gaupavana, a teacher, i. 241; ii. 25, 47, 158
 Gaupāyana, a teacher, i. 47, 158, 241; ii. 5, 6, 456
 Gaupālāyana Śucivṛkṣa, a teacher, i. 241; ii. 320, 385
 Aupoditi, a teacher, i. 97, 241
 Gaupāleya, i. 241
 Gaura, an ox (*Bos gaurus*), i. 241, 242; ii. 173
 Gaurivīti Śāktya, a teacher, i. 115, 242; ii. 369
 Gauśra, a teacher, i. 14, 242
 Gauśrāyaṇi Citra, a teacher, i. 14, 242, 261
 Gauśla, a teacher, i. 242
 Gauṣūkti, a teacher, i. 242, 243
 Gnā, 'woman,' ii. 485
 Gmā, 'earth,' i. 361
 Grathin (?), i. 471
 Graba, 'planet,' i. 243, 244; 'throw,' i. 5
 Grābha, 'throw' at dice, i. 5, 244
 Grāma, 'village,' i. 244-247, 539; ii. 169, 306, 340
 Grāmaṇī, 'village headman,' i. 96, 204, 247; ii. 14, 34, 210, 214, 220, 266, 317, 334, 341, 427, 462
 Grāmin, ii. 513
 Grāmya, 'ta.ne,' i. 510
 Grāmyavādin, 'village judge,' i. 248
 Grāvastut, a priest, i. 113
 Grāha, a disease, i. 248
 Grāhi, a disease, i. 248
 Grīṣma, 'summer,' i. 110
 Graivya, 'tumour on the neck,' i. 248
 Glaha, 'throw' at dice, i. 248
 Glahana, 'taking' of dice, ii. 394
 Glāva Maitreya, a mythical sage, i. 248; ii. 180, 181
 Glau, 'boil,' i. 249
 Gharma, 'pot,' i. 249
 Ghāsa, 'fodder,' i. 249
 Ghṛṇivant, an animal, i. 249
 Ghṛta, 'ghee,' i. 250, 348, 437
 Ghṛtakauśika, a teacher, i. 250
 Ghṛtaudana, 'rice cooked with ghee,' i. 124
 Ghorā Ṇgirasa, a mythical sage, i. 18, 250, 251
 Ghoṣa, a man, ii. 108
 Ghoṣa, 'sound,' ii. 443
 Ghoṣā, a woman, i. 251; ii. 300
 Caka, a snake priest, i. 251
 Cakra, 'wheel,' i. 40, 252, 515; ii. 221
 Cakravāka, a bird (*Anas casarca*), i. 252, 253
 Cakṣus, 'evil eye,' i. 253
 Caṇḍāṭaka, a garment, ii. 513
 Caṇḍāḷa, 'outcast,' i. 253, 254, 358
 Catuṣpad, 'quadruped,' i. 254
 1. Candra, Candramas, 'moon,' i. 254
 2. Candra, 'gold,' i. 254
 Capya, a sacrificial vessel, i. 255
 Camasa, 'drinking vessel,' i. 255, 334, 462; ii. 476
 Camū, 'bowl,' i. 255, 256; ii. 476, 514
 Caraka, 'student,' i. 256; ii. 87, 189
 Caraka Brāhmaṇa, i. 256
 Carācara, an animal, i. 256
 Caru, 'kettle,' i. 256
 Carmaṇya, 'leather work,' i. 257
 Carman, 'hide,' i. 257
 Carmama, 'tanner,' i. 257; ii. 266
 Carṣaṇi, 'people,' i. 257
 Caśāla, 'top piece of post,' i. 258
 Cakra Revottaras Sthapati Pāḷava, a priest, i. 258, 371; ii. 64, 226, 470, 486
 Cākṛāyaṇa Uṣasta or Uṣasti, i. 104, 258
 Cākṣuṣa, i. 258
 Cāṇḍāla, ii. 27, and see Caṇḍāla
 Cāturmāsya, 'four-monthly,' i. 259-261
 Cāndhanāyana Ānandaja, i. 58, 260
 Cāyamāna Abhyāvartin, i. 29, 261
 Cāṣa, 'blue woodpecker,' i. 261
 Ciccika, a bird, i. 261
 Citra, a prince, i. 261
 Citra Gāṅgāyāni or Gārgyāyāni, a priest, i. 224, 261
 Citra Gauśrāyaṇi, a teacher, i. 14, 242, 261
 Citraratha, a prince, i. 261; ii. 185, 433
 Citraratha, a king, i. 262
 Citrā, a constellation, i. 413, 417
 Cilvaṇi, an animal, i. 262
 Cīpudru, i. 262
 Cupuṇikā, a star, i. 414
 Cumuri, a demon (?), i. 262, 339, 358
 Cūḍa Bhāgavitti, a teacher, i. 263; ii. 100
 Cūrṇa, 'aromatic powder,' i. 263

- Cedi, a people, i. 144, 263
 Celaka Śaṇḍilyāyana, a teacher, i. 263, 264; ii. 372
 Caikitāneya, a teacher, i. 88, 263; ii. 293
 Caikitāyana Dālbhya, a teacher, i. 264, 354, 381
 Caitra Yajñasena, a teacher, i. 264
 Caitra, a month, i. 420, 425, 426; ii. 162
 Caitrarathi, i. 262
 Caitriyāyana, i. 264; ii. 184
 Caidya, i. 144, 263
 Cailaki Jivāla, a teacher, i. 264; ii. 372
 Cora, 'thief,' i. 264
 Cyavatāna Mārutaśva, a prince, i. 264; ii. 155
 Cyavana, Cyavāna, a seer, i. 264, 265, 395, 464, 482; ii. 101, 105, 175, 365, 452
 Chaga, 'goat,' i. 265
 Chadis, 'covering,' i. 21, 265, 266, 464
 1. Chandas, 'hymn,' i. 266
 2. Chandas, 'roof,' i. 267
 Chandoga, 'metre-singing,' i. 267
 Chardis, 'covering' (?), i. 267
 Chāga, 'goat,' i. 267
 Chidrakarṇī, 'with bored ears,' i. 46
 Jagat, 'animal,' i. 268
 Jaṅgiḍa, a plant, i. 67, 268; ii. 62, 250
 Jaṅghā, 'leg,' ii. 358
 Jatū, 'bat,' i. 268
 Jana, 'people,' i. 269-271
 Jana Śārkarākṣya, a teacher, i. 271; ii. 374
 Janaka, a king, i. 117, 206, 271-273; ii. 69, 78, 212, 217, 221, 262, 296, 298, 329, 409, 433, 480
 Janatā, 'community,' i. 273
 Janapada, 'realm,' i. 273
 1. Janamejaya, a king, i. 48, 72, 84, 167, 273, 274, 314, 494, 520; ii. 6, 96, 106, 107, 214, 403
 2. Janamejaya, a snake priest, i. 274
 Janaśruta Kāṇḍviya, a teacher, i. 274; ii. 446, 454
 Jani, Janī, 'wife,' i. 274, 275
 Janitr, 'father,' Janitrī, 'mother,' i. 275
 Jantu, 'subject,' i. 275
 Janman, 'relation,' i. 275
 Janya, 'bridesman,' i. 275
 Jabālā, a woman, i. 275; ii. 514
 Jabhya, an insect, i. 276
 Jamadagni, a mythical sage, i. 47, 276, 506; ii. 311, 317, 349
 Jambha, a disease, i. 268, 276, 277
 Jambhaka, a disease demon, i. 277
 Jayaka Laubhitya, a teacher, i. 277
 Jayanta, name of several persons, i. 277, 335, 519; ii. 188, 398
 Jarābodha, a sage (?), i. 277, 278
 Jarāyu, serpent's skin, i. 278
 1. Jaritr, 'singer,' i. 278
 2. Jaritr, a bird (?), i. 278, 279
 Jarūtha, a demon (?), i. 279
 Jartila, 'wild sesamum,' i. 279
 Jarvara, a snake priest, i. 279
 Jala Jātukarṇya, a Purohita, i. 279; ii. 298, 409
 Jalāṣa, 'urine' (?), i. 280; ii. 105
 Jalāṣabheṣaja, 'whose remedy is Jalāṣa,' i. 279, 280
 Jaṣa, a fish, i. 280, 293, 511
 Jahakā, 'pole cat,' i. 280
 Jahnu, a prince (?), i. 280, 281; ii. 224, 312
 Jāta Śākāyanya, a teacher, i. 281; ii. 350, 369
 Jātarūpa, 'gold,' i. 281, 282
 Jāti, 'birth,' i. 281
 Jātukarṇya, name of several persons, i. 147, 282, 519; ii. 322, 487
 Jātūsthira, a man, i. 282
 Jāna Vṛṣa, a Purohita, i. 282, 332, 391; ii. 6, 321, 328
 Jānaka. See Jānaki
 Jānaki Kratuvid or Kratuji, i. 195, 196, 283; ii. 197
 Jānaki Ayasthūna, a teacher, ii. 420
 Jānamtapi Atyarāti, i. 16, 17, 31, 283; ii. 444
 Jānapada, i. 273
 Jānaśruti Pautrāyana, a man, i. 283
 Jānaśruteya, various men, i. 97, 101, 121, 283, 432; ii. 446
 Jānu, 'knee,' ii. 358
 Jābāla, various men, i. 14, 89, 239, 283, 284; ii. 384, 420
 Jābālāyana, a teacher, i. 89, 284
 Jāmadagniya, a man, i. 284
 Jāmātr, 'son-in-law,' i. 284
 Jāmi, 'sister,' i. 284, 285
 Jāmiśamsa, 'relations' quarrels, i. 285
 Jāmbila, 'hollow of the knee,' i. 285

Jāyantīputra, a teacher, i. 66, 285
 Jāyā, 'wife,' i. 285, 286, 485; ii. 485
 Jāyānya, Jāyenya, a disease, i. 55, 286; ii. 183
 Jāra, 'paramour,' i. 286, 287
 Jāratkāra Aṛtabhāga, a teacher, i. 63, 287
 Jāru, 'chorion,' i. 278
 Jāla, 'net,' i. 287; ii. 173
 Jālaka, 'membrane,' i. 287
 Jālāṣa, 'urine' (?), i. 280
 Jāṣkamada, an animal, i. 287
 Jāṣpati, 'head of a family,' i. 287
 Jāhuṣa, a man, i. 287
 Jāhnaṣa Viśvāmitra, i. 288
 Jitvan Śailina or Śailini, a teacher, i. 288; ii. 394
 Jihvānt Bādhyoga, a teacher, i. 288; ii. 66
 Jivagr̥bh, 'police officer' (?), i. 288
 Jivaja, 'born alive,' i. 278; ii. 69
 Jivant, a plant, i. 288
 Jivala, i. 175, 288
 Jivala Cailaki, a teacher, i. 264, 289, 297; ii. 372
 Jivalā, i. 175, 288
 Juhū, 'ladle,' i. 289, 501; ii. 491
 Jūrṇi, 'firebrand,' i. 289
 Jūrṇī, 'serpent,' i. 289
 Jetr, ii. 471
 Jaitrāyaṇa Sahojit, a prince (?), i. 289
 Jaimini, a teacher, i. 290; ii. 27
 Jaivantāyana, a teacher, i. 290
 Jaivala or Jaivali Pravāhaṇa, a prince, i. 206, 290, 469; ii. 40, 41, 87, 217, 372, 409
 Jñāti, 'relation,' i. 291
 Jñātr, 'witness' (?), i. 290, 291
 Jyā, 'bowstring,' i. 291, 389
 Jyākāra, 'maker of bowstrings,' i. 291
 Jyākā, 'bowstring,' i. 292
 Jyāpāsa, 'bowstring,' i. 292
 Jyābroḍa, 'bow,' i. 292; ii. 343
 Jyeṣṭha, 'eldest brother,' i. 292
 Jyeṣṭhaghni, a constellation, i. 292, 418, 427
 Jyeṣṭhā, a constellation, i. 418
 Jyaishtha, a month, i. 420
 Jyaishṭhineya, 'son of first wife,' i. 293
 Jyotiṣa, 'astronomy,' i. 293
 Jvālāyana, a teacher, i. 293; ii. 370

Jhaṣa, a fish, i. 293

Takavāna, a seer, i. 294
 Takman, 'fever,' i. 268, 294-296; ii. 509
 Takvan, Takvari, a bird (?), i. 296, 335
 Takṣaka Vaiśāleya, a mythical sage, i. 296; ii. 332
 1. Takṣan, 'carpenter,' i. 196, 246, 297, 401; ii. 69, 70, 200, 266
 2. Takṣan, a teacher, i. 297
 3. Takṣan Br̥bu, a man, ii. 69, 70
 Taṇḍula, 'grain,' i. 297
 Tata, 'dada,' i. 298
 Tatāmaha, 'granddada,' i. 298
 Tanaya, 'offspring,' i. 298
 Tanti, 'file' (?), i. 298
 Tantu, 'thread,' i. 23, 298
 Tantra, 'warp,' i. 299
 Tapas, Tapasya, months, ii. 161
 Taponitya, a teacher, i. 299; ii. 26
 Tayādara, an animal, i. 299, 307
 Tarakṣu, hyæna, i. 299
 Taranta, a king, i. 300, 406, 407, 543, 544; ii. 2, 83, 329, 400
 Taru, 'tree,' i. 300
 Tarukṣa, a man, i. 300; ii. 64
 Tarku, 'spindle,' i. 300
 Tarda, 'borer,' i. 301
 Tardman, 'hole in the yoke,' i. 301
 Tarya, a man (?), i. 301
 Talava, 'musician,' i. 302
 Talāṣa, a tree, i. 301
 Talpa, 'bed,' i. 301; ii. 54
 Taṣṭr, 'carpenter,' i. 302
 Tasara, 'shuttle,' i. 123, 302
 Taskara, 'thief,' i. 302-304
 Tastuva, Tasruva, 'antidote,' i. 304
 Tājadbhaṅga, a tree, i. 305
 Tāṇḍa Brāhmaṇa, i. 305
 Tāṇḍavinda or Tāṇḍavindava, a teacher, i. 305
 Tāṇḍi, a teacher, i. 305
 Tāṇḍya, a teacher, i. 305; ii. 294
 Tāta, 'sonny,' i. 306
 Tāduri, an animal, i. 306
 1. Tānva, 'son,' i. 306.
 2. Tānva, a man, i. 306, 371
 1. Tāpasa, 'ascetic,' i. 307; ii. 401
 2. Tāpasa Datta, a snake priest, i. 307, 338
 Tābuvā, a remedy, i. 307

- Tāyādara, 'belonging to the Tāyādara,'
i. 307
Tāyu, 'thief,' i. 303, 307
Tārakā, 'star,' i. 307
Tārukṣya, a teacher, i. 307
Tārṣya, a horse (?), i. 308
Tārpya, 'garment,' i. 308
Tārṣṭāgha, a tree, i. 308
Titaū, 'sieve,' i. 182, 309
Tittira, Tittiri, 'partridge,' i. 309
Tithi, 'lunar day,' i. 309
Timirgha Dauresruta, a snake priest, i.
309, 382
Tiraśca, 'cross-piece,' i. 309
Tiraścarāji, Tiraścārāji, Tiraścīnarāji,
'snake,' i. 310
Tiraścī, a man, i. 310
Tiraścīnavamṣa, 'cross-beam,' i. 310
Tirindira, a prince, i. 131, 310, 311,
502, 518; ii. 238
Tiriya, 'rice,' i. 311
Tiriṭa, 'tiara,' i. 311
Tirya, 'made of sesamum' (?), i. 138, 311
Tiryāṇc Āṅgirasa, a seer, i. 311
Tila, 'sesamum,' i. 312, 398
Tilaudana, 'sesamum porridge,' i. 124,
312
Tilvaka, a tree (*Symplocos racemosa*), i. 312
Tiṣya, a constellation, i. 312, 410, 413,
414; ii. 10
Tiṣṭhanva, 'bow with three arrows,'
i. 312
Tugra, a man, i. 161, 313, 382; ii. 16, 106
Tugrya, a man, i. 313; ii. 16
Tuc, Tuj, 'children,' i. 313
Tuji, a man, i. 313
Tumiṇja Apuditi, a priest, i. 128, 313;
ii. 414
Tura Kāvaṣeya, a priest, i. 72, 153, 314,
376; ii. 184, 189
Turaśravas, a seer, i. 314, 518
Turyavāh, 'ox,' i. 314
Turyauhī, 'cow,' i. 314
Turva, a king, i. 314
Turvaśa, a people, i. 15, 22, 29, 170,
198, 261, 315-317, 355, 381, 385, 467,
521; ii. 11, 182, 185, 245, 319, 397,
433, 469
Turviti, a man, i. 317, 340
Tulā, 'scales,' i. 317, 318
Tuṣa, 'husk,' i. 318
Tūṇava, 'flute,' i. 318
Tūtuji, a man, i. 313, 317, 318, 382
Tūpara, 'hornless,' i. 318
Tūrghna, a place, i. 170, 318
Tūrṇāśa, 'mountain torrent,' i. 318
Tūrvayāṇa, a prince, i. 161, 265, 319, 464
Tūla, 'panic,' i. 125
Tūṣa, 'fringe,' i. 319
Trkṣi, a prince, i. 319; ii. 12
Trṇa, 'grass,' i. 319
Trṇajalāyuka, 'caterpillar,' i. 320
Trṇaskanda, a man, i. 320; ii. 306
Trṭiya, 'third' stage of life, ii. 14
Trṭiya, 'one-third,' i. 344
Trṭiyaka, 'tertian fever,' i. 294, 320
Trṭsu, a people, i. 7, 39, 143, 320-323,
363, 463; ii. 5, 11, 27, 30, 34, 95, 186,
260, 306, 310, 313, 378, 469
Trṣṭa, a mythical priest, i. 323
Trṣṭāmā, a river, i. 323
Tejana, 'rod,' i. 46, 81, 324
Tejanī, 'bundle of reeds,' i. 324
Tejas, 'axe' (?), i. 324
Taittirīya, a Vedic school, i. 324
Taimāta, a snake, i. 324
Taila, 'sesamum oil,' i. 325
Taiṣya, a month, i. 420
Toka, 'children,' i. 325
Tokman, 'green shoots,' i. 325
Tottra, 'goad,' i. 325
Toda, 'goad,' i. 325
Taugrya, a man, i. 326
Taudī, a plant, i. 326
Taurvaśa, 'belonging to the Turvaśas,'
i. 316
Taula, a misreading of Taila, i. 326
Tauvilikā, an animal (?), i. 326
Trapu, 'tin,' i. 326
Trapus, 'tin,' i. 326
Trasadasya, a king, i. 75, 132, 167, 231,
327, 328, 444, 543; ii. 12, 26, 97, 240, 434
Trāta Aṣṣumata, a teacher, i. 123, 328;
ii. 224
Trāyamāṇā, a plant, i. 328
Trāsadasya Kuruśravāṇa, i. 170, 176,
328; Trkṣi, i. 328
Triakud or Triakubh, a mountain,
i. 329; ii. 62, 186
Triakdruka (plur.), 'Soma vessels,'
i. 329
Triharva, priests, i. 329

Trita, a mythical seer, i. 329
 Tripura, a mythical city, i. 329
 Tripuruṣa, 'three generations,' i. 344
 Triplakṣa, a place, i. 330
 Triyavi, 'calf,' i. 333
 Triyuga, a period of time, i. 320
 Trivatsa, 'cattle,' i. 330
 Trivṛt, an amulet, i. 330
 Triveda Kṛṣṇarāta Lauhitya, a teacher,
 i. 185, 330
 Triśaṅku, a sage, i. 331
 Triśoka, a mythical seer, i. 117, 331
 Tretā, 'throw at dice, or an age,' i. 3;
 ii. 193
 Traikakuda, 'of Trikakud,' i. 329
 Traitana, a Dāsa, i. 331, 366
 Traidhātva, i. 75, 328, 331, 332
 Traipada, a measure of distance, i. 331
 Traivaṇi, a teacher, i. 72, 332; ii. 480
 Traivṛṣṇa, i. 75, 327, 332
 Tryaruṇa, a prince, i. 75, 327, 328, 331,
 332, 333, 542; ii. 6
 Tryavi, 'calf,' i. 333
 Tryāśir, 'Soma with three admixtures,'
 i. 333
 Tvac, 'skin,' i. 333, 334; ii. 361, 476
 Tvaṣṭṛ, 'carpenter,' i. 334
 Tvāṣṭra Abhūti, a mythical teacher,
 i. 33, 334
 Tsaru, an animal, i. 334; 'handle,' i.
 334
 Tsārin, 'hunter,' i. 335

 Daṁṣa, 'fly,' i. 335
 Daṁṣtra, 'tusk,' i. 335
 Dakṣa Kātyāyani Ātreya, a teacher,
 i. 131, 335
 Dakṣa Jayanta Lauhitya, a teacher,
 i. 335; ii. 311
 Dakṣa Pārvati, a king, i. 335, 522
 Dakṣiṇataskaparda, 'wearing braided
 hair on the right,' i. 135, 335
 Dakṣiṇā, 'gift,' i. 336, 471; ii. 82, 83
 Dakṣiṇāpatha, 'Deccan,' i. 336, 337
 Dakṣiṇāpraṣṭi, 'right side horse,' i. 337
 Dakṣiṇāyana, 'southern journey,' i.
 529; ii. 466
 Dakṣiṇāyugya, 'right yoke horse,' i. 337
 Daṇḍa, 'staff,' i. 337; ii. 213
 Daṇḍa Aupara, a man, i. 128, 338
 Daṇḍana, 'reed,' i. 338

Datta Tāpasa, a mythical priest, i. 307,
 338
 Datvatī rajjuh, 'serpent,' i. 50
 Dadhi, 'sour milk,' i. 338; ii. 20, 477
 Dadhidrapsa, 'drop of curd,' i. 383
 Dadhyaṅc Ātharvaṇa, a mythical sage
 i. 339
 Dadhyodana, 'curd porridge,' i. 124
 Dant, Danta, 'tooth,' i. 339
 Dabhiti, a hero, i. 262, 339, 340
 Dama, 'house,' i. 340
 Dampati, 'house master,' i. 340
 Dayyāmpātī, i. 380
 Darbha, 'grass,' i. 340, 354
 Darvi, 'ladle,' i. 341
 Darvidā, 'woodpecker,' i. 341
 Darśa, 'new moon day,' i. 341
 Daśagva, a mythic sage, i. 341, 437
 Daśatayī, 'text of the Rīgveda,' i. 342
 Daśadyu, a hero, i. 342; ii. 410
 Daśan, 'ten,' i. 342-344
 Daśapurusaṁrājya, 'a hereditary king-
 dom,' i. 344; ii. 211
 Daśamāsyā, 'ten months old' (embryo).
 i. 344
 Daśamī, 'tenth decade' of life, i. 344, 345
 Daśavṛkṣa, a tree, i. 345
 Daśavraja, a man, i. 345
 Daśaśipra, a sacrificer, i. 345
 Daśā, 'border' of a garment, i. 345
 Daśoṇi, a man, i. 346, 382
 Daśoṇya, a man, i. 346
 Daśonasi, a snake, i. 346
 Dasyave vṛka, a man, i. 346; ii. 25
 Dasyave saha, a man, i. 346, 347
 Dasyu, 'aborigines,' i. 58, 347, 349,
 467, 471; ii. 11, 381, 388
 Dākṣāyaṇa (plur.), princes, i. 349
 Dātyauha, 'gallinule,' i. 349, 350
 Dātra, 'sickle,' i. 182, 350
 Dātrakarṇi, 'with sickle-shaped ears,'
 i. 46, 350
 Dātreya Arāḍa Śaunaka, a teacher,
 i. 34, 350
 Dādhīca Cyavana, i. 350
 1. Dāna, 'gift,' i. 350; ii. 82
 2. Dāna, 'feast,' i. 350, 351
 3. Dāna, 'horse,' i. 351
 Dānastuti, 'praise of gifts,' i. 336;
 ii. 82, 83
 Dāman, 'rope,' i. 351

- Dāya, 'inheritance,' i. 351-353
 Dāyāda, 'heir,' i. 353
 Dāra, 'wife,' i. 353
 Dāru, 'wood,' i. 353, 461
 Dārḍhajayanti, i. 353
 Dārteya, i. 353
 Dārbhya, i. 354
 Dārvāghāta, 'woodpecker,' i. 354
 Dārvāhāra, 'gatherer of wood,' i. 354
 Dālbi, i. 354
 Dālbhya, i. 264, 354; ii. 58, 236
 Dāva, 'forest fire,' i. 355
 Dāvapa, 'fire ranger,' i. 355
 Dāvasu Ṃgīrasa, i. 140, 355
 Dāsa, 'fisherman,' i. 355; ii. 173
 Dāsataya, Dāsatayī, 'belonging to the Rigveda,' i. 355
 Dāsarājña, 'battle with ten kings,' i. 355, 356, 463, 542; ii. 99, 381
 Dāsarma, i. 356
 Dāsa, 'enemy,' i. 347, 356-358, 472, 532, 541; ii. 64, 388
 Dāsapravarga, 'consisting of troops of slaves,' i. 357
 Dāsaveśa, a man, i. 358
 Dāsa, 'slavery,' i. 359
 Dīgdha, 'poisoned' arrow, i. 81
 Dityavāh, Dityauhī, 'two year old bull or cow,' i. 359
 Didyu, Didyut, 'arrow,' i. 359
 Didhiṣu, 'wooder,' i. 359
 Didhiṣūpati, 'husband of an elder sister,' i. 360, 476
 Div, 'sky,' i. 360-362
 Divodāsa Atithigva, i. 15, 44, 144, 240, 316, 322, 323, 358, 363, 364, 376, 380, 473; ii. 12, 13, 24, 30, 34, 43, 88, 95, 98, 112, 454
 Divodāsa Bhaimaseni, a man, i. 364; ii. 112
 Divya, 'ordeal,' i. 364, 365; ii. 178
 Divya Śvan, 'Canis major,' i. 365
 Diś, 'quarter,' i. 365, 366
 Dirgha, 'long,' ii. 487
 Dirghatamas Māmateya Aucathya, i. 132, 345, 363, 366; ii. 96
 Dirghanītha, i. 367
 Dirghaśravas, a seer, i. 367
 Dirghāpsas, 'having a long front part,' i. 367
 Dirghāyutva, 'longevity,' i. 367
 Dirghāranya, 'wide tract of forest,' i. 367, 368
 Dīv, 'game of dice,' i. 368
 Dughā, 'cow,' i. 368
 Dundubhi, 'drum,' i. 368; ii. 418
 Dur, 'door,' i. 368
 Duroṇa, 'home,' i. 369
 Durga, 'fort,' i. 369
 Durgaha, a king, i. 327, 369, 542
 Durpāman, a kind of worm (?), i. 370
 Durmukha Pāncāla, i. 370, 469, 514; ii. 71
 Durya, 'doorpost,' i. 370; ii. 194
 Duryoṇa, 'house,' i. 370
 Durvarāha, 'wild boar,' i. 370
 Dulā, a star, i. 370, 414
 Duścarman, 'afflicted with skin disease,' i. 370
 Duṣśasu, a man, i. 371
 Duṣśīma, a man, i. 371; ii. 15
 Duṣṭaritu Paumsāyana, a man, i. 258, 371; ii. 24, 63, 470, 486
 Duṣṣanta, a man, i. 371, 382
 Duhitr, 'daughter,' i. 371
 Dūta, 'messenger,' i. 371
 Dūrvā, a grass, i. 372
 Dūrsa, a garment, i. 372
 Dūṣikā, 'rheum of the eyes,' i. 372
 Dr̥ghacyut Āgasti, a priest, i. 372
 Dr̥ghajayanta, i. 372
 1. Dr̥ti, 'leather bag,' i. 372
 2. Dr̥ti Aindrota, a teawher, i. 34, 373; ii. 9
 Dr̥ptabālāki Gārgya, a teacher, i. 373; ii. 87
 Dr̥bhika, a man, i. 373
 Dr̥śāna Bhārgava, a seer, i. 373
 Dr̥ṣad, 'stone,' i. 94, 373, 374
 Dr̥ṣadvatī, a river, i. 58, 167, 374, 512; ii. 95, 125, 435, 514
 Dr̥ṣṭa, 'vermin' (?), i. 374
 Devaka Mānyamāna, a man (?), i. 374
 Devakīputra, i. 374
 Devajanavidyā, 'knowledge of divine beings,' i. 375
 Devataratha Pratithi, a man, ii. 30
 Devataras Śyāvasāyana Kāśyapa, i. 375, 444; ii. 30, 376, 399
 Devatyā, a wrong reading, i. 375
 Devana, 'dicing place,' i. 5, 375
 Devanakṣatra, 'asterism of the gods,' i. 375, 414, 421

Devabhāga Śrautarṣa, i. 375, 376 ; ii. 6, 404, 444, 469, 514
 Devamalimluc Rahasya, a man, i. 376 ; ii. 209, 327
 Devamuni, 'divine saint,' i. 376
 Devayajana, 'place of sacrifice,' i. 203
 Devarājan, 'Brahmin king,' i. 376
 Devarāta Vaiśvāmītra, i. 148, 376, 380 ; ii. 66, 311, 442
 Devala, a seer, i. 48, 376
 Devavant, a prince, i. 376
 Devavāta, a prince, i. 377 ; ii. 95
 Devavidyā, 'knowledge of the gods,' i. 377
 Devaśravas, a prince, i. 377 ; ii. 95
 Devātithi Kāṇva, a seer, i. 377
 Devāpi Ārṣṭiṣeṇa, i. 66, 192, 377, 378, 494 ; ii. 5, 64, 211, 353
 Devī, 'brother-in-law,' i. 359, 378, 379
 Deśa, 'land,' i. 379 ; ii. 437
 Dehī, 'rampart,' i. 356, 379, 539
 Daidhiṣavya, 'son of a younger sister,' i. 379
 Daiyāmpāti, i. 16, 380
 1. Daiva, 'knowledge of portents,' i. 380
 2. Daiva, i. 380
 Daivala, i. 47, 380
 Daivavāta, a prince, i. 29, 380 ; ii. 469
 Daivāpa, i. 381
 Daivāvṛdha i. 381 ; ii. 60
 Daivodāsa, i. 363
 Daivodāsi, i. 381
 Doṣā, 'evening,' i. 381
 Doha, 'milking,' i. 381
 Dohana, 'milking,' i. 381
 Daureśravasa, i. 381 ; ii. 17
 Daureśruta, i. 309, 382
 Daurgaha, i. 369
 Dauṣṣanti, i. 218, 382 ; ii. 96
 Dyutāna Māruta, i. 382
 Dyumna, 'raft,' i. 382
 Dyūta, 'dicing,' i. 382
 Dyotana, a prince, i. 382
 Drapsa, 'drop,' i. 383
 Drāpi, 'mantle,' i. 383 ; ii. 292
 Drāhyāyana, ii. 224
 Dru, 'wooden vessel,' i. 383
 Drughaṇa, 'tree smiter,' i. 384 ; ii. 166
 Drupada, 'wooden pillar,' i. 384
 Druma, 'tree,' i. 384
 Druvaya, 'wooden,' i. 384

Druhan, 'woodcutter,' i. 384
 Druhyu, a people, i. 22, 316, 385, 467 ; ii. 11, 185
 Droṇa, 'wooden trough,' i. 385 ; ii. 477
 Droṇakalaśa, 'wooden reservoir,' i. 385 ii. 514
 Droṇābhāva, 'having wooden buckets,' i. 385
 Dvādaśa, 'consisting of twelve (parts),' i. 385, 421, 422
 Dvāpara, i. 3, 385 ; ii. 193
 Dvār, Dvāra, 'door,' i. 386
 Dvārāpa, 'doorkeeper,' i. 386
 Dvārāpidhāna, 'door-fastener,' i. 386
 Dvigat Bhārgava, a seer, i. 386
 Dviṣa, 'twice-born,' i. 386
 Dvipād, 'biped,' i. 386
 Dvibandhu, i. 386
 Dvirāja, 'conflict between two kings,' i. 387
 Dviretas, 'having double seed,' i. 387
 Dvīpa, 'island,' i. 387
 Dvipin, 'panther,' i. 387
 Dvaitavana, i. 387
 Dvyopasa, i. 125
 Dhana, 'prize,' i. 54, 388
 Dhanadhāni, 'treasure house,' i. 388
 Dhaniṣṭhā (plur.), a constellation, i. 388, 419
 Dhanu, 'sandbank,' i. 388
 Dhanus, 'bow,' i. 388, 389
 Dhanū, 'sandbank,' i. 388
 1. Dhanvan, 'bow,' i. 389
 2. Dhanvan, 'desert,' i. 389, 390
 Dhamani, 'reed,' i. 390
 Dharuṇa, 'sucking calf,' i. 390
 Dharma, 'law,' i. 390-397
 1. Dhava, a tree (*Grislea tormentosa*), i. 397
 2. Dhava, 'man,' i. 398
 Dhavitra, 'fan,' i. 398
 Dhānamjayya, i. 398
 Dhānā (plur.), 'grains of corn,' i. 398
 Dhānya, 'grain,' i. 398, 399
 Dhānyākṛt, 'winnowing,' i. 182, 399
 Dhānva, i. 48, 399
 Dhāman, 'dwelling,' i. 399
 Dhārā, 'edge,' i. 399
 Dhiṣaṇā, 'bowl,' i. 399, 400 ; ii. 476
 Dhī, 'prayer,' i. 400
 Dhīti, 'prayer,' i. 400

- Dhīra Śātapaṇṇeya, i. 400; ii. 372
 Dhīvan, 'fisherman,' i. 140, 401
 Dhūṅkṣā, a bird, i. 401
 Dhuni, a man or a demon, i. 262, 339, 358, 401
 Dhur, 'yoke,' i. 401, 402
 Dhūṅkṣā, a bird, i. 402
 Dhūmaketu, 'smoke-bannered,' i. 402
 Dhūmra, 'camel,' i. 402
 Dhūrṣad, 'charioteer,' i. 402, 403
 1. Dhṛtarāṣṭra Airāvata, a demon, i. 122, 403
 2. Dhṛtarāṣṭra Vaicitravīrya, a king, i. 153, 165, 403; ii. 236, 352
 Dhṛṣṭi (dual.), 'fire-tongs,' i. 407
 Dhenā, 'milch cow,' i. 404
 Dhenu, 'milch cow,' i. 404
 Dhenuṣṭarī, 'barren cow,' i. 404
 Dhaivara, 'fisherman,' i. 404; ii. 174
 Dharmātr, 'smelter,' i. 140, 405
 Dhṛāji, 'sweep of the wind,' i. 405
 Dhruva, 'pole star,' i. 405, 406, 427
 Dhruvā, 'cardinal point,' i. 406
 Dhvaṃsi, a period of time, i. 50
 Dhvaja, 'banner,' i. 406; ii. 418
 Dhvanya, a patron, i. 406; ii. 230
 Dhvasan Dvaitavana, a king, i. 387, 407; ii. 121
 Dhvasanti, a patron, i. 407; ii. 2
 Dhvasara, a patron, i. 300, 407, 408, 543; ii. 2
 Dhvasrā, a patroness, i. 407
 Dhvāṅkṣa, 'crow,' i. 408
 Dhvānta, a wind, i. 408
 Nakula, 'ichneumon,' i. 408
 Nakta, 'night,' i. 409
 Nakṣatra, 'lunar asterism,' i. 409-431
 Nakṣatradarśa, 'astrologer,' i. 431
 Nakṣatravidyā, 'astrology,' i. 431
 Nakha, 'nail,' i. 431; ii. 362
 Naga, 'mountain,' i. 432
 Nagara, 'town,' i. 432, 539
 Nagarin Jānaśruteya, a priest, i. 121, 432; ii. 350
 Nagnajit, a king, i. 432; ii. 47
 Nagnā, 'courtezan,' i. 396
 Naghamāra, Naghāriṣa, a plant, i. 175
 Naciketas, a mythical man, i. 432
 1. Naḍa, 'reed,' i. 433
 2. Naḍa Naiṣadha, a king, i. 433
 Naḍvalā, 'reed bed,' i. 433
 Nada, 'reed' (?), i. 433
 Nadr, 'stream,' i. 434
 Nadipati, 'ocean,' i. 434
 Nanā, 'mother,' i. 434
 Nanānd, 'husband's sister,' i. 434
 Napāt, 'grandson,' i. 435; ii. 26
 Naptrī, 'granddaughter,' i. 435
 Nabha(s), Nabhasya, a month, ii. 161
 Nabhāka, a seer, i. 435
 Nabhya, 'nave,' i. 436; ii. 35, 201
 Namī Sāpya, a king, i. 436; ii. 298, 329, 445
 Nara, Nṛ, 'man,' i. 436
 Narāci, a plant, i. 436
 Narya, a man (?), i. 436
 Nalada, Naladi, 'nard,' i. 437
 Navaka, a mythical sage, i. 148, 437; ii. 422
 Navagva, a race of seers, i. 341, 437
 Navanīta, 'fresh butter,' i. 250, 437
 Navavāstava, a hero, i. 438; ii. 72
 Naṣonaśi, a snake, i. 346
 Nah, 'grandson,' i. 438
 Nahana, 'tie,' i. 231
 Nahus, Nahuṣa, 'neighbour,' i. 438, 439; ii. 103
 1. Nāka, 'firmament,' i. 361, 439
 2. Nāka, a teacher, i. 439; ii. 86, 181
 Nākra, 'crocodile,' i. 440
 Nāga, 'elephant,' i. 440
 Nāgnajita, i. 440; ii. 496
 Nāciketa, i. 440
 Nāḍapit, a place, i. 440; ii. 348
 1. Nāḍi, 'vein,' i. 441
 2. Nāḍi, 'reed flute,' i. 441
 3. Nāḍi, 'box of chariot wheel,' i. 441
 Nāḍikā, 'windpipe,' i. 441
 Nātha, 'protection,' i. 441
 Nāpita, 'barber,' i. 441, 442
 Nābhāka, a seer, i. 442
 Nābhānediṣṭha Mānava, a mythical sage, i. 100, 351, 352, 442, 443; ii. 153
 1. Nābhi, 'relationship,' i. 443
 2. Nābhi, 'nave,' i. 443
 Nāmadheya, 'name,' i. 443
 Nāman, 'name,' i. 443, 444
 Nāmba, a kind of grain, i. 444
 Nāya, a man (?), i. 445
 Nārada, a seer, i. 59, 432, 445, 503; ii. 106, 315, 469, 479

Nārāsaṃsī, ' (verse) celebrating men,'
i. 445, 446; ii. 227
Nārī, 'woman,' i. 446; ii. 485
Nārmara, a prince (?), i. 446
Nārmiṇī, a place (?), i. 447
Nārya, a patron, i. 447
Nārṣada, a seer, i. 447
Nāvaprabhrāṃsana, 'sliding down of
the ship,' i. 227, 447, 448
Nāvā, 'ship,' i. 448
Nāvāja, 'boatman,' i. 448
Nāvya, 'navigable river,' i. 440
Nāhuṣa, i. 448
Nikothaka Bhāyajātya, a teacher, i.
448; ii. 100
Nikharva, Nikharvaka, Nikharvāda,
'1,000,000,000,' i. 342, 343
Nigaḍa Pārṇavalki, a teacher, i. 328,
448, 521
Nigut, 'enemy,' i. 449
Nigustha, i. 449
1. Nitatnī, a plant, i. 449
2. Nitatnī, a star, i. 414, 449
Nītāna Māruta, a man, i. 449
Nidāgha, 'summer,' i. 449
Nidāna Sūtra, i. 449
Nidhā, 'net,' i. 450
Nidhi, 'treasure,' i. 450
Nināhya, 'water jar,' i. 450
Ninditāśva, a patron, i. 450
Nipāda, 'valley,' i. 450
Nimeṣa, 'twinkling,' i. 50
Nimruc, 'sunset,' i. 450
Niyuta, '100,000,' i. 342
Niyoga, i. 479
Niraṣṭa, 'castrated,' i. 451
Nirāja, 'share of booty,' i. 86; ii. 42, 418
Nirāla, 'disease,' i. 451
Nirvacana, 'explanation,' i. 451
Nivat, 'valley,' i. 451; ii. 39
Nivānyavatsā, Nivānyā, 'cow with a
calf to which she has to be won
over,' i. 452
Nivid, 'invocation,' i. 400, 452; ii. 4
Nividdhāna, 'containing a Nivid,' i. 452
Niveśana, 'dwelling,' i. 453
Niṣaṅgathi or Niṣaṅgadhi, 'having a
quiver,' i. 453
Niṣaṅgin, 'having a quiver,' i. 453
Niṣāda, a tribe, i. 453, 454, 467, 501;
ii. 265, 486, 514

Niṣka, 'ornament,' i. 197, 454, 455;
ii. 197, 344, 504
Niṣkiriya (plur.), priests, i. 455
Niṣṭya, 'outsider,' i. 455
Niṣṭyā, a constellation, i. 413, 417, 455
Nihākā, 'whirlwind,' i. 455
Nikṣaṇa, 'spit,' i. 458
Nicya (plur.), 'westerners,' i. 455
Nitha, 'musical mode,' i. 456
Nithā, 'artifice,' i. 456
Nināha, 'girdle,' i. 456
Nipātithi, a seer, i. 456; ii. 478
Nilaṅgu, a worm, i. 456
Nilaśirṣṇī, an animal, i. 456
Nilāgalasāla or Nilākālasālā, a grain
creeper, i. 456
Nivāra, 'wild rice,' i. 182, 457
Nivi, 'undergarment,' i. 457
Nihāra, 'mist,' i. 457
Nṛ, 'man,' i. 436, 457
Nṛti, 'skin bag,' i. 457
Nṛtu, 'dancer,' i. 457, 458, 481
Nṛttagita, 'dance and song,' i. 458
Nṛtya, 'dance,' ii. 381
Nṛpati, 'king,' i. 458
Nṛmedha, Nṛmedhas, a seer, i. 458,
499; ii. 458
Nṛṣad, a man, i. 458
Nekṣaṇa, 'spit,' i. 458
Nemi, 'felly,' i. 459; ii. 201
Neṣṭṛ, a priest, i. 112, 459
Naicāsākha, 'of low origin,' i. 459;
ii. 38, 474
Naicudāra, 'composed of the wood of
the Nicudāra,' i. 459
Naitandhava, a place, i. 459
Naidāgha, 'summer,' i. 459
Naidāna, i. 460
Naidhruvi Kaśyapa, a teacher, i. 145,
460
Naimiśa, a forest, ii. 29
Naimiśi, i. 460
Naimiṣīya, Naimiṣīya (plur.), priests,
i. 460
Nairukta, 'etymologist,' i. 460
Naiṣadha, i. 433, 461
Naiṣāda, i. 461
Naiṣidha, a wrong reading for Nai-
ṣadha, i. 433, 461
Nodhas, a poet, i. 461
Nau, 'boat,' i. 461, 462

Nyagrodha, a tree (*Ficus indica*), i. 35,
87, 462, 500; ii. 54, 214
Nyaṅka, part of a chariot, i. 462
Nyaṅku, 'gazelle,' i. 463
Nyarbuda, '100,000,000,' i. 342
Nyastikā, a plant, i. 463
Nyocani, an ornament, i. 463

Pakti, 'cake,' i. 463
Paktha, a tribe, i. 39, 265, 320, 463,
464; ii. 93, 313, 381
Pakva, 'cooked food,' i. 464
Pakṣa, 'side-post,' i. 464
Pakṣas, 'side,' i. 465
Pakṣin, 'bird,' i. 465
Paṅkti, 'set of five,' i. 465
Pacata, 'cooked food,' i. 465
Pacana, 'vessel for cooking food,'
i. 465
Pajra, a family, i. 131, 466; ii. 15, 52
Pajrā, i. 466
Pajriya, i. 466
Pañcajanāḥ, 'five peoples,' i. 466-468, 469
Pañcadaśī, 'fifteenth day,' i. 460
Pañcanada, 'having five streams,'
Panjab, i. 468
Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, i. 468
Pañcāla, a tribe, i. 162, 165, 170, 187,
198, 261, 317, 468, 469; ii. 12, 58, 93,
96, 122, 125, 126, 395, 398
Pañcālacaṇḍa, a teacher, i. 469
Pañcāvi, 'thirty months old,' i. 469
Pañcaudana, 'prepared with five rice-
messes,' i. 469
Paṭala, 'section,' i. 470
Paṭharvan, a man, i. 470
Paṭṭrībhi, a man (?), i. 470
Paṭbīṣa, 'hobble,' i. 42, 470
Paṇa, 'bargaining,' i. 471
Paṇi, i. 357, 363, 471-473, 486; ii. 69,
496
Paṇḍita, 'learned man,' i. 473
1. Pataṅga, 'winged insect,' i. 473
2. Pataṅga Prājāpatya, a seer, i. 473
Patañcala Kāpya, a teacher, i. 88, 148,
473, 474
Patañjali, a teacher, i. 474
Patatrin, 'bird,' i. 474
Patākā, 'banner,' i. 474
Pati, 'husband,' Patnī, 'wife,' i. 474-
489; ii. 485

Patti, 'foot soldier,' i. 489; ii. 169
Patnīnāṃ sadas, 'women's quarters,'
i. 489
Patnīsāla, 'hut for the wife,' i. 489
Pathin Saubhara, a teacher, i. 489;
ii. 238, 481
Pathikṛt, 'path maker,' i. 489, 490
Pad, 'quarter,' i. 490
Pada, 'quarter stanza,' i. 490
Padi, an animal, i. 490
Padma, a number, i. 343
Payas, 'milk,' i. 490, 491
Payasyā, 'curds,' i. 491
Para Ātṛāra Hairanyanābha, i. 190,
328, 491; ii. 298
Paramajyā, a man (?), i. 491
Paraśu, 'axe,' i. 61, 492
Paraśvan or Parasvant, an animal,
i. 492
Paraḥpumsā, 'apart from men,' i. 480
Parārdha, '1,000,000,000,000,' i. 342
Parāvṛj, 'exile,' i. 337, 492, 493
Parāśara, a seer, i. 493; ii. 352
Parikṣit, a king, i. 167, 493, 494; ii.
33, 64
Parigha, 'iron bar,' i. 494
Paricakrā or Parivakrā, a town, i. 469,
494; ii. 513
Paricara, 'attendant,' i. 494
Paricarmaṇya, 'leather thong,' i. 257,
494
Paritakmyā, 'night,' i. 49, 494, 495
Paridā, 'seeking protection,' i. 495
Paridhāna, 'undergarment,' i. 495
Paripad, 'pitfall,' i. 495
Paripanthin, 'robber,' i. 495
Paripavana, 'winnowing fan,' i. 495
Pariplava, 'cycle,' i. 52
Parimit, 'crossbeam,' i. 193, 230, 495
Parimoṣa, 'theft,' i. 495
Parimoṣin, 'thief,' i. 495
Parirathya, 'road' (?), i. 496
Parivakrā or Paricakrā, a place, i. 469,
495; ii. 513
Parivatsara, 'full year,' i. 496; ii. 412
Parivāpa, 'fried grains of rice,' i. 496
Parivitta, 'elder brother married after
his younger brother,' i. 476, 496
Parivividāna, 'younger brother who
marries before his elder brother,'
i. 476, 496

- Parivṛktā, Parivṛkti, Parivṛtti, 'rejected wife,' i. 478, 497
 Pariveśṭr, 'attendant,' i. 497
 Parivṛājaka, 'mendicant monk,' i. 69, 497; ii. 344
 Paṛiśad assemblage' i. 394, 497; ii. 431
 Paṛiṣkanda, 'footman,' i. 497
 Paṛiṣyanda, 'island,' i. 497
 Paṛiṣvañjalya, 'tie,' i. 231
 Paṛisāraka, a place, i. 498
 Paṛisṛat, a drink, i. 498; ii. 83
 1. Paṛiṇah, 'box,' i. 498
 2. Paṛiṇah, a place, i. 170, 498
 Paṛiśāsa, 'tongs,' i. 498
 Paṛuccheṇa, a seer, i. 458, 498, 499
 Paṛuṣa, 'reed,' i. 499
 Paṛuṣṇī, a river, i. 17, 41, 106, 499, 500; ii. 95, 116, 182, 186
 Paṛus, 'division,' i. 500
 1. Paṛṇa, 'wing,' 'feather,' 'leaf,' i. 81, 500
 2. Paṛṇa, a tree (*Butea frondosa*), i. 35, 500, 501; ii. 54, 358
 Paṛṇaka, a caste, i. 501; ii. 174, 267
 Paṛṇadhi, 'feather-holder,' i. 81, 501
 Paṛṇaya, a hero or demon, i. 15, 501
 Paṛyaṅka, 'seat,' i. 502
 Paṛyāsa, 'woof,' i. 298, 502
 1. Paṛvata, 'hill,' i. 502
 2. Paṛvata, a sacrificer (?), i. 502
 3. Paṛvata, a seer, i. 432, 445, 503
 Paṛvan, 'period,' i. 503; ii. 163
 Paṛśāna, 'hollow,' i. 503
 1. Paṛśu, 'rib,' i. 503; ii. 359
 2. Paṛśu, 'sickle,' i. 503
 3. Paṛśu, 'side,' i. 504
 4. Paṛśu, a man, i. 131, 310, 311, 504, 505, 523; ii. 17, 332
 Paṛṣa (plur.), 'sheaves,' i. 182, 505
 Palada, 'bundle of straw,' i. 505
 Palasti, 'grey-haired,' i. 505, 506
 Palāla, 'straw,' i. 505
 Palāva, 'chaff,' i. 505
 Palāśa, a tree (*Butea frondosa*), i. 500, 506
 Palita, 'grey-haired,' i. 506
 Paṛpūlana, 'lye,' i. 506
 Paṛlīgupta Lauhitya, a teacher, i. 506, 507
 Pavana, 'sieve' or 'winnowing basket,' i. 507
 Pavamāna, 'wind,' i. 507
 Pavasta, 'covers,' i. 507
 Pavi, 'tire,' i. 507, 508; ii. 221
 Pavitra, 'sieve,' i. 508, 509; ii. 477
 Pavira, 'lance,' i. 509
 Pavīru, a prince, i. 509
 Paśu, 'animal,' i. 509-511
 Paśupa, 'herdsman,' i. 511
 1. Paśṭhavāh, 'ox,' i. 511; ii. 514
 2. Paśṭhavāh, a seer, i. 511
 Paśṭhauhī, 'cow,' i. 511
 Pasas, 'membrum virile,' ii. 361
 Pastyasad, 'companion,' i. 511
 Pastyā, a stream, i. 170; 'dwelling,' i. 230, 512
 1. Pastyāvanta, 'householder,' i. 512, 513
 2. Pastyāvanta, a place, i. 513; ii. 478
 Pāṃsu, 'sand,' i. 513
 Pākādūrvā, a plant, i. 513, 514
 Pākasthāman Kaurayāṇa, a patron, i. 167, 514
 Pākāru, 'ulcers,' i. 514
 Pāṅktra, 'field rat,' i. 514
 Pāñcajanya, 'relating to the five peoples,' i. 467, 514
 Pāñcāla, i. 514
 Pāñci, a teacher, i. 515
 Pāṭava, i. 515, and see Cakra
 Pāṭā, a plant, i. 515
 Pāñighna, 'hand clapper,' i. 515
 Pāñḍva, a garment, i. 515
 Pātalya (?), i. 515
 Pātra, 'vessel,' i. 516; ii. 176, 195, 19
 Pāthya, i. 516; ii. 323
 1. Pāda, 'foot,' i. 516
 2. Pāda, 'quarter,' i. 343, 516
 3. Pāda, 'quarter stanza,' i. 516
 Pāna, 'drink,' i. 517
 Pānta, 'drink,' i. 517
 Pāñnejana, 'vessel for washing the feet,' i. 517
 Pāpayakṣma, a disease, i. 517; ii. 183
 Pāpasama, 'bad season,' i. 517
 Pāman, 'itch,' i. 296, 517
 Pāmana, 'suffering from itch,' i. 517
 1. Pāyu, 'guard,' i. 517
 2. Pāyu, 'a poet,' i. 44, 518
 Pāra, 'further bank,' i. 434, 518
 Pārameṣṭhya, 'preëminence,' ii. 221
 Pāraśavya, i. 518
 1. Pārāvata, 'turtle dove,' i. 519

2. Pārāvata, a tribe, i. 314, 363, 470, 504, 518, 519; ii. 70, 98, 436
 Pārāśarikaunḍinīputra, a teacher, i. 519
 Pārāśariputra, a teacher, i. 128, 519; ii. 101
 Pārāśarya, various teachers, i. 45, 519; ii. 45, 101, 442, 473
 Pārāśaryāyana, a teacher, i. 250, 520; ii. 473
 Pārikuṣa, 'attendant,' i. 520
 Pāriṣita, i. 72, 494, 520
 Pāriṣitiya, ii. 106
 Pārijanata, i. 38
 Pārīpātra, mountains, ii. 126
 Pārīplava, 'cyclic,' i. 520, 521
 Pārīṇabha, 'household utensils,' i. 521
 Pārūṣṇa, a bird, i. 521
 Pārovaryavid, 'knowers of tradition,' i. 521
 Pārṇavalki, i. 328, 448, 521
 Pārtha, i. 522
 Pārthava, i. 29, 504, 521
 Pārthaśravasa, a demon, i. 522
 Pārthya, a donor, i. 522; ii. 325
 Pārvati, i. 335, 522
 Pārśvya, 'intercostal flesh,' ii. 361
 Pārśada, 'textbook,' i. 522
 Pārśadvāna, i. 522
 Pārṣṇa Śailana, a teacher, i. 522
 Pārṣṇi, 'heel,' ii. 358
 Pālāgala, 'messenger,' i. 522
 Pālāgali, 'fourth wife,' i. 478, 523; ii. 220
 Pāvamānī, verses, i. 523
 Pāśa, 'rope,' i. 523; ii. 173
 Pāsadyumna Vāyata, a king, i. 523; ii. 287, 478
 Pāśin, 'hunter,' i. 523
 Pāśya, 'stone bulwarks,' i. 523, 524
 Pika, 'cuckoo,' i. 524
 Piṅgā, 'bowstring,' i. 524
 Pijavana, a king, i. 363, 376, 524
 Piṅjula, 'bundle,' i. 524
 Piṭhinas, a man, i. 524; ii. 199
 Piṇḍa, 'ball of flour,' i. 524
 Pitarau (du.), 'parents,' i. 529
 Pitāputra, 'father and son,' i. 525
 Pitāputriya, 'handing on from father to son,' i. 525
 Pitāmaha, 'grandfather,' i. 525
 Pitu, 'nutriment,' i. 526
 Pitr, 'father,' i. 526-529
 Pitryāṇa, 'way of the fathers,' i. 529, 530
 Pitṛhan, 'parricide,' i. 530
 Pitta, 'gall,' ii. 361
 Pitrya, a science, i. 530
 Pitva or Pidva, an animal, i. 530
 Pināka, 'club,' i. 530
 Pinvana, a vessel, i. 530
 Pipila, 'ant,' i. 530
 Pipilikā, 'ant,' i. 531
 Pippakā, a bird, i. 531
 Pippala, 'berry of the Peepal-tree,' i. 43, 531
 Pippalāda, a teacher, i. 532
 Pipru, a foe, i. 263, 358, 532; ii. 355
 Piśa, 'deer,' i. 532
 Piśaṅga, a priest, i. 532
 Piśācas, 'demons,' i. 533; ii. 516
 Piśita, 'raw flesh,' i. 533
 Piśila, 'wooden vessel,' i. 533
 Piśuna, 'traitor,' i. 534
 Piṣṭa, 'meal,' i. 534
 Piṭhā, 'stool,' i. 534
 Pitudāru, 'Deodar,' i. 534
 Piṭūṣa, 'biestings,' i. 534
 Pilā, a plant, i. 534, 535
 Pilu, a tree, i. 535
 Pilumatī, a heaven, i. 535
 Pumścali, 'wanton woman,' i. 396, 480, 535
 Pumsavana, 'male production,' i. 535
 Puklaka, a tribe, i. 535; ii. 27
 Puñjiṣṭha, 'fisherman,' i. 535
 Puñjila, 'bundle,' i. 536
 Puṇḍarika, 'lotus blossom,' i. 536
 Puṇḍra, a people, i. 23, 536; ii. 354
 Putra, 'son,' i. 536
 Putrasena, a man, i. 537
 Putrikā, 'daughter,' i. 528, 537; ii. 496
 Punardatta, a teacher, i. 537
 Punarbhū, 'wife who remarries,' i. 537
 Punarvasu, a constellation, i. 413, 416, 537
 Punaḥsara, 'recurrent,' i. 25, 538
 Pumaṁs, 'man,' i. 538; ii. 485
 Pur, 'fort,' i. 538-540
 Puraṁdhi, a woman, i. 540; ii. 105
 Puraya, a patron, i. 540
 1. Purāṇa, 'legend,' i. 76, 540
 2. Purāṇa, a seer, i. 540
 Purikaya, a water animal, i. 172, 511, 541

Purītat, 'pericardium,' ii. 361
 Purīṣiṇī, 'carrying rubble,' i. 541
 Purukutsa, a king, i. 75, 327, 461, 541, 542; ii. 12, 13, 18, 26, 454
 Purukutsānī, i. 327, 444, 542
 Puruṇītha Śātavaneya, a priest, i. 542
 Purudama, a singer, i. 542
 Purupanthā, a demon, i. 543; ii. 371
 Purumāyā, a man, i. 543
 Purumitra, a man, i. 137, 483, 543
 Puruṃṣīha, a king, i. 300, 407, 408, 543, 544; ii. 2, 83, 329
 Puruṣa, 'man,' ii. 1
 Puruṣa mṛga, 'ape,' ii. 2
 Puruṣa hastin, 'ape,' ii. 2
 Puruṣanti, a donor, i. 300, 407, 543; ii. 2
 Puruṣanman, a seer, ii. 3, 327
 Purūravas, a hero, ii. 3
 Purūru a poet, ii. 3
 Purūvasu, a poet, ii. 3
 Puroṣāś, 'sacificial cake,' ii. 4
 Purodhā, 'domestic priesthood,' ii. 4
 Puro'nuvākya, 'address,' ii. 4
 Puroruc, 'introductory verses,' ii. 4
 Purovāta, 'east wind,' ii. 5
 Purohita, 'domestic priest,' i. 113, 114; ii. 5-8, 72, 90, 214, 220, 317
 Pulasti, 'weaving the hair plain,' i. 135; ii. 8
 Pulinda, a tribe, i. 23; ii. 8, 354
 Pulikaya, a fish or bird, i. 541
 Pulikā, a fish or bird, i. 541; ii. 9
 Puluṣa Prācinayogyā, a teacher, ii. 9, 420
 Pulkaka, a tribe, ii. 27
 Puṣkara, 'lotus flower,' ii. 9
 Puṣkarasāda, an animal, ii. 9, 10
 Puṣkarasādi, a teacher, ii. 27
 Puṣṭigu, a seer, ii. 10, 478
 Puṣpa, 'flower,' i. 125; ii. 10
 Puṣya, a constellation, i. 413, 416; ii. 10
 Pūtakratā, a woman, i. 346; ii. 10
 Pūtakratāyī, a woman, ii. 10, 25
 Pūtakratu, a patron, i. 346; ii. 10, 25
 Pūtirajju, a plant, ii. 11
 Pūtika, a plant, ii. 11
 Pūtudru, 'Deodar,' ii. 11
 Pūru, a people, i. 22, 170, 385, 464, 467, 542; ii. 11-13, 95, 97, 187, 436
 Pūruṣa, 'menial,' ii. 13

Pūrṇamāsa, 'full moon,' ii. 13
 Pūrta, Pūrti, 'reward,' ii. 13
 Pūrpati, 'lord of the fort,' ii. 13, 14
 Pūrvapakṣa, 'first half (of month),' ii. 14
 Pūrvavayasa, 'first period of life,' ii. 14
 Pūrvavah, 'leader,' ii. 14, 127
 Pūrvāhṇa, 'forenoon,' ii. 14
 Pūlpa or Pūlya, 'shriveled grain,' ii. 14
 Pṛkṣa, a man, ii. 15
 Pṛkṣayāma, ii. 15
 Pṛḍa (?), a weight, ii. 174
 Pṛt, Pṛtanā, 'contest,' ii. 15
 Pṛtanājya, 'combat,' ii. 15
 Pṛtha, 'palm breadth,' ii. 15
 Pṛthavāna, a man, ii. 15, 325
 Pṛthi, Pṛthī, Pṛthu, a hero, i. 181; ii. 16, 330, 332
 Pṛthivī, 'earth,' i. 361; ii. 16, 17
 Pṛthu, a tribe (?), ii. 17
 1. Pṛthuśravas Kānita, a patron, i. 147; ii. 17, 64
 2. Pṛthuśravas Daureśravasa, a mythic priest, i. 381; ii. 17
 Pṛdāku, a snake, ii. 17, 18
 Pṛdākusānu, a sacrificer, ii. 18, 393
 Pṛšana, a place (?), ii. 18
 1. Pṛśnigu, a man, ii. 18
 2. Pṛśnigu, a people, ii. 18 (?)
 Pṛśniparṇī, a plant, ii. 18, 19
 Pṛṣata, 'antelope,' ii. 19
 Pṛṣatī, 'speckled antelope,' ii. 19, 20
 Pṛṣadājya, 'speckled butter,' ii. 20
 Pṛṣadhra Medhya Mātariśvan, a man, ii. 20, 43, 179
 Pṛṣātaka, 'mixed butter,' ii. 20
 Pṛṣti, 'transverse process,' ii. 350
 Pṛṣtyā, 'side mare,' ii. 20
 Pṛṣtyāmaya, 'pain in the side,' i. 268; ii. 21
 Pṛṣṭha, 'ridge,' i. 361
 Petva, 'ram,' ii. 21, 448
 Pedu, a hero, ii. 22
 Peruka, a patron, ii. 22
 Peśas, 'brodered garment,' ii. 22
 Peśitr, 'carver' (?), ii. 22, 23
 Pañgya, 'textbook of Pañgya,' ii. 23
 Pañgarāja, a bird, ii. 23
 Pañgin, 'follower of Pañgya,' ii. 23
 Pañgiputra, a teacher, ii. 23, 101
 Pañgya, a teacher, ii. 23, 124

Paijavana, ii. 24, 454
 Paidva, a mythical horse, ii. 23
 Potr, a priest, i. 112; ii. 24
 Paumścaleya, 'son of a courtesan,' ii. 24
 Paumsāyana, ii. 24
 Pauñjiṣṭha, 'fisherman,' ii. 45, 173
 Pauṇḍarika, i. 212; ii. 45
 Pautakrata, ii. 10, 25
 Pautimāṣiputra, a teacher, ii. 25
 Pautimāṣya, a teacher, i. 241; ii. 25
 Pautimāṣyāyana, a teacher, ii. 25, 26, 227
 Pautra, 'grandson,' i. 435; ii. 26
 Pautrāyana, i. 283
 Paura, a prince, ii. 26
 Paurukutsa, Paurukutsi, Paurukutsya, i. 132, 541; ii. 26
 Pauruṣiṣṭi, ii. 26
 Paurṇamāsī, 'night of full moon,' ii. 26
 Pauluṣi or Pauluṣita, ii. 9, 27
 Paulkasa, a caste, ii. 27, 267
 Pauṣkarasādi, a teacher, ii. 27
 Pauṣpiṇḍya, a teacher, ii. 27
 Pyukṣṇa, 'bow cover,' ii. 27
 Praūga, 'fore part of a cart pole,' ii. 28, 202
 Prakaṅkata, a noxious insect, ii. 28
 Prakariṭṭ, 'seasoner,' ii. 28
 Prakaśa, 'lash,' ii. 28
 Prakrama, 'stride,' ii. 28
 Prakṣa, a tree, ii. 29
 Pragātha (plur.), authors, ii. 29
 Praghāta, 'edge of cloth,' ii. 29
 Pracalākā, 'cloud burst,' ii. 29
 Prajāpati, 'Orion,' i. 415
 Prajāvant Prājāpatya, a mythical seer, ii. 29, 47
 Praṇapāt, 'great-grandson,' i. 435; ii. 29
 Praṇajana, 'water for washing,' ii. 29
 Pratatāmaha, 'great granddada,' i. 525; ii. 29
 Pratardana, a king, i. 322, 364, 381; ii. 29, 30, 34, 98, 212
 Pratithi Devataratha, a teacher, ii. 30
 Pratidivān, 'opponent at play,' ii. 30
 Pratiduh, 'fresh milk,' ii. 30
 Pratidhā, 'draught,' ii. 30
 Pratidhi, a part of the chariot, ii. 30, 31
 Pratipaṇa, 'barter,' i. 47; ii. 31

Pratipraśna, 'arbitrator,' ii. 31
 Pratiprasthātṛ, a priest, ii. 31
 Pratiprās, 'opponent in debate,' ii. 51
 Pratibodha, a mythical sage, ii. 74
 Pratibodhīputra, a teacher, ii. 31
 Pratimit, 'support (of house),' i. 93, 230; ii. 31
 Pratinṛpacaryā, 'devotion to duties of caste,' ii. 82
 Prativeśa, 'neighbour,' ii. 32
 Prativeśya, a teacher, ii. 32, 49
 Pratiśrutkā, 'echo,' ii. 32
 Pratiṣṭhā, 'home,' ii. 32
 Pratiṣṭhā, 'tarsus,' ii. 358
 Pratisara, 'amulet,' ii. 32
 Pratihartṛ, a priest, i. 113; ii. 33
 Pratīdarsa Śvaikna, a king, i. 122; ii. 33, 410, 456
 Pratīpa Prātisatvana, a king (?), i. 378, 494; ii. 33
 Pratibodha, a mythical Ṛṣi, ii. 34
 Pratrṇa, Samhitā text, ii. 494
 Pratrṇ (plur.), a family, i. 322; ii. 30, 34
 Pratoda, 'goad,' ii. 34, 343
 Pratyakṣadarsana, 'seeing with one's own eyes,' ii. 34
 Pratyenas, 'police officer,' ii. 34
 Pradara, 'cleft,' ii. 35
 Pradiv, 'highest heaven,' i. 361; ii. 35
 Pradiś, 'quarter,' ii. 35
 Pradhana, 'contest,' ii. 35
 Pradhi, 'felly,' i. 91; ii. 35, 36, 201
 Pradhvamsana, ii. 36, 50
 Prapaṇa, 'barter,' ii. 36
 Prapatha, 'long journey,' ii. 36
 Prapathin, a patron, ii. 36
 Prapada, 'fore part of the foot,' ii. 362
 Prapā, 'spring,' ii. 37
 Prapitāmaha, 'great-grandfather,' i. 525; ii. 37
 Prapitva, 'close of day,' ii. 37
 Praprotha, a plant, ii. 37
 Prapharvī, 'wanton woman,' ii. 37
 Prabudh, 'sunrise,' ii. 37
 Pramaganda, a king, i. 159; ii. 38
 Pramanda, a plant, ii. 38
 Pramandanī, a plant, ii. 38
 Pramara, a man (?), ii. 38
 Pramota, a disease (?), ii. 38
 Prayuta, '1,000,000,' i. 342
 Prayoga, a seer, ii. 39

Prayogya, 'draught animal,' ii. 39
 Prayyamedha (plur.), seers, ii. 53
 Pralāpa, 'prattle,' ii. 39
 Pravacana, 'oral instruction,' ii. 39
 Pravat, 'height,' ii. 39
 1. Pravara, 'list of ancestors,' ii. 39
 2. Pravara, 'covering,' ii. 40
 Pravarta, 'round ornament' ii. 40, 515
 Pravalhikā, 'riddle,' ii. 40
 Pravāta, 'windy spot,' ii. 40
 Pravāra, 'covering,' ii. 40
 Pravāsa, 'dwelling abroad,' ii. 40
 Pravāhaṇa Jaivala or Javali, a prince,
 i. 206, 290, 469; ii. 40, 41, 87, 217,
 372, 409
 Praśāsana, 'teaching,' ii. 88
 Praśāstr, a priest, i. 112; ii. 41, 44
 Praśāstra, 'office of the Praśāstr,' ii. 41
 Praśna, 'enquiry,' ii. 41, 42
 Praśnavivāka, 'judge,' i. 393; ii. 42
 Praśnin, 'plaintiff,' i. 393; ii. 42
 Praṣṭi, 'side horse,' ii. 42, 202, 515
 Prasiti, 'missile,' ii. 43
 Prasū, 'shoot,' ii. 43
 Prasṛta, 'handful,' ii. 43
 Praskaṇva, a seer, ii. 20, 43, 179
 Prastara, 'grass seat,' ii. 43
 Prastoka Sārṇjaya, a patron, i. 519;
 ii. 43, 44, 98, 447, 465
 Prastotr, a priest, i. 113; ii. 41, 44
 Prasravaṇa, ii. 55
 Prahā, 'winning throw,' ii. 44
 Prākāra, 'walled mound,' ii. 44
 Prākāśa, 'metal ornament,' ii. 44
 Prāgaḥi, a teacher, ii. 45, 50
 Prācinatāna, 'warp,' i. 299; ii. 45
 Prācinayogīputra, a teacher, i. 151;
 ii. 45, 102
 Prācinayogya, a teacher, ii. 45, 420
 Prācinavaṃśa, 'central beam' of a
 hall, ii. 45
 Prācinaśāla Aupamanyava, a man, i.
 127; ii. 45, 46
 Prācinātāna, 'warp,' ii. 46
 Prācināvīta, 'wearing the sacred
 thread on the right shoulder,' ii. 46
 Prācyā, 'dweller in the east,' i. 469;
 ii. 46, 47
 Prācyā-Pāñcālas, a tribe, i. 469; ii. 46
 Prājāpatya, i. 473; ii. 47
 Prāṇa, 'vital air,' i. 86; ii. 47, 48

Prāṇabhṛt, 'man,' ii. 49
 Prāṇāha, 'tie,' i. 231
 Prātar, 'early morning,' i. 381; ii. 49
 Prātaranuvāka, 'morning litany,' ii. 49
 Prātarahna Kaubala, a teacher, ii. 49,
 460
 Prātardani, a prince, ii. 49
 Prātardoha, 'morning milking,' i. 381
 Prātipiya, i. 192; ii. 49
 Prātivesya, a teacher, ii. 49
 Prātisatvana or Prātisutvana, i. 494;
 ii. 33, 49
 Prātibodhīputra, a teacher, ii. 49, 50,
 116
 Prātrda, ii. 50, 102
 Prādeśa, 'span,' ii. 50
 Prādhvaṃsana, ii. 50
 Prāyaścitta or Prāyaścitti, 'penance,'
 ii. 50
 Prāvareya, i. 220; ii. 50
 Prāvahi, a teacher, ii. 50
 Prāvāhaṇi, ii. 51, 59
 Prāvṛṣ, 'rainy season,' i. 110; ii. 51
 Prāvepa, 'ornament,' ii. 44
 Prāś, 'debater,' ii. 51
 Prāśniputra Āsurivāsin, a teacher,
 i. 73, 151; ii. 51, 443
 Prāśravaṇa, i. 40; ii. 51, 52, 55
 Prāsaca, 'cloud burst,' ii. 51
 Prāsāda, 'palace,' ii. 44, 51
 Prāsraṇa, i. 40; ii. 52, 55
 Priyaṅgu, 'panic seed,' i. 182, 398; ii. 52
 Priyamedha, a seer, i. 17; ii. 52, 378
 Priyaratha, a patron, ii. 52
 Priyavrata Somāpi or Saumāpi, a
 teacher, ii. 52, 229, 481
 Prūḍ (?), a weight, ii. 174
 Preṅkha, 'swing,' ii. 52, 53, 57
 Preta, 'dead man,' ii. 53
 Predi, a man, ii. 53, 54; and see Proti
 Preṣya, 'menial,' ii. 53
 Praiyamedha (plur.), seers, ii. 53
 Praiśa, 'liturgical invitation,' ii. 53
 Proti Kausāmbeya Kausurubindi, a
 teacher, i. 87, 193, 195; ii. 54
 Proṣṭha, 'bench,' ii. 54
 Proṣṭhapadā (plur.), a constellation,
 i. 413, 419; ii. 54
 Proṣṭhapāda Vārakya, a teacher, i.
 131; ii. 54, 288 (misprinted -pad)
 Prauṣṭhapada, a month, i. 420

1. Plakṣa, 'wave-leaved fig-tree,' i. 35, 87; ii. 54
2. Plakṣa Dayyāmpāti, a teacher, i. 16, 380; ii. 55
3. Plakṣa Prāsravaṇa, a place, ii. 55
- Plati, a man, ii. 55
1. Plava, 'boat,' ii. 55
2. Plava, a bird, ii. 55
- Plākṣi, a man, ii. 55, 56
- Plāta, ii. 56
- Plāyogi, i. 70, 71; ii. 56
- Plāśi, 'penis,' ii. 361
- Plāśuka, 'quick-growing,' ii. 56
- Plihākarna, 'with spleen-marked ears,' ii. 56
- Pluṣi, an insect, ii. 56, 57
- Plenka, 'swing,' ii. 57

- Phaṇa, 'ornament,' ii. 57
 Pharvara, 'field,' ii. 57
 Phala, 'fruit,' i. 125; ii. 57
 Phalaka, 'plank,' ii. 57
 Phalavati, a plant, ii. 58
 Phalgu, a constellation, i. 416
 Phalguni, a constellation, i. 416
 Phāṇṭa, 'creamy butter,' ii. 58
 Phāla, 'ploughshare,' ii. 58
 Phālguna, a month, i. 420, 425; ii. 162

- Baka Dālbhya, a teacher, ii. 58, 236
 Bakura, a musical instrument, ii. 58, 418
 Baja, a plant, ii. 59
 Badara, 'jujube,' ii. 59
 Badva, '1,000,000,000,' i. 342
 Badvan, 'causeway,' ii. 59
 Bandhana, 'rope,' ii. 59
 Bandhu, a man, i. 7
 Bandhu, 'relationship,' ii. 59
 Babara Prāvāhaṇi, an orator, ii. 51, 59
 1. Babhru, a seer, i. 110; ii. 60
 2. Babhru Kaumbhya, a seer, ii. 60
 3. Babhru Daivāvṛdha, a teacher, i. 381; ii. 60
 Bamba Ājadviṣa, a teacher, ii. 60
 Bambā-Viśvavayasau, seers, ii. 60
 Barāṣi, a garment, ii. 60
 Baru, a seer, ii. 60
 Barku Vārṣṇa, a teacher, ii. 61, 289
 Barhis, 'litter of grass,' ii. 61
 Bala, 'force,' ii. 493

- Balākā, 'crane,' ii. 61
 Balākākausika, ii. 101
 Balāya, an animal, ii. 61
 Balāsa, a disease, i. 268, 296; ii. 61, 62, 307, 506, 507
 Bali, 'tribute,' ii. 62, 212
 Balkasa, 'scum,' ii. 62, 63
 Balbaja, a grass, i. 72; ii. 63
 Balbūtha, a patron, i. 300, 357; ii. 64
 1. Balhika, a people, ii. 63
 2. Balhika Prātipiya, a king, i. 192, 258, 371; ii. 49, 63, 64, 169, 470
 Baṣkiha, a man, ii. 67, 386
 1. Basta, 'goat,' ii. 64
 2. Basta Rāmakāyana, a teacher, ii. 65
 Bahiṣad, a dicer, i. 3
 Bahuvacana, 'plural,' ii. 65
 Bahvṛca, 'an adherent of the Rīgveda,' ii. 65
 Bākura, a musical instrument, ii. 15
 Bāḍeyiputra, a teacher, ii. 65
 Bāṇa, 'arrow,' ii. 65
 Bāṇavant, 'quiver,' ii. 65
 Bādarāyaṇa, a teacher, ii. 66, 370
 Bādhyoga, a teacher, i. 288; ii. 66
 Bādhva, a teacher, ii. 66
 Bābhra, i. 148, 229, 238; ii. 66, 350, 457
 Bābhra, ii. 66
 Bārhatśāmā, a woman, ii. 66
 Bārhaspatya, ii. 67
 Bāla, 'boy,' ii. 67
 Bālandana, ii. 67
 Bālāki, Bālākāyā, i. 155; ii. 67
 Bāleya, ii. 67
 Bāṣkala, a teacher, ii. 67
 Bāṣkiha, ii. 67
 Bāhika, a people, ii. 67, 515
 Bāhu, 'arm,' ii. 68
 Bāhu, a constellation, i. 413, 416
 Bāhuvṛka, a seer, ii. 68
 Bāhlika, i. 378
 Bidalakāri, 'basket-maker,' i. 133; ii. 68
 Bimba, a plant, ii. 68
 Bilva, 'wood-apple tree,' ii. 68
 Bisa, 'lotus fibre,' ii. 68
 Bija, 'seed,' ii. 69
 Buḍila Āśvatarāśvi, a teacher, i. 69, 242; ii. 69
 Budha Saumāyana, ii. 69, 481

Bunda, 'arrow,' ii. 69
 Bṛbu, a merchant, i. 471; ii. 69, 70, 98
 Bṛsaya, a demon (?), i. 363, 473; ii. 69
 Bṛsi, 'cushion,' ii. 71
 Bṛhacchandas, 'broad-roofed,' ii. 71
 Bṛhatsāman, a priest, ii. 71
 Bṛhaduktha, a seer, i. 370, 444; ii. 71
 Bṛhadgiri, a Yati, ii. 71
 Bṛhaddiva, a teacher, ii. 32, 72
 Bṛhadratha, a man, ii. 72
 Bṛhadvasu, a teacher, ii. 72
 Bṛhaspati, a planet, i. 243; ii. 72
 Bṛhaspatigupta Śāyasthi, a teacher, ii. 72, 456
 Bṛhaspatisava, a sacrifice, ii. 72, 73
 Bekanāṭa, 'usurer,' i. 471; ii. 73
 Bekurā, 'voice,' ii. 73
 Baijavāpa, a teacher, ii. 73
 Baijavāpāyana, a teacher, 319; ii. 73, 101
 Baijavāpi, a teacher, ii. 74, 371
 Bāinda, an aboriginal, ii. 74, 173, 267
 Bodha, a seer, ii. 34, 74
 Baudhāyana, a teacher, ii. 74
 Baudhīputra, a teacher, ii. 74
 Brahmācārya, 'religious studentship,' ii. 74-76, 515
 Brahmācārin, 'religious student,' i. 69; ii. 177, 344
 Brahmajya, 'oppressor of a Brahmin,' ii. 77
 Brahmajyeya, 'oppression of a Brahmin,' ii. 77
 Brahmadatta Caikitāneya, a teacher, i. 263; ii. 77
 1. Brahman, 'priestly class,' ii. 77
 2. Brahman, 'priest,' i. 112; ii. 7, 77, 78, 92
 Brahman Maudgalya, a teacher, ii. 231
 Brahmaputra, 'priest's son,' ii. 78
 Brahmapurohita, 'having a Brahman as a Purohita,' ii. 79, 81
 Brahmabandhu, 'priest fellow,' ii. 79, 116
 Brahmarandhra, 'suture in the crown,' ii. 48
 Brahmarṣideśa, a region, ii. 125
 Brahmavadya, 'riddle,' ii. 80
 Brahmavarcasa, 'pre-eminence in sacred lore,' ii. 86
 Brahmavādin, 'theologian,' ii. 79

Brahmavidyā, 'knowledge of the absolute,' ii. 79
 Brahmavṛddhi, a teacher, ii. 79
 Brahmahatya, 'murder of a Brahmin,' i. 391; ii. 80
 Brahmāvarta, holy land, ii. 125
 Brahmodya, 'riddle,' ii. 80, 87
 Brahmopaniṣad, 'secret doctrine regarding the absolute,' ii. 80
 Brahmaudana, 'rice boiled for the priests,' ii. 80
 1. Brāhmaṇa, 'descendant of a Brahmin,' ii. 80-92, 333
 2. Brāhmaṇa, 'religious explanation,' ii. 92
 3. Brāhmaṇa, 'cup of the Brahman,' ii. 92
 Brāhmaṇacchamsin, a priest, i. 113; ii. 92
 Brāhmaṇya, 'purity of descent,' ii. 82
 Bleṣka, 'strangling rope,' ii. 93
 Bhaṁśas, 'pubic bone,' ii. 360
 Bhakti, 'faith,' i. 206
 Bhaga, a part of the chariot (?), ii. 93
 Bhagini, 'sister,' ii. 93
 Bhagīratha Aikṣvāka, a king, ii. 93
 Bhaṅga, 'hemp,' ii. 93
 Bhaṅgaśravas, a man, ii. 515
 Bhaṅgāśvina, a man, ii. 93
 Bhaṅgyaśravas, a man, ii. 94, 515
 Bhaṅgyāśvina, a man, i. 112; ii. 93
 Bhaṇeratha, a place (?), ii. 94
 Bhadrpadā (plur.) a constellation, 413, 419
 Bhadrāsena Ājātaśatrapa, a prince i. 88, 153; ii. 94
 Bhayada Āsamātya, a king, ii. 94
 Bhayamāna, a man, i. 31; ii. 94, 289
 Bhara, 'prize of a race,' i. 54
 Bharanī (plur.), a constellation, i. 413, 419
 Bharata, a king and his race, and his people, i. 167-169, 174, 218, 317, 321, 358, 363, 366, 377, 380, 382, 403, 438, 440, 463, 468; ii. 5, 12, 27, 94-97, 186, 254, 310, 332, 348, 352, 416, 421, 436, 443
 Bharadvāja, a seer and his family, i. 363, 506, 543; ii. 24, 29, 44, 53, 69, 95, 97, 98, 316, 447, 469

- Bharant (?), ii. 98
 Bharūjī, an animal, ii. 98
 Bhartṛ, 'master,' ii. 99
 Bhalānas, a tribe, i. 39, 320; ii. 99, 313, 381
 Bhavatrāta Śāyasthi, a teacher, ii. 72, 99
 Bhastrā, 'leathern bottle,' ii. 99
 Bhākuri, a musical instrument, ii. 73
 Bhāgadugha, 'distributor,' ii. 100, 220
 Bhāgavitti, i. 263; ii. 100
 Bhāditāyana, ii. 100, 368
 Bhādrapada, a month, i. 426, 427
 Bhānumant Aupamanyava, a teacher, i. 105; ii. 100
 Bhāyajātya, i. 448; ii. 100
 Bhārata, ii. 97
 Bhāradvāja, i. 72, 127, 519; ii. 100, 101, 191, 393, 452
 Bhāradvājāyana, ii. 101
 Bhāradvājiputra, a teacher, i. 241; ii. 101, 502
 Bhārgava, i. 229, 386; ii. 101, 386
 Bhārgāyana, ii. 101, 453
 Bhārmyaśva, ii. 101
 Bhāryā, 'wife,' ii. 102
 Bhālandana, ii. 102, 238
 Bhālūkīputra, a teacher, ii. 102, 221
 Bhālla Prātrda, a teacher, ii. 50, 102
 Bhāllavi, a school, ii. 102
 Bhāllavin, a school, ii. 102, 125
 Bhāllaveya, i. 78; ii. 103
 Bhāvayavya or Bhāvya, i. 132; ii. 103, 228, 493
 Bhāṣā, 'speech,' ii. 103
 Bhāsa, a bird of prey, ii. 103
 Bhikṣā, 'begging,' ii. 104
 Bhikṣu, 'beggar,' i. 69; ii. 104
 Bhitti, 'mat,' ii. 104
 1. Bhiṣaj, 'physician,' ii. 91, 104-106
 2. Bhiṣaj Ātharvaṇa, a physician, i. 18; ii. 106
 Bhīma Vaidarbha, a prince, ii. 106, 329
 Bhīmasena, a prince, i. 84, 520; ii. 106
 1. Bhujyu, 'adder,' ii. 106
 2. Bhujyu, a man, i. 462; ii. 106, 410, 432
 Bhujyu Lāhyāyani, a teacher, ii. 107, 232, 516
 Bhurij (dual), 'scissors,' ii. 107
 Bhūtavidyā, 'demonology,' ii. 107
 Bhūtavīra, a family of priests, i. 48; ii. 107, 262
 Bhūtāṃśa, a poet, ii. 108
 Bhūti, 'prosperity,' ii. 108
 Bhūmi or Bhūmī, 'earth,' ii. 108
 Bhūmidundubhi, 'earth drum,' ii. 108
 Bhūmipāśa, a plant, ii. 108
 Bhṛgavāṇa, a man, ii. 108
 Bhṛgu, a seer, i. 29; ii. 108, 109, 110, 185, 470
 Bhṛṅgā, a bee, ii. 110
 Bhṛmyaśva, a man, ii. 110
 Bhekuri, 'melodious,' ii. 73, 110
 1. Bheda, a king, ii. 110, 111, 182, 378
 2. Bheda, a man, ii. 111
 1. Bheṣaja, 'medicine,' i. 18; ii. 111
 2. Bheṣaja, 'healing hymn,' ii. 112
 Bhaimasena, a man, ii. 112
 Bhaimaseni, ii. 112
 Bhaiṣajya, 'medicine,' ii. 112
 Bhoga, 'coil,' ii. 112
 Bhoja, a title, ii. 112
 Bhaujya, 'rank of a Bhoja,' ii. 112, 221
 Bhaumaka, an animal, ii. 112
 Bhaumī, an animal, ii. 112
 Bhauvana, ii. 113
 Bhauvāyana, i. 137; ii. 113
 Bhrātr, 'brother,' ii. 113, 495
 Bhrātrvya, 'cousin,' 'rival,' ii. 114
 Bhrūṇahatyā, 'slaying of an embryo,' i. 391; ii. 114, 115
 Bhrūṇahan, 'slayer of an embryo,' i. 391; ii. 114, 115
 Makaka, an animal, ii. 115
 Makara, 'crocodile,' ii. 115
 Makṣā, Makṣikā, 'fly,' ii. 115
 Makha, a man, ii. 116
 Magadha, a people, i. 11, 155, 159, 168; ii. 46, 116-118, 237, 344
 Magundī, a pest, ii. 118
 Magha, 'bounty,' ii. 118
 Maghavan, 'generous giver,' ii. 118, 296, 465
 Maghā (plur.), a constellation, i. 10, 413, 416; ii. 146
 Maṅgala, a teacher, ii. 119, 132
 Maṅgira, a man or a place, ii. 119
 Majjan, 'marrow,' ii. 361, 362
 Mañjiṣṭhā, 'madder,' ii. 119

Maṭaci, 'hailstone' or 'locust,' ii. 119
 Maṇi, 'jewel,' ii. 119, 120
 Maṇika, 'water bottle,' ii. 120
 Maṇḍa, 'rudder,' ii. 120
 Maṇḍūka, Maṇḍūkī, 'frog,' ii. 120, 121
 Matasna, 'kidney,' ii. 361
 Maṭiṣka, 'brain,' ii. 360
 1. Matsya, 'fish,' i. 511; ii. 121, 432
 2. Matsya, a tribe, i. 263, 387, 407;
 ii. 121, 122, 125, 376, 378
 Madāvati, a plant, ii. 122
 Madugha, 'honey plant,' ii. 122
 Madgu, 'diver,' ii. 122
 Madya, 'intoxicating liquor,' ii. 123
 Madra, a tribe, ii. 123
 Madragāra Sauṇḍāyani, a teacher, i.
 84; ii. 123
 Madhu, 'mead' or 'honey,' ii. 20, 123,
 124, 459
 Madhu, a month, ii. 161
 Madhuka Paiṅgya, a teacher, i. 263;
 ii. 23, 124
 Madhukaśā or Madhoḥ kaśā, 'honey
 whip,' ii. 124
 Madhukṛt, 'bee,' ii. 124
 Madhuchandas, a seer, ii. 124, 125
 Madhubrāhmaṇa, 'Brāhmaṇa of the
 Honey,' ii. 125
 Madhya, '10,000,000,000,' i. 342
 Madhyadeśa, 'Middle Country,' i. 168,
 379, 454, 455, 464, 468, 505; ii. 95,
 125-127, 479, 507
 Madhyamḍina, 'midday,' ii. 127
 Madhyama, a teacher, ii. 149
 Madhyamavah, 'driving in the middle,'
 ii. 127
 Madhyamaśi, 'mediator,' i. 394; ii. 12,
 42, 127, 128, 212
 Madhyamastha, Madhyameṣṭha, 'chief,'
 ii. 128
 Madhyāvarṣa, 'middle of the rains,'
 ii. 128
 Manasa, a seer, i. 121; ii. 128
 Manā, an ornament, i. 197; ii. 128
 Manāvi, 'wife of Manu,' ii. 129
 Manu, i. 442; ii. 129, 130, 442, 448
 Manuṣyarāja, 'king of men,' ii. 130
 Manuṣyaviś, 'human race,' ii. 130
 Manor Avasarpaṇa, a mountain, i. 447;
 ii. 130
 Mantra, 'hymn,' ii. 131

Mantrakṛt, 'maker of Mantras,' ii. 131
 Mantha, a drink, ii. 131
 Manthā, 'churn,' ii. 131
 Manthāvala, an animal, ii. 131, 153, 154
 Manthin, 'mixed' Soma, ii. 132
 Mandira, a man (?), ii. 132
 1. Mandhātṛ, a man, ii. 133
 2. Mandhātṛ, an emperor, ii. 133
 Manyā (plur.), a disease, ii. 133
 Mamatā, a woman (?), ii. 133
 Maya, 'horse,' ii. 133
 Mayu, an animal, ii. 133, 134
 Mayūkha, 'peg,' ii. 134
 Mayūra, 'peacock,' ii. 134
 Marīci, 'ray,' ii. 134, 135
 Maru, a desert, ii. 135
 Marutta Āvikṣita Kāmapri, a king,
 i. 67, 148; ii. 135, 414
 Marudvydhā, a river, ii. 135, 136
 1. Marka, 'eclipse,' ii. 136, 351
 2. Marka, a demon, ii. 136
 Markaṭa, 'ape,' ii. 136
 1. Marya, 'man,' ii. 137
 2. Marya, 'stallion,' ii. 137
 Maryaka, 'bull,' ii. 137
 Maryādā, 'boundary,' ii. 137
 Mala, 'dirt' (?), ii. 137
 Malaga, 'washerman,' ii. 138
 Malimlu, 'robber,' i. 302; ii. 138
 Malimluca, a month, ii. 138, 162
 1. Maśaka, 'fly,' ii. 138, 336
 2. Maśaka Gārgya, a teacher, ii. 138
 Maśarsāra, a king, i. 438; ii. 139
 Maṣṇāra, a place, ii. 139
 Maśūra, a lentil, i. 182, 398; ii. 139
 Maśūsya, a grain, ii. 139
 Mastu, 'sour curds,' i. 338; ii. 139
 Mahartivij, 'great priest,' ii. 139
 Maharṣabha, 'great bull,' ii. 139
 Maharṣi, 'great seer,' ii. 139
 Mahākula, 'of a great family,' ii. 140
 Mahākauṣītaka, a text, ii. 140
 Mahāja, 'great goat,' ii. 140
 Mahādhana, 'great prize,' ii. 140
 Mahānagnī, 'courtezan,' i. 396, 480;
 ii. 140
 Mahānāga, 'great snake,' i. 440; ii. 140
 Mahāniraṣṭa, 'great castrated ox,' ii.
 140
 Mahāpatha, 'high road,' ii. 141
 Mahāpura, 'great fortress,' ii. 141

Mahābrāhmaṇa, 'great Brahmin,' ii.

141

Mahābhiṣeka, 'great consecration,' ii.

141

Mahābhūta, 'gross element,' ii. 141

Mahāmatsya, 'great fish,' ii. 141

Mahāmeru, a mountain, ii. 141

Mahāratha, 'great chariot fighter,'
ii. 142

Mahārāja, 'great king,' ii. 142, 221

Mahārātra, 'advanced night,' ii. 142

Mahārṇava, 'great ocean,' ii. 142

Mahāvīra, a pot, ii. 142

Mahāvṛkṣa, 'great tree,' ii. 142

Mahāvṛṣa, a tribe, ii. 63, 142, 143, 169,
227, 346

Mahāvṛata, a rite, i. 65

1. Mahāsāla, 'great householder,' ii.
143

2. Mahāsāla Jābāla, a teacher, i. 400;
ii. 143

Mahāsuparna, 'great bird,' ii. 143

Mahāsubhaya, 'great horse,' ii. 143, 144

Mahāsūkta (plur.), 'composers of long
hymns,' ii. 144

Mahāhna, 'afternoon,' ii. 144

Mahidāsa Aitareya, a sage, i. 121, 122,
345; ii. 144

Mahiṣa, fem. Mahiṣī, 'buffalo,' ii. 144,
171

Mahiṣī, 'chief wife,' i. 478; ii. 144,
145, 200, 220, 317, 462

Mahī, 'earth,' i. 361

Mahaitareya, a text, ii. 145

Mahokṣa, 'great bull,' ii. 145

Māmsa, 'flesh,' ii. 145-147

Māmsaudana, 'meat cooked with rice,'
i. 124; ii. 147

Mākṣavya, a teacher, ii. 147

Māgadha, 'native of Magadha,' ii. 117

Māgadhadēśiya, 'belonging to the
country of Magadha,' ii. 148

Māgha, a month, i. 420, 422; ii. 162

Mācala, a species of dog, ii. 148

Māṭharī, a woman, i. 155; ii. 148

Māṇṭi, a teacher, ii. 148

Māṇḍavī, a woman, ii. 148

Māṇḍavya, a teacher, ii. 148

Māṇḍūkāyani, a teacher, ii. 148, 443

Māṇḍūkāyanīputra, a teacher, ii. 149

Māṇḍūkiputra, a teacher, ii. 149

Māṇḍūkeya, ii. 149, 392, 509

Mātariśvan, a sacrificer, ii. 20, 149,
179

Māturbhrātra, 'maternal uncle,' ii. 150

Mātula, 'maternal uncle,' ii. 150

Mātr, 'mother,' ii. 150, 151

Mātrvadha, 'matricide,' ii. 151

Mātrhan, 'matricide,' ii. 151

Mātrā, 'mora,' ii. 151, 493

1. Mātsya, 'prince of the Matsyas,'
121, 151, 184, 351

2. Mātsya, a seer, ii. 151

Māthava, i. 190; ii. 151, 298

Mādhava, a month, ii. 161

Mādhuki, a teacher, ii. 152

Mādhyaṃdināyana, a teacher, ii. 152

Mādhyaṃ (plur.), 'authors of the
middle books,' ii. 152

1. Māna, a measure, ii. 152

2. Māna, a man, i. 6; ii. 152, 153

Mānava, i. 442; ii. 153, 365

Mānavī, a woman, i. 504; ii. 153

Mānutantavya, i. 121; ii. 153, 481

Mānthāla, Mānthālava, Mānthilava,
an animal, ii. 153, 154

Māndārya Mānya, a seer, ii. 154

Mānya, i. 6; ii. 154

Mānyamāna, i. 374; ii. 154

Māmatelya, ii. 154

Māyava, ii. 154, 222

Māyā, 'magic,' ii. 155

Māyu, 'lowing,' ii. 155, 516

Māruta, i. 382, 449; ii. 155

Mārutāśva, i. 264; ii. 155

Mārgaveya, ii. 155

Mārgaśirṣa, a month, i. 420

Mārgāra, 'hunter,' ii. 155, 172, 174

1. Mālya, 'garland,' ii. 155

2. Mālya, ii. 155

Māṣa, 'bean,' i. 398; ii. 156

Mās, 'moon,' ii. 156

Māsa, 'month,' ii. 156-163, 412

Māsara, a beverage, ii. 163

Māhaki, a teacher, ii. 163

Māhācamasya, a teacher, ii. 163

Māhārajana, 'saffron-dyed,' ii. 163

Māhārājya 'dignity of a great king,'
ii. 164

Māhitthi, a teacher, i. 191; ii. 164

Māhina (?), ii. 164

Mitra, 'friend,' ii. 164

Mitrabha Kāśyapa, a teacher, i. 78; ii. 164
 Mitrabhūti Lauhitya, a teacher, ii. 164, 398
 Mitravarcas Sthairakāyaṇa, a teacher, ii. 79, 165, 488
 Mitravinda Kāśyapa, a teacher, ii. 165
 Mitrāṭithi, a king, i. 170, 327; ii. 165
 Mukṣijā, 'net,' ii. 165
 1. Muñja, a grass, ii. 165
 2. Muñja Sāmaśravasa, a king, ii. 166
 Muṇḍibha Audanya or Audanyava, a man, i. 126; ii. 166
 Mudga, 'bean,' ii. 166
 Mudgala, a man, i. 54, 117, 384; ii. 101, 110, 166, 167, 451
 Mudgalāni, a woman, i. 444; ii. 166, 167
 Mudgaudana, 'bean porridge,' i. 124
 Muni, 'sage,' i. 14; ii. 167, 168
 Munimaraṇa, a place, i. 376; ii. 168, 209, 327
 Muḷalin or Muḷāli, a lotus, ii. 168
 Muṣivan, 'robber,' ii. 168
 Muṣkara, an insect, ii. 168
 Muṣṭihatyā, 'fight,' ii. 168, 169
 Muṣṭihan, 'hand to hand fighter,' ii. 168
 Muṣṇant, 'robber,' i. 303
 Musala, 'pestle,' ii. 169
 Muhūrta, 'moment,' '48 minutes,' i. 50, 343; ii. 169
 Mūcīpa or Mūvīpa, a tribe, i. 23; ii. 169, 170
 Mūjavant, a tribe, i. 11; ii. 63, 116, 169; a mountain, ii. 170, 475
 Mūta, Mūtaka, 'basket,' ii. 170
 Mūtibā, a tribe, i. 23; ii. 169, 170, 354
 Mūla, a constellation, i. 413, 418, 427
 Mūlabarhaṇa, a constellation, i. 418
 Mūvīpa, a tribe, ii. 169, 170
 Mūs, Mūṣikā, 'mouse,' ii. 170
 1. Mr̥ga, 'wild beast,' ii. 171
 2. Mr̥ga, a constellation, ii. 171
 3. Mr̥ga vāraṇa or hastin, 'elephant,' ii. 171, 172, 173
 Mr̥gaya, a demon (?), ii. 172, 403
 Mr̥gayu, 'hunter,' ii. 172-174
 Mr̥gavyādha, 'Sirius,' i. 415; ii. 174
 Mr̥gaśīras, Mr̥gaśīra, a constellation, i. 413, 415
 Mr̥gākharā, 'lair,' ii. 174

Mr̥ḍa, a weight, ii. 174
 Mr̥ttikā, 'clay,' ii. 174
 Mr̥tpaca, 'potter,' ii. 176
 Mr̥tyu, 'death,' ii. 175, 176
 Mr̥tyu Prādhvam̐sana, a teacher, ii. 50
 Mr̥ḍ, 'clay,' ii. 176
 Mr̥dh, 'enemy,' ii. 177
 Mr̥dhravāc, 'of hostile speech,' i. 471
 Mekṣaṇa, 'ladle,' ii. 177
 Mekhalā, 'girdle,' ii. 177
 Megha, 'cloud,' ii. 177
 Meghayantī, a constellation, i. 414; ii. 177
 Methi, 'post,' ii. 177
 Medas, 'fat,' ii. 361
 Medha, a man (?), ii. 178
 Medhātithi or Medhyātithi, a seer, i. 70, 93; ii. 178, 238
 Medhya, a sacrificer, ii. 20, 179
 Menakā, a woman, ii. 179
 1. Menā, 'woman,' ii. 179
 2. Menā, a woman, ii. 179, 322
 Meṣa, 'ram,' Meṣī, 'sheep,' ii. 179, 180
 Mehatnū, a river, ii. 180
 Naitrāyaṇīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 180
 Naitrāvaruṇa, a priest, i. 112; ii. 41
 Naitreya, i. 194; ii. 180, 353
 Naitreyī, a woman, ii. 180, 189
 Maināka, a mountain, ii. 180
 Maināla, 'fisherman,' ii. 173, 180
 Maujavata, 'belonging to Mount Mūjavant,' ii. 181
 Maudgalya, i. 439, 444; ii. 180, 231
 Mauna, i. 14; ii. 181
 Mausikīputra, a teacher, ii. 65, 181
 Mleccha, 'barbarian,' ii. 181

Yakṣa, 'feast' (?), ii. 182
 Yakṣu, a tribe, i. 467; ii. 110, 182, 378
 Yakṣma, 'illness,' i. 13, 55; ii. 61, 182, 183, 506
 Yajata, a man, i. 121; ii. 183
 Yajurveda, ii. 183
 Yajus, ii. 183
 Yajñagāthā, 'sacrificial verse,' i. 225 ii. 184
 Yajñavacas Rājastambāyana, a teacher, ii. 184, 220
 Yajñasena Caitra or Caitriyāyana, a teacher, i. 264; ii. 184

Yajñeṣu, a man, ii. 184, 351
 Yajñopavīta, 'sacificial dress,' ii. 184
 Yati, a clan, ii. 71, 185, 447
 Yathākāmaprayāpya, 'moved at pleasure,' ii. 82, 255
 Yadu, a tribe, i. 22, 261, 315, 316, 385, 467; ii. 11, 185, 433, 491
 Yantr, 'charioteer,' ii. 185
 Yama, 'twin,' ii. 186
 Yamanakṣatra, 'asterism of Yama,' i. 375, 414, 421; ii. 186
 Yamasū, 'bearer of twins,' ii. 186
 Yamunā, a river, i. 17, 55, 149, 169, 218, 314, 321, 363, 461, 499, 500, 518; ii. 96, 110, 125, 186, 187, 320, 435, 440
 Yayāti, a hero, ii. 187
 1. Yava, 'grain,' 'barley,' i. 26, 398; ii. 187, 345
 2. Yava, 'light half of month,' ii. 162, 187
 Yavasa, 'grass,' ii. 187
 Yavāgū, 'barley gruel,' ii. 188
 Yavāśir, 'mixed with grain,' ii. 188, 477
 Yavāṣa, an insect, ii. 195
 Yavya, 'month,' ii. 188
 Yavyāvati, a river, i. 29, 316; ii. 188
 Yaśasvin Jayanta Lauhitya, a teacher, i. 277; ii. 188
 Yaṣṭi, 'staff,' ii. 188
 Yaska, a man, i. 231; ii. 189
 Yājñātura, i. 115; ii. 189
 Yājñavalkya, a sage, i. 72, 88, 117, 397, 479, 484; ii. 87, 90, 102, 107, 180, 189, 190, 212, 443, 445
 Yājñasena, ii. 378
 Yājyā, 'consecrating formula,' ii. 190
 Yātu, 'witchcraft,' i. 18
 Yātudhāna, Yātudhāni, 'wizard,' ii. 190
 Yātuvid (plur.), 'those who know sorcery,' ii. 190
 Yādva, ii. 190
 Yāna, 'vehicle,' ii. 191
 Yāma, 'planet' (?), ii. 191
 Yāman, 'march,' ii. 191
 Yāyāvara, 'wanderer,' ii. 191
 Yāva, 'half of month,' ii. 162
 Yāśka, a teacher, ii. 191
 Yu, 'yoke animal,' ii. 191

Yukta, 'yoke,' ii. 192
 Yuktāśva, a man, ii. 192
 1. Yuga, 'yoke,' i. 82; ii. 192
 2. Yuga, 'generation,' ii. 192, 193
 Yuddh, Yuddha, 'battle,' ii. 194
 Yuddhāmsrauṣṭi Augrasainya, a king, i. 126, 445; ii. 194
 Yudhyāmadhi, a king, ii. 194
 Yuvati, 'maiden,' ii. 194
 Yūtha, 'herd,' ii. 194
 Yūpa, 'post,' ii. 194
 Yūṣan, Yūs, 'broth,' i. 73; ii. 195
 Yevāṣa, an insect, ii. 195
 Yoktra, 'thong,' ii. 195
 Yōga, 'yoke,' ii. 195
 Yojana, a measure of distance, i. 50; ii. 195, 196, 516
 Yodha, 'warrior,' ii. 196
 Yoni, 'womb,' ii. 361
 Yoṣan, Yoṣaṇā, Yoṣā, Yoṣit, 'maiden,' ii. 196, 485
 Yaugamdhari, a king, ii. 196, 440
 Yaudha, 'warrior,' ii. 343
 Yauvana, 'youth,' ii. 196

 Rakṣas, 'demon,' ii. 516
 Rakṣitr, 'guardian,' ii. 196
 Raghaṭ, a bird (?), ii. 196, 197
 Rajata, 'silver,' ii. 197
 Rajana Koṇeya or Kauṇeya, a teacher, ii. 197
 Rajanī, a plant, ii. 197, 198
 Rajayitr, 'female dyer,' i. 481; ii. 198
 1. Rajas, 'atmosphere,' i. 361; ii. 198
 2. Rajas, 'silver,' ii. 198
 Rajasa, a fish, ii. 198
 Raji, a king, ii. 199
 Rajjavya, 'cord,' ii. 199
 Rajju, 'rope,' ii. 199; and see Datvati
 Rajjudāla, a tree, ii. 199
 Rajjusarja, 'rope-maker,' ii. 199
 Raṇa, 'battle,' ii. 199
 Ratna, 'jewel,' ii. 199
 Ratni, 'ell,' ii. 199
 Ratnin, 'royal servant,' ii. 100, 199-201, 416, 462
 Ratha, 'chariot,' ii. 201-203, 488
 Rathakāra, 'chariot-maker,' i. 96, 140, 246, 401; ii. 203, 204, 220, 265
 Rathagṛtsa, 'skilled charioteer,' ii. 204
 Rathacakra, 'chariot wheel,' ii. 204

- Rathacarṣaṇa, 'pathway of the chariot,' ii. 204
 Rathajūti, 'driving swiftly in a chariot,' ii. 204
 Rathanābhi, 'nave of the chariot-wheel,' ii. 205
 Rathaprotā Dārbhya, a king, i. 193, 354; ii. 205
 Rathaprosṭha, a family, ii. 205
 Rathamukha, 'fore part of a chariot,' ii. 205
 Ratharvī, a snake, ii. 205
 Rathavāhana, 'chariot stand,' ii. 205
 Rathavīti Dārbhya, a man, i. 354; ii. 206, 400
 Rathaśīrṣa, 'fore part of the chariot,' ii. 206
 Rathasaṅga, 'encounter of chariots,' ii. 206
 Rathākṣa, 'axle of the chariot,' ii. 206
 Rathāhnya, 'day's journey by chariot,' ii. 206
 Rathin, Rathī, 'charioteer,' ii. 169, 206
 • Rathītara, a teacher, ii. 207
 Ratheṣṭha, 'car-fighter,' ii. 207
 Rathopastha, 'lap of the chariot,' ii. 207
 Randhra, a place (?), ii. 207
 Rabhi, 'shaft' (?), ii. 207
 Rambha, 'stāṭ', ii. 207
 Rambhīnī, 'lance,' ii. 207
 Rayi, 'wealth,' ii. 208
 Raśanā, 'cord,' ii. 202, 208
 1. Raśmi, 'rope,' 'rein,' 'trace,' ii. 208
 2. Raśmi, 'sunbeam,' ii. 208
 Rasā, a river, ii. 209, 434
 Rasāśir, 'mixed with milk,' ii. 209
 Rahasū, 'bearing in secret,' ii. 209
 Rahasya Devamalimluc, a mythical person, i. 376; ii. 209, 327
 Rahūgaṇa, a family, ii. 209
 Rākā, 'full moon day,' ii. 210
 Rājakarṭṛ, Rājakṛt, 'king maker,' ii. 210, 462
 Rājākula, 'kingly family,' ii. 210
 1. Rājan, 'king,' ii. 210-215, 220, 333
 2. Rājan, 'noble,' ii. 215, 216
 Rājani, i. 83; ii. 216
 Rājanya, a man of royal family, i. 202-208; ii. 216, 217
 Rājanyabandhu, man of royal descent, ii. 217
 Rājanyarṣi, 'royal sage,' i. 116; ii. 217, 450
 Rājapati, 'lord of kings,' ii. 217
 Rājapitr, 'father of a king,' ii. 218
 Rājaputra, 'prince,' ii. 218
 Rājapuruṣa, 'royal servant,' ii. 218
 Rājabhrātṛ, 'brother of a king,' ii. 218
 Rājamātra, 'class of Rājas,' ii. 218
 Rājayakṣma, 'consumption,' ii. 183, 219
 Rājasūya, 'royal consecration,' ii. 200, 212, 219, 220, 337, 433
 Rājastambāyana, ii. 184, 220
 Rājādhirāja, 'king of kings,' ii. 220
 Rājāśva, 'powerful horse,' ii. 220
 Rājñī, 'queen,' ii. 220
 Rājya, 'sovereignty,' ii. 220, 221
 Rātrī, 'night,' ii. 221
 Rāthaprauṣṭha, i. 46
 Rāthītara, a teacher, ii. 221, 420
 Rāthītarīputra, a teacher, ii. 211, 371
 Rādha Gautama, a teacher, ii. 222
 Rādhā, a constellation, i. 413, 417
 Rādheya, a teacher, ii. 222
 1. Rāma, a man, ii. 222
 2. Rāma Aupatasvini, a teacher, i. 127; ii. 222
 3. Rāma Krātujāteya Vaiyāghrapadya, a teacher, i. 197; ii. 222, 330
 4. Rāma Mārgaveya, a priest, ii. 155, 222, 309, 398
 Rāmakāyana, ii. 65
 Rāmā, 'courtesan,' ii. 222
 Rāyovāja, a seer, ii. 222
 Rāśi, a form of literature, i. 530
 Rāṣṭra, 'kingdom,' ii. 223
 Rāṣṭragopa, 'protector of the realm,' ii. 223
 Rāsabha, 'ass,' ii. 223
 Rāsā, 'girdle,' ii. 223
 Rāhu, demon of eclipse, ii. 223, 466
 Rāhūgaṇa Gotama, a man, ii. 6, 223
 Riktha, 'inheritance,' ii. 224
 Ripu, 'enemy,' ii. 224
 Rukma, 'ornament,' ii. 197, 224
 Rukmapāśa, 'cord of an ornament,' ii. 224
 Rudrabhūti Drāhyāyana, a teacher, ii. 224

Ruma, a man, ii. 224
 Ruru, 'deer,' ii. 225
 Ruśama, a man, i. 110, 179, 447, 509;
 ii. 225
 Ruśamā, a woman, ii. 225
 Ruṣaṭī, a maiden, ii. 225
 Reṇṇas, 'property,' ii. 225
 Reṇu, a man, ii. 226
 1. Rebha, 'panegyrist,' ii. 226
 2. Rebha, a man, ii. 226
 Revatī, a constellation, i. 413, 419
 Revā, a river, ii. 226
 Revottaras Pāṭava Cakra Sthapati, a
 minister, i. 258; ii. 64, 226, 470, 486
 Reṣman, 'whirlwind,' ii. 226
 Raikva, a man, ii. 226
 Raikvaparna, a place, ii. 227
 Raibhī, verses, ii. 227
 Raibhya, a teacher, i. 290; ii. 25, 227
 Roga, 'disease,' ii. 227
 Rocana, 'luminous space,' i. 361
 Ropaṇākā, a bird, ii. 227, 384
 Romaśā, a woman, ii. 228
 1. Rohiṇī, 'red cow,' ii. 228
 2. Rohiṇī, a constellation, i. 410, 413,
 415, 418
 Rohit, 'red mare,' 'red doe,' ii. 228
 1. Rohita, 'red horse,' ii. 228
 2. Rohita, a man, ii. 228, 385, 499
 Roṇitaka, a tree, ii. 228
 Rohitakakūla, a place, ii. 228
 1. Rauhiṇa, a demon, ii. 229
 2. Rauhiṇa Vāsiṣṭha, a man, ii. 229, 293
 Rauhiṇāyana, i. 290; ii. 52, 229, 335
 Lakṣa, 'prize,' ii. 229
 Lakṣaṇa, Lakṣman, 'mark,' ii. 229
 Lakṣmaṇa, a man, i. 406
 Lakṣmaṇya, a man, ii. 230
 Laba, 'quail,' ii. 230
 Lambara, 'drum,' ii. 230
 Lavaṇa, 'salt,' ii. 230
 Lavana, 'reaping,' ii. 231
 Lākṣā, a plant, i. 35; ii. 231, 450
 Lāṅgala, 'plough,' i. 334; ii. 231
 Lāṅgalāyana, ii. 181, 231
 Lāja, 'fried grain,' ii. 231
 Lāji, 'parched grain' (?), ii. 231
 Lātavya, i. 178; ii. 232
 Lāmākāyana, ii. 232
 Lāhyāyani, ii. 107, 232, 516

Libuja, 'creeper,' ii. 232
 Luśa, a man, ii. 232
 Luśākapi Khārgali, a teacher, i. 216;
 ii. 232
 Loka, 'world,' ii. 233
 Lokapakti, 'perfecting of people,' ii. 82
 Lodha, an animal (?), ii. 233
 Lopā, a bird (?), ii. 233
 Lopāmudrā, a woman, i. 7; ii. 234
 Lopāśa, 'jackal,' ii. 234
 Loha, 'copper,' ii. 234
 Lohamaṇi, 'copper amulet,' ii. 234
 Lohāyasa, 'copper,' ii. 234, 235
 Lohita, 'copper knife,' i. 46
 Lohita, 'blood,' ii. 361
 Lohitāyasa, 'copper,' ii. 235
 Lohitāhi, 'red snake,' ii. 235
 Lauhitya, a common patronymic, i.
 185, 333, 506; ii. 164, 235, 398
 1. Vaṃśa, 'rafter,' ii. 236
 2. Vaṃśa, 'list of teachers,' ii. 236
 Vaṃśanartin, 'acrobat,' ii. 236
 Vaṃśaga, 'bull,' ii. 136
 Vaka or Baka Dālbhya, a teacher, i.
 165, 354, 403; ii. 58, 236
 Vakala, 'bast,' ii. 236
 Vakṣaṇā, 'bed,' ii. 237
 Vaghā, an animal, ii. 237
 Vaṅga, a tribe, ii. 237
 Vaṅgrda, a demon, ii. 23,
 Vajra, 'club,' i. 61; 'handle,' ii. 237
 Vaḍavā, 'mare,' ii. 237
 Vaṇij, 'merchant,' i. 196; ii. 237
 Vaṇijyā, 'trade,' ii. 238
 1. Vatsa, 'calf,' ii. 238
 2. Vatsa, a man, i. 394; ii. 85, 178, 238
 Vatsatara, Vatsatarī, 'young calf,' ii.
 238
 Vatsanapāt Bābhra, a teacher, ii. 66,
 238, 297
 Vatsapri Bhālandana, a sage, ii. 67,
 238, 239
 Vatsara, 'year,' ii. 412
 Vadhaka, 'reed,' ii. 239
 Vadhar, 'weapon,' ii. 239
 1. Vadhū, 'woman,' ii. 239
 2. Vadhū, 'female animal' (?), ii. 239,
 240
 Vadhrimatī, a woman, i. 251; ii. 240,
 506

1. Vadhryaśva, a prince, i. 147, 363, 376; ii. 240
 2. Vadhryaśva Ānūpa, a seer, ii. 240
 Vana, 'forest,' ii. 241
 Vanapa, 'forest guardian,' ii. 241
 Vanargu, 'robber,' ii. 241
 Vanaspati, 'tree,' ii. 241
 Vaniṣṭhu, 'rectum,' ii. 361
 1. Vandana, a disease, ii. 241, 242
 2. Vandana, a man, ii. 242
 Vandhura, 'seat,' ii. 221, 242
 Vapa, 'sower,' ii. 242
 Vapana, 'shaving,' ii. 242
 Vapā, 'anthill,' ii. 242
 Vapṭṛ, 'barber,' ii. 242
 Vapra, 'rampart,' ii. 242
 1. Vamra, fem. Vamrī, 'ant,' i. 493; ii. 243
 2. Vamra, a man, ii. 243
 Vamraka, a man, ii. 243
 1. Vayas, 'bird,' ii. 243
 2. Vayas, 'age,' ii. 243
 Vayā, 'branch,' ii. 243, 369
 Vayitri, 'weaver,' ii. 243
 Vayya, a man, i. 317; ii. 244
 Vara, 'woor,' i. 482; ii. 244
 Varaṇa, a tree, ii. 244
 Varāṇavatī, a river, i. 154; ii. 244
 Varatrā, 'strap,' ii. 244, 451
 Varasikha, a prince, i. 21, 521; ii. 245
 Varāha, 'boar,' ii. 245
 Varu, a man, ii. 245
 Varuṇagṛhīta, 'seized by Varuṇa,' ii. 245
 Varcin, a man or demon, i. 358; ii. 246, 355
 1. Varṇa, 'colour,' ii. 246, 247
 2. Varṇa, 'caste,' i. 356; ii. 247-271
 Varṇa, 'letter,' ii. 493
 Varta, 'dam,' ii. 271
 Vartani, 'felly,' ii. 271
 Vartikā, 'quail,' ii. 271
 Vartra, 'dam,' ii. 271
 Vardhra, 'thong,' i. 71; ii. 271
 Varman, 'armour,' ii. 271, 272, 417
 Varṣa, 'rains,' ii. 272
 Varṣayantī, a star, i. 414
 1. Varṣāhū, 'frog,' ii. 516
 2. Varṣāhū, a plant, ii. 517
 Varṣiṣṭhiya, a plain, ii. 380
 Valaga, 'secret spell,' ii. 272
 Valka, 'bark,' ii. 272
 Valmīka, 'anthill,' ii. 272
 Valśa, 'twig,' i. 125; ii. 272
 Vavri, 'sheath,' i. 47
 1. Vaśa, a man, ii. 17, 273, 336
 2. Vaśa, a tribe, i. 103; ii. 126, 273
 Vaśā, 'cow,' ii. 273, 517
 Vasati, 'abode,' ii. 274
 Vasana, 'dress,' ii. 274
 Vasanta, 'spring,' i. 110; ii. 274
 Vasāvi, 'treasure house,' ii. 274
 Vasiṣṭha, a sage and his descendants, i. 7, 114, 303, 323, 324, 358, 493; ii. 5, 7, 24, 89, 91, 95, 121, 249, 250, 274-277, 311, 328, 348, 352, 353, 454, 480
 Vasiṣṭhaśilā (plur.), a place, ii. 301
 Vasu, 'wealth,' ii. 277
 Vasukra, a seer, ii. 277
 Vasurocis, a family of seers, ii. 277
 Vastu, 'early morning,' ii. 277
 Vastra, 'dress,' ii. 278, 478
 Vasna, 'price,' ii. 278
 Vabatu, 'wedding,' ii. 278
 Vahni 'draught animal,' ii. 278
 1. Vahya, 'draught ox,' ii. 244
 2. Vahya, 'couch,' ii. 54, 278
 Vākovākya, 'dialogue,' ii. 278, 279
 Vāc, 'speech,' ii. 279, 280, 343, 517
 Vācakanvī, a woman, i. 226; ii. 280
 Vāja, 'strength,' ii. 280, 281
 Vājapeya, a feast, ii. 281, 433
 Vājabandhu, a man (?), ii. 281
 Vājaratnāyana, ii. 282, 480
 Vājaśravas, a teacher, ii. 282
 Vājaśravasa, i. 88, 174, 432; ii. 282
 Vājasaneya, i. 80; ii. 183, 282
 Vājīn, 'steed,' ii. 282
 Vājina, 'mixed milk,' ii. 282
 Vājya, ii. 283
 Vādeyīputra, a teacher, ii. 283
 Vāṇa, 'harp,' ii. 283
 Vāṇija, 'merchant,' ii. 283
 Vāṇī, 'lyre,' ii. 283; 'bar of wood,' ii. 202 (note 13)
 Vāṇicī, a musical instrument, ii. 283
 Vāta, 'wind,' ii. 284
 Vātapāna, a garment, ii. 284
 Vātaraśana, 'wind-girt,' ii. 284
 Vātavant, a seer, i. 373; ii. 284
 Vātāvata, ii. 284, 322
 Vātsi, ii. 284

- Vātsiputra, a teacher, i. 241, 519; ii. 284, 285
- Vātsīmāṇḍaviputra, a teacher, ii. 101, 285
- Vātsya, a teacher, ii. 66, 285, 371
- Vātsyāyana, a teacher, ii. 285
- Vādana, 'plectrum,' ii. 284, 285
- Vādita, 'music,' ii. 285, 381
- Vādhavata, ii. 284, 285
- Vādhūya, 'bridal garment,' ii. 286
- Vādhryaśva, ii. 286, 457
- Vānaprastha, 'forest-dweller,' i. 69
- Vānaspatya, 'small tree,' ii. 286
- Vānyā, 'cow with a calf to which she has to be won over,' i. 452
- Vāmakakṣāyaṇa, a teacher, ii. 164, 286
- Vāmadeva, a seer, ii. 286, 287
- Vāmadevya, ii. 71
- Vāmneya, ii. 71
- Vāya, 'weaver,' i. 124
- Vāyata, i. 523; ii. 287
- Vāyasa, 'large bird,' ii. 287
- Vāyovidyika, 'bird-catcher,' ii. 287
- Vāyya, ii. 287, 420
- Vār, 'water,' ii. 287
- Vāraki, ii. 287
- Vārakya, i. 131, 162; ii. 288
- Vāraṇa, 'elephant,' ii. 288
- Vārūṇi, ii. 288
- Vārkalī, ii. 288
- Vārkaruṇiputra, a teacher, i. 519; ii. 288
- Vārḍhrāṇasa, Vārḍhrīnasa, an animal, ii. 288, 289
- Vārṣagaṇiputra, ii. 289, 376
- Vārṣagaṇya, ii. 289, 460
- Vārṣāgira, i. 31, 108, 438; ii. 289
- Vārṣaṇa, i. 238; ii. 61, 289, 393, 512
- Vārṣnivṛddha, i. 101; ii. 289
- Vārṣṇeya, ii. 289
- Vārṣṇya, ii. 290
1. Vāla, 'hair sieve,' ii. 290
2. Vāla, 'sword belt,' i. 47
- Vālakhilya, 'supplementary hymn,' ii. 290
- Vāladāman, 'horse-hair strap,' ii. 290
- Vālisikhāyani, a teacher, ii. 290
- Vāvātā, 'favourite wife,' i. 478; ii. 290
- Vāśitā, 'cow,' ii. 291
- Vāśī, 'awl,' i. 61; ii. 291
- Vāsaḥpalpūlī, 'washer of clothes,' ii. 291
- Vāsas, 'clothes,' ii. 229, 291, 292, 478, 517
- Vāsiṣṭha, i. 16, 88, 263; ii. 292, 293, 444
- Vāstupaśya, a book (?), ii. 293
- Vāha, 'ox,' ii. 293
- Vāhana, 'draught animal,' ii. 293
- Vāhasa, 'boa constrictor,' ii. 293
- Vāhneya, ii. 393
- Vi, 'bird,' ii. 294
- Vikakara, a bird, ii. 294
- Vikaṅkata, a tree, ii. 294
- Vikṛnta, 'cutter,' i. 303
- Vikraya, 'sale,' ii. 294
- Viklindu, a disease, ii. 294
- Vighana, 'club,' ii. 294
- Vicakṣaṇa Tāṇḍya, a teacher, ii. 294, 368
- Vicārin Kābandhi, a mythical sage, i. 137, 148; ii. 294
- Vicṛt (dual), two stars, ii. 295
- Vij, 'stake,' i. 5
- Vijarjarā, 'prostitute,' i. 396 (note 46)
- Vijāmātr, 'unsatisfactory son-in-law,' i. 482
- Vitarāṇa, a prince, i. 69
- Vitastā, a river, i. 63; ii. 295
- Vitṛtiya, 'tertian,' i. 294, 295
- Vitta, 'wealth,' ii. 295
- Vidagdha Śākalya, a teacher, ii. 295, 368
- Vidatha, 'assembly,' ii. 296, 297
- Vidanvant Bhārgava, a seer, i. 265; ii. 297
- Vidarbha, a place, ii. 297
- Vidarbhikaunḍineya, a teacher, i. 227; ii. 297
- Vidiś, 'intermediate quarter,' ii. 297
- Vidīgaya, an animal, ii. 297
- Videgha, a man, i. 190; ii. 151, 298
- Videha, a tribe, i. 153, 154, 449, 491; ii. 6, 46, 117, 126, 212, 298, 299, 406, 409, 421
- Vidyā, 'science,' ii. 299
- Vidrādha, 'abscesses,' ii. 299
- Vidhavā, 'widow,' ii. 299, 300
- Vidhu, 'moon,' ii. 300
- Vinaśana, 'disappearance,' ii. 55, 125, 300, 435
- Vip, 'rod,' ii. 300, 301

- Vipatha, a vehicle, i. 22; ii. 46, 301, 347
 1. Vipaścīt Dr̥ghajayanta Lauhitya, ii. 301
 2. Vipaścīt Śakunimītra Pārāśarya, i. 519; ii. 301, 347
 Vipās, a river, i. 63, 99, 169, 310, 321; ii. 301, 434, 454
 Vipūjana Saurāki, a teacher, ii. 302
 Vipr̥thu, a vehicle, ii. 302
 Vipra, 'singer,' ii. 302
 Vipracitti, Viprajitti, a teacher, ii. 302
 Viprajana Saurāki, a teacher, ii. 302
 Vibālī, a river, ii. 302
 Vibhaṇḍaka Kāśyapa, a teacher, ii. 164, 302
 Vibhindu, a sacrificer, ii. 303
 Vibhinduka, a man, ii. 303
 Vibhindukīya, a group of priests, i. 148, 372, 437; ii. 178, 303, 422
 Vibhītaka, Vibhīdaka, a tree, i. 2; ii. 40, 303
 1. Vimada, a seer, ii. 303
 Vimada, a protégé of the Aśvins, i. 137, 483, 573; ii. 304
 Vimuktā, 'pearl,' ii. 304
 Vimokt̥, 'unyoker,' ii. 304
 Virāj, 'prince,' ii. 304
 Virūpa, a seer, ii. 304
 Villigī, a snake ii. 304
 Viliṣṭabheṣaja, a remedy, ii. 304
 Vilohita, 'flow of blood,' ii. 305
 Vivadha, 'yoke,' ii. 305
 Vivayana, 'plaited work,' ii. 305
 Vivāha, 'marriage,' ii. 305
 Viś, 'subject,' ii. 211, 305-307, 339
 Viśara, a demon, ii. 307
 Viśarika, 'tearing pain,' i. 268; ii. 307
 Viśākhā (dual), a constellation, i. 413, 417, 427; ii. 308
 Viśpati, 'head of the Viś,' ii. 308
 Viśpalā, a woman, i. 7, 54; ii. 105, 308, 309
 Viśvaka, a man, i. 184; ii. 309, 315
 Viśvakarmaṇ Bhauvana, a mythical king, ii. 113, 309
 Viśvantara Sauṣadmana, a prince, ii. 6, 85, 309, 398, 482
 Viśvamanas, a seer, ii. 309, 310, 330, 336
 Viśvamānuṣa, a man (?), ii. 310
 Viśvarūpa Tvāṣṭra, a mythical teacher, i. 59
 Viśvavayasa, a teacher, ii. 60
 Viśvavāra, a sacrificer, ii. 310
 Viśvasāman, a seer, ii. 310
 Viśvasrj (plur.), mythical sacrificers, ii. 310
 Viśvāmītra, a seer, i. 23, 45, 115, 116, 117, 173, 206, 358; ii. 5, 11, 24, 85, 121, 125, 170, 249, 250, 260, 310-312, 319, 348, 442, 454, 480
 Viṣa, 'poison,' ii. 212
 Viṣa-vidyā, 'science of poison,' ii. 297, 312
 Viṣāṇā, 'horn,' ii. 312
 Viṣāṇakā, a plant, ii. 312, 313
 Viṣāṇin, a tribe, i. 29; ii. 313, 381
 Viṣūcikā, 'dysentery,' i. 514; ii. 314, 517
 1. Viṣūvant, a sacrificial day, ii. 313
 2. Viṣūvant, 'ridge of the roof,' ii. 313
 Viṣkandha, 'rheumatism,' i. 268; ii. 314, 350, 414
 Viṣṭap, 'surface,' i. 361
 Viṣṭāriṇ, 'porridge,' ii. 314
 Viṣṭyakarṇī, i. 46
 Viṣṭhāvrajīn, ii. 314, 315
 Viṣṇāpu, a man, i. 184; ii. 309, 315
 Viṣphuliṅga, 'spark,' ii. 315
 Viśvaksena, a teacher, i. 519; ii. 315, 339
 Visalya, Visalyaka, a disease, ii. 315
 Visras, 'senility,' ii. 315
 Vihaḥa, a plant, ii. 316
 Viṇā, 'lute,' ii. 316
 Viṇāgāthin, 'lute player,' ii. 316
 Viṇāvāda, 'lute player,' ii. 316
 Vitahavya, a prince, i. 132, 328; ii. 316, 317, 402, 469
 Vira, 'man,' ii. 200, 218, 317, 462
 Viraṇa, a grass, ii. 317, 318
 Virahatyā, 'manslaughter,' i. 391, ii. 317
 Viriṇa, a grass, ii. 318
 Virudh, 'plant,' i. 125; ii. 318
 1. Vṛka, 'wolf,' ii. 318
 2. Vṛka, 'plough,' ii. 318
 Vṛkadvaras, a king (?), ii. 318
 Vṛkṣa, 'tree,' i. 182; ii. 319
 Vṛkṣasarpī, 'tree worm,' ii. 319
 Vṛkṣya, 'tree fruit,' ii. 319
 Vṛcayā, a woman, i. 132; ii. 319

Vṛcivānt, a tribe, i. 23, 316, 380, 521 ;
 ii. 319
 Vṛjana, 'settlement,' ii. 320
 Vṛtraghna, a place (?), ii. 320
 Vṛtraśaṅku, ii. 320
 Vṛddhadymna Abhipratāriṇa, a prince,
 ii. 320, 385
 Vṛddhavāśinī, 'female jackal,' ii. 321
 1. Vṛśa, an animal (?), ii. 321
 2. Vṛśa Jāna, a priest, i. 332, 391 ;
 ii. 6, 321, 328
 Vṛścika, 'scorpion,' ii. 321
 Vṛśa, a plant (?), ii. 321
 Vṛśakhādi, 'with strong rings,' ii. 322
 Vṛśagaṇa, a family, ii. 322
 Vṛśaṇaśva, a man, ii. 179, 322
 Vṛśadamaśa, 'cat,' ii. 322
 Vṛśan, a man, i. 516 ; ii. 323
 Vṛśabha, 'bull,' ii. 323
 Vṛśala, 'outcast,' ii. 323
 Vṛśaśuṣma Vātāvata or Vādhāvata
 Jātūkarnya, a priest, ii. 284, 285, 323
 Vṛśārava, an animal, ii. 323
 Vṛṣṭi, 'rain,' ii. 323
 Vṛṣṭihavya, a seer, i. 97 ; ii. 324
 Veṇu, 'reed,' ii. 324
 Veśasa, 'reed,' ii. 324
 Vetasu, a tribe (?), i. 161, 382 ; ii. 324
 Vetasvant, a place, ii. 325
 Veda, 'sacred lore,' ii. 325
 Vedāṅga, 'subsidiary text,' ii. 325
 1. Vena Prthavāna or Pārthya, a man,
 i. 522 ; ii. 325
 2. Vena, a planet (?), ii. 325
 Venya, a man, i. 73
 Veman, 'loom,' i. 123
 1. Veśa, 'vassal,' ii. 326
 2. Veśa, a man, i. 358 ; ii. 326
 Veśantā, Veśanti, Veśāntā, 'tank,'
 ii. 326
 Veśas, 'vassal,' ii. 326
 Veśī, 'needle,' ii. 326
 Veśman, 'house,' ii. 326
 Veśya, 'dependence,' ii. 327
 Veśka, 'noose,' ii. 327
 Vehat, 'cow that miscarries,' ii. 327,
 518
 Vaikarṇa, a people, i. 143, 166 ; ii.
 327
 Vaikhānasa (plur.), seers, i. 376 ; ii. 3,
 209, 327

Vaicitravīrya Dhṛtarāṣṭra, a king, i.
 165, 403
 Vaijāna, ii. 328
 Vaiṭṭabhaṭīputra, a teacher, ii. 328, 329
 Vaidava, ii. 328
 Vaidūrya, 'beryl,' ii. 328
 Vaitaraṇa, ii. 328
 Vaitahavya, ii. 110, 328, 469
 Vaitabotra, i. 198
 Vaida, ii. 329
 Vaidathina, i. 108 ; ii. 329
 Vaidadaśvi, ii. 329
 Vaidabhṛtīputra, a teacher, ii. 329
 Vaidarbha, ii. 106, 329
 Vaidarbhi, ii. 329
 Vaideha, i. 436 ; ii. 329
 Vaidhasa, ii. 329, 499
 Vainya, i. 181 ; ii. 16, 330
 Vaipaścita Dārḍhajayanti Gupta Lau-
 hitya, a teacher, i. 228, 353 ; ii. 330
 Vaipaścita Dārḍhajayanti Drḍhaja-
 yanta Lauhitya, i. 353 ; ii. 330
 Vaibādha, i. 43
 Vaiyaśva, ii. 330
 Vaiyāghrapadīputra, a teacher, i. 194 ;
 ii. 330
 Vaiyāghrapadya, i. 78, 239 ; ii. 222,
 330
 Vaiyāśka, ii. 331
 Vaira, Vairadeya, 'weigeld,' i. 472 ;
 ii. 331, 332, 333
 Vairaniryātana, 'expiation,' ii. 331
 Vairayātana, 'expiation,' ii. 331
 Vairahatya, 'manslaughter,' ii. 332
 Vairājya, 'rule,' ii. 221
 Vairūpa, i. 46 ; ii. 332
 Vairocana, i. 11
 Vaiśanta, a prince, ii. 332
 Vaiśampāyana, a teacher, ii. 332
 Vaiśākha, a month, i. 420
 Vaiśāleya, ii. 332
 Vaiśīputra, 'son of a Vaiśya wife,' ii.
 332
 Vaiśya, i. 96 ; ii. 117, 333-335
 Vaiśvāmitra, i. 85, 148, 376 ; ii. 335
 Vaiṣṭhapureya, ii. 335, 371
 Vyacha, 'driver' (?), ii. 335
 Vyañjana, 'consonant,' ii. 493
 Vyat, Vyant, a man, i. 523 ; ii. 518
 Vyadvāra, Vyadvārī, 'gnawing animal,'
 ii. 335

Vyadhvara, 'worm,' ii. 336
 Vyalkaśā, a plant, i. 513; ii. 336
 Vyāśva, a seer, ii. 336
 Vyāṣṭi, a teacher, ii. 336
 Vyākhyāna, 'narrative,' ii. 337
 Vyāghra, 'tiger,' ii. 337
 Vyāghrapadya, ii. 337
 Vyādhi, 'disease,' ii. 338, 339
 Vyāna, a vital air, ii. 47, 339
 Vyāma, 'span,' ii. 339
 Vyāsa Pārāśarya, a sage, i. 519; ii. 339
 Vycman, 'heaven,' i. 361
 Vra, 'troop,' ii. 339, 340
 Vraja, 'feeding ground,' ii. 340
 Vrata, 'milk,' ii. 341
 Vratati, 'creeper,' ii. 341
 Vrā, i. 481; ii. 339
 Vrājapati, 'troop leader,' i. 171; ii. 341
 Vrājabāhu, ii. 341
 Vrāta, 'troop,' ii. 341, 342
 Vrāt pati, 'lord of troops,' ii. 342
 Vrātya, 'outcast,' ii. 116, 342-344
 Vrihi, 'rice,' i. 26, 398; ii. 56, 345
 Vleṣka, 'noose,' ii. 93

Śam̐yu, a mythical teacher, ii. 67, 345
 Śaka, 'manure,' ii. 345
 Śakaṣa, Śakaṣi, 'cart,' ii. 345
 Śakadhūma, an asterism, ii. 346
 Śakan, 'dung,' ii. 348
 Śakapūta, a prince, ii. 346
 Śakambhara, ii. 346
 Śakā, an animal, ii. 346, 347
 Śakuna, 'bird,' ii. 346
 Śakuni, 'bird of omen,' ii. 346
 Śakunimitra, a sage, ii. 347
 Śakunta, 'bird,' ii. 347
 Śakuntaka, Śakuntikā, 'little bird,'
 ii. 347
 Śakuntalā, a nymph, ii. 348
 Śakunti, 'bird of omen,' ii. 348
 Śakula, a fish, ii. 348
 Śakṛt, 'dung,' ii. 348
 1. Śakti, a man, i. 493; ii. 348, 349, 480
 2. Śakti Āṅgīrasa, a seer, ii. 349
 Śakvari, verses, ii. 349
 Śaṅku, 'peg,' i. 257; ii. 349
 1. Śaṅkha, 'pearl shell,' ii. 350
 2. Śaṅkha Kauṣya, a teacher, ii. 350
 3. Śaṅkha Bābhavya, a teacher, i.
 335; ii. 66, 350

VOL. II.

Śaṅkhadhma, 'conch-blower,' ii. 350
 Śaṅga Śātyāyani Ātreya, a teacher, ii.
 222, 350
 Śacivant, a man, ii. 350
 Śaṇa, 'hemp,' ii. 356
 Śaṇḍa, a Purohita, ii. 351
 Śaṇḍika (plur.), ii. 318, 356
 Satadāya, 'having a wergeld of roo,'
 ii. 331
 Śatadyumna, a man, ii. 351
 Śatapati, 'lord of a hundred,' ii. 351
 Śatabalākṣa Maudgalya, a gram-
 marian, ii. 181, 351
 Śatabhiṣā, Śatabhiṣaj, a constellation,
 i. 413, 419
 Śatamāna, 'weight of a hundred,' ii. 505
 Śatayātu, a seer, i. 493; ii. 352
 Śatarudriya, Śatarudriya, a hymn, ii. 352
 Śataśārada, 'period of a hundred
 autumns,' ii. 352
 Śatānika Śātrājita, a king, i. 153, 349,
 403; ii. 96, 352, 444, 480
 Śātri Āgniveśi, a patron, i. 53; ii. 352
 Śatru, 'enemy,' ii. 352
 Śamtanu, a prince, i. 206, 403, 494;
 ii. 5, 64, 211, 353
 Śapatha, 'oath,' ii. 353
 1. Śapha, 'hoof,' ii. 353; 'one-eighth,'
 i. 343
 2. Śapha (dual), 'tongs,' ii. 353
 Śaphaka, a plant, ii. 354
 Śaphāla, a kingdom, ii. 354
 Śabara, a tribe, i. 23; ii. 354
 Śamīṭ, 'cook,' ii. 354
 Śamī, a tree, ii. 354, 355, 511
 Śamīla, 'pieces of Śamī wood,' ii. 373
 Śambara, a prince, i. 15, 262, 358, 363,
 374; ii. 355
 Śambin, 'ferryman,' ii. 356
 Śaṃmad Āṅgīrasa, a seer, ii. 356
 Śamyā, 'peg,' ii. 356, 518
 Śayāṇḍaka, an animal, ii. 356
 Śayana, 'couch,' ii. 356
 Śayu, a man, ii. 357
 1. Śara, 'reed,' ii. 357
 2. Śara Ārcatka, a seer, ii. 357
 3. Śara Śauradevyā, a patron, ii. 357
 Śarad, 'autumn,' i. 110
 1. Śarabha, an animal, ii. 357, 358
 2. Śarabha, a seer, ii. 358
 Śaravyā, 'arrow shot,' ii. 358

36

Śarāva, a measure, ii. 358
 Śarira, 'body,' ii. 105, 358-362
 Śaru, 'arrow,' ii. 363
 Śarkara, a seer, ii. 382
 Śarkarā (plur.), 'grit,' ii. 363
 Śarkarākhya, ii. 363
 Śarkoṭa, 'serpent,' ii. 363
 Śardha, 'troop,' ii. 341
 Śardhya, a part of a chariot (?), ii. 363
 Śarya, Śaryā, 'arrow,' ii. 363
 Śaryañāvant, a place, i. 169, 170; ii. 364, 478
 Saryāta, a man, i. 245, 265; ii. 364, 365, 452
 Śarvadatta Gārgya, a teacher, ii. 365
 Śala, a measure, ii. 365
 Śalabha, 'locust,' ii. 365
 Śalalt, 'quill,' ii. 365
 Śaluna, 'worm,' ii. 366
 Śalka, 'chip,' ii. 366
 Śalmali, 'silk cotton tree,' ii. 223, 366
 Śalya, 'arrow shaft,' i. 81, 324
 Śalyaka, 'porcupine,' ii. 366
 Śavarta, 'worm,' ii. 366
 Śavas, a teacher, i. 375; ii. 366
 Śavasa, ii. 367
 Śaviṣṭha, a patron, ii. 367
 Śaśa, 'hare,' ii. 367
 Śaśayu, an animal, ii. 367
 Śaśiyasī, a woman, i. 76; ii. 400
 Śaśvatī, ii. 367
 Śaśpa, 'young grass,' ii. 367
 Śastr, 'slaughterer,' ii. 367
 Śastra, 'recitation,' ii. 368, 484
 Śakāṭāyana, a grammarian, ii. 368, 494
 Śakadāsa Bhāḍitāyana, a teacher, ii. 100, 368, 414
 Śakapūṇi, a grammarian, ii. 368
 Śakala, a snake (?), ii. 368
 Śakalya, ii. 296, 368, 486
 Śākāyanin (plur.), teachers, ii. 369
 Śākāyanya, ii. 369
 Śākin (plur.), donors, ii. 369
 Śāktya, i. 115; ii. 369
 Śākvara, a Sāman, ii. 349
 Śākhā, 'branch,' ii. 369
 Śāṅkhāyana, ii. 370, 458
 Śātyāyana, a teacher, ii. 370
 Śātyāyanaka, a book, ii. 370
 Śātyāyani, ii. 350

Śātyāyanin (plur.), teachers, ii. 370
 Śaṇḍa, a man, ii. 371
 Śaṇḍila (plur.), teachers, ii. 371
 Śaṇḍiliputra, a teacher, ii. 371
 Śaṇḍilya, i. 85; ii. 335, 371, 372, 443, 445, 458
 Śaṇḍilyāyana, a teacher, i. 148, 263, 380; ii. 372
 Śātaparṇeya, i. 400; ii. 372
 Śāda, 'grass,' ii. 372
 Śāntanu, i. 378
 Śāpa, 'drift,' ii. 372
 Śāmulya, 'woollen garment,' ii. 372
 Śāmūla, 'woollen shirt,' ii. 373
 Śāmba, a teacher, i. 58; ii. 373, 374
 Śāmbara, 'contest with Śāmbara,' ii. 393
 Śāmbu (plur.), teachers, ii. 373
 Śāyasthi, a teacher, ii. 73, 99, 373
 Śārada, autumnal, i. 356
 1. Śāri, 'starling,' ii. 373
 2. Śāri, 'arrow,' ii. 374
 Śārisākā, ii. 374, 384
 Śārkarākṣa, ii. 374
 Śārkarākṣya, ii. 374
 Śārga, a bird, ii. 374
 Śārṅga, ii. 375
 Śārdūla, 'tiger,' ii. 375, 408
 Śāryāta, a singer, i. 265, 365; ii. 375
 Śāryātī, daughter of Śāryāta, ii. 375
 Śālaṅkāyana, a teacher, ii. 375, 460
 Śālaṅkāyaniputra, a teacher, ii. 74, 376
 Śālā, 'house,' ii. 376
 Śālāvatya, ii. 376
 Śālī, 'rice' (?), ii. 374, 376
 Śālūka, 'lotus roots,' ii. 376
 Śālva, a people, ii. 122, 376, 440
 Śāvasāyana, i. 375; ii. 376, 399
 Śāsa, 'sword,' ii. 376
 Śiṃśapā, a tree, ii. 377
 Śiṃsumāra, 'crocodile,' i. 511; ii. 377
 Śikya, 'sling,' i. 231; ii. 377
 Śikha, a mythical priest, ii. 377
 Śikhaṇḍa, 'lock,' ii. 377
 Śikhaṇḍin Yājñasena, a priest, ii. 378
 Śikhara, 'peak,' ii. 378
 Śikhā, 'knot of hair,' ii. 378
 Śigru, a tribe, i. 320; ii. 110, 378
 Śinjāra, a seer, ii. 378

Śitikakṣī, a bird, ii. 379
 Śitiprṣṭha, a mythical priest, ii. 379
 Śitibāhu Aṣakṛta Naimiṣī, a sacrificer,
 i. 460; ii. 379
 Śitputa, a cat, ii. 379
 Śipada, a disease (?), ii. 379, 380
 Śipavitnuka, a worm, ii. 379
 Śiprā, 'cheek,' 'helmet,' i. 61; ii. 379,
 380, 417
 Śiphā, a river, ii. 380
 Śibi, a prince, i. 103; ii. 67, 380, 386, 387
 Śimida, a disease, ii. 380
 Śimbala, 'flower of the silk cotton
 tree,' ii. 380
 Śimyu, a tribe, i. 320, 358, 438; ii. 381,
 441
 Śirimbīṭha, a man, ii. 381
 Śilaka Śālāvatya, a teacher, ii. 376,
 381
 1. Śilpa, 'art,' ii. 381
 2. Śilpa Kāsyapa, a teacher, ii. 381,
 498
 Śiva, a people, i. 39, 320; ii. 99, 313,
 381, 382, 387
 Śiśira, 'cool season,' i. 111; ii. 382
 Śiśu Āṅgīrasa, a seer, ii. 382
 Śisuka, 'foal,' i. 68; ii. 382
 1. Śiśumāra, 'crocodile,' ii. 377, 382
 2. Śiśumāra, a mythical seer, ii. 382
 Śiśnadeva, 'pnallus worshipper,' ii.
 382
 Śīpalya, 'overgrown with Śīpāla
 plants,' ii. 383
 Śīpāla, a water plant, i. 39; ii. 383
 Śīpālā, a lake, ii. 383
 Śīpudru, wrong reading for Cīpudru,
 ii. 383
 Śīyathu, 'swelling,' ii. 406
 Śirṣakti, 'headache,' ii. 383
 Śirṣaṇya, 'head of a couch,' ii. 383
 Śirṣaśoka, 'headache,' ii. 383
 Śirṣāmaya, 'disease of the head,' ii.
 383
 Śiṣṭa, a clan, ii. 383, 478
 Śuka, 'parrot,' ii. 374, 384
 Śukti Āṅgīrasa, a seer, ii. 384
 1. Śukra, a planet (?), ii. 384; a month,
 ii. 161
 2. Śukra Jābāla, a teacher, ii. 384
 Śukla, ii. 183, 384
 Śukladant, 'white-toothed,' ii. 384

Śuca, fem. Śucā, a man, a woman, ii.
 384
 Śucanti, a man, ii. 18, 385
 Śuci, a month, ii. 161
 Śucivṛkṣa Gaupālāyana, a priest, ii.
 320, 385
 Śutudrī, a river, i. 390; ii. 310, 385,
 434, 454
 Śunahpucha, a man, ii. 385
 Śunaḥśepa, a man, i. 14, 23, 32, 55,
 225, 376, 528; ii. 7, 8, 66, 84, 219,
 224, 260, 311, 312, 376, 385, 386, 499
 Śunaskarṇa, a king, ii. 67, 386
 Śunahotra (plur.), seers, ii. 386
 Śunāsira (dual), 'share and plough,'
 ii. 386
 Śunolāṅgūla, a man, ii. 386
 Śumbala, 'straw,' ii. 387
 Śulka, 'price,' ii. 387
 Śusuka, an animal (?), i. 68; ii. 382
 Śusulūka, a bird (?), ii. 387
 Śuṣkabhrīgāra, a teacher, ii. 387
 Śuṣṇa, a demon (?), ii. 355
 Śuṣmīṇa Amitratapana, a king, i. 17;
 ii. 387
 Śūdra, i. 96; ii. 333, 388-392
 Śūdrā, 'Śūdra woman,' ii. 391, 392
 Śūdrāryau, i. 356
 Śūra, 'hero,' ii. 392
 Śūravira Māṇḍūkya, a teacher, ii. 392
 Śūrasenaka, a people, ii. 122, 125
 Śūrpa, 'basket,' i. 81, 182; ii. 392
 Śūla, 'spit,' ii. 393
 1. Śūṣa Vārṣṇa, a teacher, ii. 393
 2. Śūṣa Vāhneya, a teacher, ii. 101,
 393, 403
 Śṛṅga, 'horn,' 'barb,' i. 81, 324; ii. 393
 Śṛṅgavṛṣ, a man, i. 161; ii. 393
 Śēpa, 'penis,' ii. 361
 Śerabha, Śerabhaka, a snake, or demon,
 ii. 393
 Śevadhi, 'treasure,' ii. 393
 Śevṛdha and Śevṛdhaka, a snake, or
 demon, ii. 394
 Śeṣaṇa, 'leaving' (of dice), ii. 394
 Śeṣas, 'offspring,' ii. 394
 Śaibya, i. 17; ii. 394
 Śailana (plur.), teachers, i. 522; ii. 394,
 444, 453
 Śailāli, a teacher, ii. 394
 Śailina, Śailini, ii. 394

Śailūṣa, 'actor,' ii. 394
 Śaivala, a water plant, i. 39; ii. 383
 Śoṇa Sātrāsāha, a king, i. 469; ii. 395, 444
 Śobha, a man, ii. 108
 Śauṅḡyāni, a teacher, ii. 123, 395
 Śauṅḡputra, a teacher, i. 63; ii. 395
 Sauca, i. 74, 395
 Saucadratha, ii. 395, 455
 Sauceya Prācīnayogya, a teacher, i. 88; ii. 395, 447
 Saucēya Sārvasenī, ii. 395
 Śaunaka, various teachers, i. 15, 34, 86, 290; ii. 229, 396
 Saunakīputra, a teacher, ii. 23, 396
 Śaunadevya, ii. 357
 Śaurpaṇāyya, a teacher, ii. 396
 Śaurākī, ii. 302
 Śaulbāyana, Śaulvāyana, a teacher, i. 85; ii. 396
 Śauḡkala, 'seller of dried fish,' ii. 174, 397
 Śnuṣṭi or Śruṣṭi Āṅgirasa, a seer, ii. 397
 Śmaśāna, 'burial mound,' ii. 397
 Śmaśru, 'beard,' ii. 397, 398
 Śyāparṇa Śāyākāyana, a man, ii. 398
 Śyāparṇa (plur.), a family, ii. 6, 55, 309, 440, 446
 Śyāma, 'iron,' ii. 234, 398
 Śyāmajayanta Lauhitya, a teacher, i. 330, 507; ii. 398
 Śyāmaparṇa, a man, ii. 398
 Śyāmasujayanta Lauhitya, a teacher, i. 185; ii. 399, 518
 Śyāmāka, a millet, ii. 163, 399
 1. Śyāva, a man, ii. 225, 399
 2. Śyāva, a donor, ii. 399
 3. Śyāva=Śyāvāśva, ii. 399
 Śyāvaka, a sacrificer, ii. 224, 399
 Śyāvasāyana, i. 375; ii. 399
 Śyāvāśva, a priest, i. 36, 81, 179, 354, 482, 543; ii. 399, 400, 401
 Śyena, 'eagle,' ii. 346, 401, 455
 Śrapayitr, 'cook,' ii. 401
 Śramaṇa, 'mendicant monk,' ii. 401
 Śravaṇa, a constellation, i. 413, 418
 Śraṇadatta Kaubala, a teacher, ii. 402
 Śraviṣṭhā (plur.), a constellation, i. 413, 419
 Śrāyasa, i. 132; ii. 317, 402

Śrāvaṇa, a month, i. 420
 Śrī, 'prosperity,' ii. 402
 Śruta, a teacher, i. 79
 Śrutaratha, a king, i. 466; ii. 402
 Śrutarya, a man, ii. 403
 Śrutarvan Ārkṣa, a prince, ii. 403
 Śrutarvid, a man, ii. 403
 Śrutasena, a prince, i. 84, 520; ii. 403
 Śruḡa Vāhneya Kāśyapa, a teacher, ii. 403
 Śruṣṭi or Śnuṣṭi Āṅgirasa, a seer, ii. 397
 Śruṣṭigu, a man, ii. 402, 478
 Śreṇi, 'row,' ii. 403
 Śreṣṭhin, 'man of consequence,' ii. 264, 403
 Śraiṣṭhya, 'headship of a guild,' ii. 404
 Śroṇā, a constellation, i. 413, 418, 419
 Śrotra, 'ear,' ii. 361
 Śrotriya, 'theologian,' ii. 404
 Śrautarṣi, i. 228, 375; ii. 404
 Śraumatya, ii. 404
 Śleṣman, 'lace,' ii. 404, 405
 Śloka, 'verse,' ii. 405
 Ślokakṛt, 'poet,' ii. 405
 Śloṇya, 'lameness,' ii. 405
 Śvaghṇin, 'gamester,' ii. 405
 Śvan, fem. Śunī, 'dog,' ii. 405, 406
 Śvapad, 'beast of prey,' ii. 406
 Śvayatha, 'swelling,' ii. 406
 Śvavarta, a worm, ii. 407
 Śvaśura, 'father-in-law,' i. 479; ii. 407
 Śvaśrū, 'mother-in-law,' ii. 407
 Śvājani, a man, ii. 407
 Śvāpada, 'beast of prey,' ii. 408
 Śvāvidh, 'porcupine,' ii. 408
 Śvikna, a tribe, ii. 33, 408
 Śvitnya, 'white-hued,' i. 356
 1. Śvitra, a serpent, ii. 408
 2. Śvitra, 'afflicted with white leprosy,' ii. 408
 Śvitrya, ii. 411
 Śvetaketu Āruṇeya, a teacher, i. 89; ii. 78, 88, 409, 410
 Svetyā, a river, ii. 410
 Svaikna, ii. 33, 410
 Śvaitreya, a man (?), ii. 410, 411
 Śaṇḍa, a snake priest, i. 174; ii. 411
 Śaṇḍika, a teacher, i. 187; ii. 411
 Śaṣṭika, a species of rice, ii. 345

Saṃrudh, ii. 411
 Saṃlikhita, ii. 411
 Saṃvatsara, 'year,' ii. 411-413, 466
 Saṃvarana, a seer, ii. 413
 Saṃvargajit Lāmakāyana, a teacher,
 ii. 232, 414
 1. Saṃvarta, a sacrificer, ii. 414, 478
 2. Saṃvarta Āṅgīrasa, a priest, ii. 414
 Saṃśravas Sauvarcanasa, a teacher,
 ii. 414
 Saṃśrāvayitr, 'doorkeeper,' ii. 414
 Saṃśliṣṭakā, Saṃśviṣṭikā, an animal,
 ii. 414
 Saṃsarpa, a month, ii. 162
 Saṃskandha, a disease, i. 268 ; ii. 414
 Saṃhotra, 'school,' ii. 415
 Saktu, 'groats,' ii. 415
 Sakhi, 'friend,' ii. 415
 Saghan, 'eagle,' ii. 415
 S ūga Prayogi, a teacher, ii. 415
 Saṃgati, 'assembly,' ii. 415
 Saṃgava, 'forenoon,' i. 49, 232 ; ii.
 416
 Saṃgavini, 'shed for cows,' ii. 416
 Saṃgrahitr, 'charioteer,' ii. 200, 317,
 416
 Saṃgrāma, 'armed band,' ii. 416-418
 Saṃgbāta, 'battle,' ii. 418
 Saciva, 'comrade,' ii. 418
 Sajāta, 'relative,' ii. 418
 Saṃcara, 'path,' ii. 419
 Saṃjñāna, 'concord,' ii. 419
 Sata, a vessel, ii. 419
 Satīnakaṅkata, an animal, ii. 419
 Satya Anuvaktṛ Sātyakīrta, a teacher,
 i. 23
 Satyakāma Jābāla, a teacher, i. 89 ;
 ii. 84, 396, 420
 Satyayajña Pauluṣi Prācīnayogya, a
 teacher, ii. 9, 27, 420
 Satyavacas Rāthitara, a teacher, ii. 221,
 420
 Satyaśravas Vāyya, a seer, ii. 420
 Satyahavis, a mythical priest, ii. 420
 Satyādhivāka Caitrarathi, a man, ii.
 420
 Satvan, 'warrior,' ii. 33, 421
 Satvant, a tribe, ii. 421
 Sadana, 'seat,' i. 231 ; ii. 421
 Sadaṃdi, 'continuous' (fever), i. 294,
 295

Sadas, 'seat,' i. 231
 Sadasya, a priest, i. 113 ; ii. 89, 409
 Sadānīrā, a river, i. 190 ; ii. 298, 299,
 421, 422
 Sadāpṛṇa, a seer, ii. 422
 Sadyan, a misreading of Saghan, ii. 422
 Sadhastha, a vessel, ii. 476
 Sadhri, a seer, ii. 422
 Sanaka, a priest, i. 148 ; ii. 422
 Sanaga, a mythical priest, ii. 422, 423
 Sanatkumāra, a mythical sage, i. 445 ;
 ii. 422
 Sanaśruta Arimḍama, a king, i. 35
 ii. 422
 Sanācchava, a teacher, ii. 422
 Sanātana, a mythical seer, ii. 423
 Sanāru, a mythical seer, ii. 423
 Sanisrasa, 'intercalary' (month), ii.
 162
 Saṃdaṃsa, 'tie,' i. 231
 Saṃdāna, 'halter,' ii. 423
 Saṃdhā, 'compact,' ii. 423
 Saṃdhi, 'horizon,' 'twilight,' ii. 423
 Saṃnahana, 'rope,' ii. 423
 Sapatna, 'rival,' ii. 424
 Sapatni, 'co-wife,' ii. 424
 Saptagu, a seer, ii. 424
 Sapta Sindhavaḥ, 'seven rivers,' ii. 424
 Sapta Sūryāḥ, 'seven suns,' ii. 425
 Saptamānuṣa, 'belonging to the seven
 tribes,' ii. 425
 Saptavadhri, a man, ii. 425
 Sapti, 'swift steed,' ii. 425
 Saptya, 'racecourse,' ii. 426
 Sabandhu, 'related,' ii. 426
 Sabhā, 'assembly,' ii. 5, 297, 308, 426,
 427, 458
 Sabhācara, 'assessor,' ii. 427, 428
 Sabhāpati, 'lord of the assembly,'
 ii. 428
 Sabhāpāla, 'guardian of an assembly
 hall,' ii. 428
 Sabhāvin, 'dicer,' i. 3 ; 'keeper of a
 gambling hall,' ii. 428
 Sabhāsad, 'assessor,' ii. 428
 Sabhāsthānu, 'pillar of the assembly,'
 i. 3, 157
 Sabheya, 'connected with the Sabhā,'
 ii. 426, 427
 Samaṅka, an insect (?), ii. 429
 Samana, 'feast,' i. 481 ; ii. 429

Samara, 'battle,' ii. 429
 Samā, 'summer,' i. 116; ii. 429, 430
 Samāna, a breath, i. 86; ii. 47
 Samānagotra, Samānājana, 'belonging to the same family,' ii. 430
 Samānta, 'foe,' ii. 430
 Samiti, 'assembly,' ii. 416, 427, 430, 431
 Samidh, 'fuel,' ii. 431
 Samudra, 'ocean,' i. 462; ii. 431-433
 Samudra, '1,000,000,000,' i. 342
 Samrāj, 'sovereign,' ii. 221, 433
 Saragh, 'bee,' ii. 433
 Saraghā, 'bee,' ii. 433
 Saramā, ii. 496
 Sarayu, a river, i. 261, 541; ii. 185, 433, 434
 Saras, 'lake,' ii. 434
 Sarasvatī, a river, i. 58, 167, 169, 218, 323, 358, 363, 374, 407, 438, 459, 467, 473; ii. 12, 67, 95, 125, 186, 364, 424, 434-437
 Sarah, 'bee,' ii. 437
 Sarit, 'stream,' ii. 437
 Sarispa, 'reptile,' ii. 438
 Sarpa, 'serpent,' ii. 438
 Sarparājñī, 'serpent queen,' ii. 438
 Sarpaividya, 'science of snakes,' ii. 297, 438
 Sarpi Vātsi, a teacher, ii. 438, 481
 Sarpis, 'melted butter,' i. 437; ii. 438
 Sarvacaru, a place (?), ii. 439
 Sarvavedasa, 'whole property,' ii. 439
 Sarṣapa, 'mustard seed,' ii. 439
 Salāvṛki, 'hyæna,' ii. 447
 Salila, a number, i. 343
 Salilavāta, 'favoured with a monsoon wind,' ii. 439
 Salva, a tribe, ii. 196, 440
 Savyaṣṭhā, Savyaṣṭhr, Savyeṣṭha, Savyastha, 'car-fighter,' ii. 203, 440, 417
 Sasa, 'herb,' ii. 440
 Sasarpārī, ii. 349, 441
 Sasya, 'corn,' i. 183; ii. 324, 441
 1. Saha, a month, ii. 161
 2. Saha, a plant (?), ii. 441
 Sahadeva, a prince, i. 31; ii. 33, 441, 447, 456, 465
 Sahadevi, a plant, ii. 441
 Sahamāna, a plant, ii. 442
 Sahas, Sahasya, a month, ii. 161

Sahojit Jaitrāyaṇa, a prince, i. 289
 Sāmvaraṇi, ii. 442
 Sākamaśva Devarāta, a teacher, ii. 442
 Sāṃkṛtiputra, a teacher, ii. 395, 442
 Sāṃkṛtya, a teacher, ii. 442
 Sāciguṇa, a place, ii. 443
 Sāṃjiviputra, a teacher, ii. 443
 Sāti Auṣṭrākṣi, a teacher, i. 130; ii. 443
 Sātyakāmi, i. 187; ii. 443
 Sātyaki, i. 185
 Sātyakīrta, a school of teachers, i. 23; ii. 443
 Sātyayajña, a teacher, ii. 443
 1. Sātyayajñi, ii. 443, 480
 2. Sātyayajñi, a school of teachers, ii. 444
 Sātyahavya, i. 16; ii. 444
 Sātrājita, i. 403; ii. 444
 Sātrāsāha, i. 189; ii. 444
 Sādin, 'rider,' ii. 444
 Sāḍya, 'riding horse,' ii. 444
 Sādhārāṇi, 'courtezan,' ii. 444
 Sānu, 'summit,' i. 361
 Sāpta, ii. 445
 Sāptarathavāhani, a teacher, ii. 445
 Sāpya, Sāyya, i. 436; ii. 445
 Sāman, 'chant,' i. 466
 Sāmaveda, ii. 445
 Sāmaśravasa, a teacher, ii. 445
 Sāmaśravasa, i. 174; ii. 167, 445
 Sāmudri, a mythical sage, ii. 446
 Sāmmada, ii. 446
 Sāmrājya, 'kingship,' ii. 221
 Sāya, 'evening,' ii. 446
 1. Sāyaka, 'arrow,' ii. 446
 2. Sāyaka Jānaśruteya Kāṇḍviya, a teacher, ii. 446
 Sāyakāyana, i. 127; ii. 398, 446
 Sāyamdoha, 'evening milking,' i. 381
 Sāyāhna, 'evening,' i. 49
 Sāyya, i. 436; ii. 445, 446
 Sārathi, 'charioteer,' i. 440; ii. 203, 417, 446
 Sārameya, 'dog,' ii. 447
 Sārñjaya, ii. 447
 Sārparājñi, 'serpent queen,' ii. 447
 Sārvaseni, ii. 395, 447
 Sālāvṛka, 'hyæna,' ii. 185, 447
 Sālva, a tribe, ii. 196, 440
 Sāvayasa, ii. 448
 Sāvārṇi, ii. 442, 448

- Sāhadevya, ii, 469
 Simha, 'lion,' ii, 448, 449
 Simhī, 'lioness,' ii, 21, 448, 449
 1. Sic, 'border' (of a garment), ii, 449
 2. Sic, 'wing' (of an army), ii, 449
 3. Sic, 'horizon,' ii, 449
 Sidhmala, 'leprous,' ii, 449
 Sinivālī, 'new moon day,' ii, 449
 Sindhu, 'Indus,' i, 132, 390, 438; ii, 11, 27, 180, 434, 435, 450
 Sindhuksit, a royal seer, ii, 217, 450
 Sirj, 'weaver,' ii, 450
 Silāci, a plant, i, 35; ii, 450
 Silānjālā, a plant, ii, 450
 Sicāpū, a bird, ii, 451
 Sitā, 'furrow,' ii, 451
 Siman, 'parting of the hair,' ii, 451
 Sira, 'plough,' ii, 451
 Sila, 'plough,' ii, 451
 Silamāvati, a river (?), ii, 452
 Siva, 'lead,' ii, 452
 Sukanyā, a maiden, i, 265; ii, 452
 Sukaparda, 'wearing fair braids,' i, 135
 Sukarira, wrong reading for Sukurira, ii, 452
 Sukirti Kākṣivata, a seer, ii, 452
 Sukurira, i, 162; ii, 452
 Sukesin Bhāradvāja, a teacher, ii, 452
 Suksata, a disease, i, 5
 Suksita, a disease, i, 5
 Sukha, 'ru...ning easily,' i, 213
 Sugandhitejana, a grass, ii, 453
 Sucitta Śailana, a teacher, ii, 453
 Sujāta, 'well-born,' ii, 453
 Sutambhara, a man (?), ii, 453
 Suteranas Śāṇḍilyāyana, a teacher, i, 148
 Sutvan Kairiśi Bhārgāyana, a king, ii, 101, 453
 Sudakṣiṇa Kṣaimi, a teacher, ii, 453
 Sudatta Pārāśarya, a teacher, i, 159; ii, 454
 Sudāman, a river, ii, 454
 Sudās, a king, i, 39, 355, 367, 376, 385, 464, 493, 499, 500, 541; ii, 5, 11, 13, 24, 30, 89, 91, 98, 99, 121, 182, 185, 186, 194, 250, 260, 378, 381, 448, 454
 1. Sudeva, a man, ii, 454
 2. Sudeva Kāśyapa, a teacher, ii, 455
 Sudevalā, a woman, ii, 455
 Sudevī, a queen, ii, 454
 Sudhanvan Āṅgīrasa, a teacher, i, 137; ii, 455
 1. Sunītha Śaucadratha, a man, ii, 420, 455
 2. Sunītha Kāpaṣava, a teacher, i, 148; ii, 455
 1. Suparṇa, 'eagle,' 'vulture,' i, 511; ii, 455
 2. Suparṇa, a seer, ii, 456
 Suparṇeya, ii, 47
 Supitrya, a man (?), ii, 456
 Sapatīta Aulūḍya, a teacher, i, 129
 ii, 165, 456
 Suplan Śārṇjaya, ii, 33, 410, 441, 447, 456, 469
 Subandhu, a man, i, 47; ii, 456
 Subrahmaṇya, a priest, i, 113; ii, 456
 Subhagā, a form of address, ii, 457
 Subhadrikā, i, 116; ii, 457
 Sumatīsarū, 'with smooth handle,' i, 334
 Sumantra Bābhava Gautama, a teacher, ii, 457
 Sumitra Vādhryaśva, a seer, ii, 457
 Sumilha, a patron, ii, 457
 Sumedha, a man, i, 458; ii, 458
 Sumnayu, a teacher, ii, 72, 458
 Suyajña Śāṇḍilya, a teacher, ii, 371; 458
 Suyavasa, 'good pasture,' ii, 458
 Surabhi, 'well-fitting,' ii, 292
 Surā, 'spirituous liquor,' i, 372, 498; ii, 83, 458, 459
 Surādhas, a prince, i, 31; ii, 289, 459
 Surāma, 'Surā sickness,' ii, 498
 Suvarṇa, 'beautiful-coloured,' ii, 459
 Suvasana, 'splendid garment,' ii, 459
 Suvāstu, a river, ii, 399, 460
 Suśārada Śālankāyana, a teacher, ii, 460
 1. Suśravas, a man, ii, 460
 2. Suśravas, a man, ii, 460
 3. Suśravas Kauṣya, a teacher, ii, 460
 4. Suśravas Vārṣaganya, a teacher, ii, 460
 Suśāman, a man, i, 83; ii, 460, 498
 Suṣomā, a river, ii, 460, 461, 478
 Susartu, a river, ii, 461
 Suhavis Āṅgīrasa, a seer, ii, 461
 Sūkara, 'wild boar,' ii, 461
 Sūkta, 'hymn,' ii, 462
 Sūci, 'needle,' ii, 462
 Sūcika, an insect, ii, 462

Sūta, 'minstrel,' i. 96, 247; ii. 200, 210, 266, 317, 462, 463
 Sūtavaśā, 'cow barren after having a calf,' ii. 463
 Sūtra, 'thread,' 'book of rules,' ii. 463
 Sūda, 'milk' (added to Soma), ii. 463, 464
 Sūdadohas, 'milking Sūda,' ii. 464
 Sūnā, 'crate,' ii. 464
 Sūnu, 'son,' ii. 464
 Sūri, 'sacrificer,' ii. 465
 Sūrmi, 'tube,' i. 40; ii. 465
 Sūrya, 'sun,' ii. 465-468
 Sūryanakṣatra, ii. 468
 Sūryacandramasā, 'sun and moon,' ii. 468
 Śrka, 'lance,' ii. 468
 Śrḡāla, 'jackal,' ii. 468
 Śrjaya, an animal, ii. 469
 Śrñjaya, a king and a people, i. 29, 166, 258, 316, 322, 376, 380, 521; ii. 6, 63, 110, 317, 319, 328, 410, 469-471, 479, 486
 Śrñī, 'sickle,' i. 182; ii. 471
 Śrñya, ii. 471
 Śrbinda, a man (?), ii. 471
 Śrmara, an animal, ii. 471
 Setu, 'dam,' ii. 472
 Senā, 'missile,' 'host,' ii. 472
 Senānī, 'general,' ii. 200, 472
 Senāpati, 'general,' ii. 472
 Selaga, 'robber,' ii. 473
 Sehu, ii. 473
 Saitava, a teacher, ii. 473
 Saindhava, 'coming from the Indus,' ii. 450, 473
 Sairya, a grass, ii. 473
 Sailaga, 'robber,' ii. 473
 Sobhari, a seer, i. 261; ii. 474
 1. Soma, a drink, i. 497; ii. 38, 83, 458, 474-479
 2. Soma Prāṭiveśya, a teacher, ii. 479
 Somaka Sāhadevyā, a king, i. 445; ii. 441, 469, 479
 Somadākṣa Kauśreya, a teacher, i. 194; ii. 398, 479
 Somapa, 'Soma drinker,' ii. 52
 Somapitsaru, a wrong reading for Sumatitsaru, i. 334
 Somaśuṣma Sātyayajñi, a teacher, ii. 480, 506

Somaśuṣman Vājaratnāyana, a priest, ii. 96, 480, 506
 Somya, 'dear,' ii. 481
 Saukarāyana, a teacher, i. 155; ii. 480
 Saujāta Ārāḍhi, a teacher, ii. 480
 Sautrāmaṇi, a feast, ii. 479
 Saudanti, a family of priests, ii. 480
 Saudāsa, ii. 480, 481
 Saudāsi (?), i. 541
 Saudyumni, ii. 481
 Saubala, ii. 481
 Saubhara, i. 489; ii. 481
 Saumāpa, ii. 481
 Saumāpi, a teacher, ii. 481
 Saumāyana, ii. 69, 481
 Saumya, 'dear,' ii. 481
 Sauyavasi, i. 14; ii. 481
 Saurāki, ii. 302
 Sauri, 'dedicated to the sun,' ii. 482
 Sauvarcasa, ii. 414, 482
 Sauśravasa, i. 90; ii. 482
 Sauśromateya, i. 45, 70; ii. 482
 Sauśadmana, ii. 482
 1. Skandha, 'corona,' i. 125
 2. Skandha, 'cervical vertebra,' ii. 359
 Skandhyā, a disease, ii. 482
 Skambha, 'pillar,' ii. 483
 Stanayitnu, 'thunder,' ii. 482
 Stamba, 'tuft of grass,' ii. 482
 Stambha, 'pillar,' ii. 483
 Starī, 'barren cow,' ii. 483
 Stāyu, 'pickpocket,' i. 303
 Sti, 'dependent,' i. 96
 Stipā, 'protector of dependents,' i. 96
 Stukā, 'tuft,' ii. 483
 Stuti, 'song of praise,' ii. 483
 Stupa, 'tuft,' ii. 483
 Stūpa, 'top-knot,' ii. 483
 Str, 'star,' i. 233; ii. 483
 Stega, 'worm,' ii. 484
 Stena, 'thief,' i. 302-304; ii. 484
 Steya, 'theft,' ii. 484
 Stotṛ, 'praiser,' ii. 484
 Stotra, 'song,' ii. 368, 484
 Stoma, 'song of praise,' 'chant form,' ii. 485
 Strī, 'woman,' i. 480; ii. 485, 486
 Stridhana, 'wife's property,' i. 484
 Sthakara, ii. 487
 Sthapati, 'chief judge,' i. 454; ii. 486
 Sthavira, 'elder,' ii. 386, 486, 509

Sthāgara, ii. 487
 Sthāṇu, 'stump,' ii. 487
 Sthātṛ, 'driver,' ii. 487
 Sthāpatya, 'governorship,' ii. 487
 Sthālī, 'pot,' ii. 487
 Sthiraka Gārgya, a teacher, ii. 487
 Sthivi, 'bushel,' ii. 487
 Sthūṇā, 'post,' ii. 487
 Sthūṇakārṇī, 'with stake-marked ears,'
 i. 46
 Sthūri, 'drawn by one animal,' ii. 488
 Sthūrakāyaṇa, ii. 488
 Sthaulāṣṭhivi, a grammarian, ii. 488
 Snātaka, 'student,' ii. 488
 Snāvan, 'sinew,' ii. 361
 1. Snāvanya, part of the body, ii. 488
 2. Snāvanya, a people, ii. 488
 Snuṣā, 'daughter-in-law,' ii. 488, 489
 Spandana, a tree (?), ii. 489
 Snarśa, 'mute,' ii. 493
 Spāṇu, a people, ii. 489
 Spas, 'spy,' ii. 213
 Sphūrjaka, a tree, ii. 489
 Smadibha, a man, i. 161; ii. 489
 Syandana, 'chariot,' ii. 489
 Syāla, 'wife's brother,' i. 482; ii. 490
 Syāmagabhasti, 'having reins as a
 pole,' i. 219
 Syūmagrbbh, 'grasping the bit in the
 teeth,' ii. 490
 Syūman, 'strap,' ii. 490
 Syūmarāsmi, a man, ii. 490
 Srakti, 'spear,' ii. 490
 Sraja, 'garland,' ii. 490
 Srāktya, 'derived from the Tilaka tree,'
 ii. 491
 Sruc, 'sacrificial ladle,' ii. 491
 Sruva, 'dipping ladle,' i. 501; ii. 476,
 491
 Srekaparṇa, 'like the oleander leaf,'
 ii. 491
 Svaja, 'viper,' ii. 491, 492, 498
 1. Svadhiti, 'axe,' 'knife,' i. 61, 334,
 399; ii. 492
 2. Svadhiti, a tree, ii. 492
 Svanadratha, a man (?), i. 71; ii. 492
 Svanaya Bhāvya, a prince, i. 132;
 ii. 103, 493
 Swapna, 'dream,' ii. 34, 493
 Svar, 'sun,' 'heaven,' ii. 493
 Svāra, 'vowel,' 'sonant,' ii. 493, 494

Svarāj, 'ruler,' ii. 494
 Svaru, 'post,' ii. 494
 Svarjit Nāgnajita, a prince, i. 432,
 442; ii. 494
 Svarṇara, a man, ii. 494
 Svarbhānu, demon of eclipse, ii. 495
 Svavarta, a worm, ii. 366
 Svasara, 'grazing,' i. 49, 282; ii. 495
 Svasr, 'sister,' ii. 495, 496
 Svasriya, 'sister's son,' ii. 496
 Svāti, a constellation, i. 413, 417, 455
 Svādhyāya, 'study,' ii. 496
 Svāyava, i. 178; ii. 497
 Svārājya, 'uncontrolled dominion,' ii.
 221
 Svedaja, 'engendered by moisture,'
 ii. 69, 497
 Svaidāyana, i. 86; ii. 396, 497
 Svaupaśa, 'having fair plaits,' i. 124
 Haṃsa, 'gander,' i. 511; ii. 497
 Haṃsasāci, a bird, ii. 498
 Haya, 'horse,' ii. 498
 Harayāṇa, a man, i. 83; ii. 498
 Hariṇa, 'gazelle,' ii. 498
 1. Harita, 'gold,' ii. 498
 2. Harita Kaśyapa, a teacher, ii. 498
 Haridru, a tree, ii. 499
 Hariman, 'jaundice,' ii. 499
 Hariyūpiyā, a place or a river, i. 29,
 316, 319; ii. 499
 Harivarṇa Āṅgīrasa, a seer, ii. 499
 Hariścandra Vaidhasa Aikṣvāku, a
 mythical king, i. 445; ii. 228, 329,
 385, 499
 Harmya, 'house,' i. 230; ii. 499, 500
 Halikṣṇa, an animal or 'gall,' ii.
 500
 Havirdhāna, 'oblation-holder,' ii. 500
 Haviṣkṛt Āṅgīrasa, a seer, ii. 500
 Haviṣmant Āṅgīrasa, a seer, ii. 500
 Havis, 'oblation,' ii. 501
 Hasta, a constellation, i. 413, 417
 Hastagrābha, 'husband,' i. 484
 Hastaghna, 'handguard,' i. 61; ii. 112,
 417, 501
 Hastādāna, 'taking by the hand,' i. 510
 Hastin, 'elephant,' ii. 2, 171-173, 501,
 502
 Hastipa, 'elephant keeper,' ii. 502
 Hasrā, 'courtezan,' ii. 502

- Hāyana, 'year,' ii. 502
 Hārikarṇīputra, a teacher, ii. 181, 502
 Hāridrava, a bird, ii. 502
 Hāridravika, a work, ii. 503
 Hāridrumata, ii. 503
 Hārīta Kṛṣṇa or Kṛtsna, a teacher, i. 184
 Hāliṅgava, a teacher, ii. 503
 Hitā, 'vein,' ii. 503, 506
 Hima, 'cold weather,' ii. 503
 Himavant, a mountain range, ii. 503
 Himā, 'winter,' i. 110; ii. 504
 Hiraṇin Trasadasyu, a prince, i. 327;
 ii. 504
 Hiraṇina, a man, ii. 504
 Hiraṇya, 'gold,' ii. 504, 505
 Hiraṇyakasipu, 'golden seat,' ii. 505
 Hiraṇyakāra, 'worker in gold,' ii. 505
 Hiraṇyakhādi, 'having golden arm-
 lets,' i. 216
 Hiraṇyadant Vaidā or Baidā, a teacher,
 ii. 329, 506
 Hiraṇyanābha, a prince, i. 491; ii. 298,
 506
 Hiraṇyastūpa, a seer, ii. 504, 506
 Hiraṇyahasta, a man, i. 251, 540; ii.
 240, 399, 506
 Hirā, 'vein,' ii. 506
 Hr̥tsvāśaya Allakeya, a teacher, ii. 506
 Hr̥dayāmaya, 'disease of the heart,'
 ii. 506, 507
 Hr̥dyota, Hr̥droga, 'heart disease,'
 ii. 507
 Heman, 'winter,' ii. 507
 Hemanta, 'winter,' i. 110; ii. 507, 508
 Haitanāmana Āhr̥ta, a teacher, ii. 508
 Hairaṇyanābha, ii. 508
 Hotṛ, a priest, i. 112; ii. 41, 508
 Hotraka, 'assistant of the Hotṛ,' ii. 508
 Hyas, 'yesterday,' ii. 509
 Hrada, 'lake,' ii. 509
 Hradecakṣus, 'will of the wisp,' ii. 509
 Hrasva Māṇḍūkeya, a teacher, ii. 487,
 509
 Hr̥āduni, 'hail,' ii. 509
 Hr̥ūḍu, ii. 509
 Hvaras, 'sieve,' ii. 510

II. ENGLISH INDEX

Aborigines, i. 164, 334, 347-349, 356-358, 372, 454; ii. 64, 212, 378, 382, 388-392

Adoption, i. 528

Adultery, i. 396, 397

Agriculture. See also Grain

Aṣṭrā (goad), i. 46

Karīṣa (dung), i. 139

Kināśa (ploughman), i. 159

Kṛṣi (ploughing), i. 181, 182

Kṣetra (field), i. 210, 211

Khanitra (shovel), i. 214

Khila, i. 216

Titaū (sieve), i. 309

Tottra (goad), i. 325

Tode (goad), i. 325

Tsaru (handle of plough), i. 334

Dātra (sickle), i. 352

Pharvara (field), ii. 57

Phāla (ploughshare), ii. 58

Lavana (mowing), ii. 231

Lāṅgala (plough), ii. 231

Śakṛt (dung), ii. 348

Sītā (furrow), ii. 451

Sīra (plough), ii. 451

Sila (plough), ii. 451

Sṛṇi (sickle), ii. 471

Stega (ploughshare), ii. 484

Anatomy, ii. 105, 358-362

Animals. See also Birds, Cattle, Insects, Serpents, Worms

Akra (horse), i. 1

Aja (goat), i. 12

Atya (racer), i. 54

Aśva (horse), i. 42, 43

Āśu (steed), i. 67

Ibha (elephant), i. 79

Animals (*continued*):

Udra (otter), i. 89

Ula (jackal), i. 101

Uṣṭi, Uṣṭra (camel), i. 104

Rkṣa (bear), i. 107

Rśya (stag), i. 115

Eḍaka (ram), i. 119

Eṇi (deer), i. 120

Eta (deer), i. 120

Kapi (ape), i. 136

Kaśa, i. 144

Kaśikā (weasel), i. 144

Kaśyapa (tortoise), i. 144

Kimpuruṣa (ape), i. 157

Kīrsā, i. 159

Kuṇḍṛṇāci, i. 161

Kubha, i. 162

Kumbhīnasa, i. 163

Kuririn, i. 164

Kurkura (dog), i. 171

Kuluṅga (gazelle), i. 172

Kūrma (tortoise), i. 178

Kṛkalāsa (chameleon), i. 178

Khaṅga, Khaḍga (rhinoceros), i.

213

Khara (ass), i. 214

Gaja (elephant), i. 218

Gardabha (ass), i. 221

Gavaya (*Bos gavaeus*), i. 222

Godhā, (crocodile), i. 237

Golattikā, i. 239

Ghṛṇivant, i. 249

Catuṣpad (quadruped), i. 254

Carācara, i. 256

Cilvaṭi, i. 262

Chaga (goat), i. 265

Chāga (goat), i. 267

Animals (*continued*) :

- Jatū (bat), i. 268
 Jahakā (pole-cat), i. 280
 Takvan (?), i. 296, 335
 Tayādara, i. 299, 307
 Tarakṣu (hyaena), i. 299
 Tarda (?), i. 301
 Tsaru, i. 334
 3. Dāna (chariot horse), i. 351
 Dityavāh, Dityauhī (two-year-old bull, cow), i. 359
 Durvarāha (wild boar), i. 370
 Dvipād (biped), i. 386
 Dviretas (having double seed), i. 387
 Dvipin (panther), i. 387
 Dhūmra (camel), i. 402
 Nakula (ichneumon), i. 408
 Nada (?), i. 433, 434
 Nākra (crocodile), i. 440
 Nāga (elephant), i. 440
 Nilaśirṣṇī, i. 456
 Nyaṅku (gazelle), i. 463
 Padi, i. 490
 Paraśvan or Parasvant, i. 492
 Paśu (animal), i. 509, 510
 Paśṭhavāh, Paśṭauhī ('ox,' 'cow'), i. 511
 Pāṅktra (field rat), i. 514
 Piśa (deer), i. 532
 Puruṣa Mṛga (ape), ii. 2
 Puruṣa Hastin (ape), ii. 2
 Pūrvavah (horse), ii. 14
 Pṛṣata (antelope), ii. 19
 Pṛṣati (antelope), ii. 19, 20
 Pṛṣṭyā (side horse), ii. 20
 Petva (ram), ii. 21
 Praṣṭi (side horse), ii. 42, 515
 Balāya, ii. 61
 1. Basta (goat), ii. 64
 Bharūjī (?), ii. 98
 Bhaumaka (?), ii. 112
 Bhaumi (?), ii. 112
 Makaka (?), ii. 115
 Makara (crocodile), ii. 115
 Maṇḍūka, Maṇḍūkī (frog), ii. 120, 121
 Madhyamavah (horse), ii. 127
 Maya (horse), ii. 133
 Mayu (ape), ii. 133, 134
 Mayūra (peacock), ii. 134
 Markaṭa (ape), ii. 136

Animals (*continued*) :

2. Marya (stallion), ii. 137
 Mahāja (great goat), ii. 140
 Mahāsubhaya (great horse), ii. 143
 Mahiṣa, Mahiṣī (buffalo), ii. 144
 Mācala (dog), ii. 148
 Mānthāla, Mānthālava, Mānthī-lava, ii. 153, 154
 Muṣkara, ii. 168
 Mūs, Mūṣikā (mouse), ii. 170
 1. Mṛga (wild beast), ii. 171
 3. Mṛga Vāraṇa or Hastin (elephant), ii. 171, 172
 Menā (female animal), ii. 179
 Meṣa (ram), Meṣī (ewe), ii. 179, 180
 Rājāśva (strong horse), ii. 220
 Rāsabha (ass), ii. 223
 Ruru (deer), ii. 225
 Rohit (red mare or doe), ii. 228
 Rohita (red horse), ii. 228
 Lodha (red goat ?), ii. 233
 Lopāśa (jackal), ii. 234
 Vaḍavā (mare), ii. 237
 2. Vadhū (female animal), ii. 239, 240
 Varāha (boar), ii. 245
 Vāraṇa (elephant), ii. 288
 Vārḍhrāṇasa, Vārḍhrinasa, ii. 288, 289
 Vāhasa (boa constrictor), ii. 293
 Vidigaya, ii. 297
 Vṛka (wolf), ii. 318
 Vṛddhavāśinī (female jackal), ii. 321
 Vṛśa, ii. 321
 Vṛścika (scorpion), ii. 321
 Vṛṣadampṣtra (cat), ii. 322
 Vṛṣārava (?), ii. 323
 Vyadvāra, Vyadvārī, ii. 335
 Śakā, ii. 346, 347
 Śarabha, ii. 357
 Śarkoṭa, ii. 363
 Śalabha (locust), ii. 365
 Śalyaka (porcupine), ii. 366
 Śaśa (hare), ii. 367
 Śaśayu, ii. 367
 Śitpuṭa (cat), ii. 379
 Siśuka (foal ?), i. 68; ii. 382
 Śukladant (elephant), ii. 384
 Śuśuka, i. 68; ii. 382

Animals (*continued*) :

- Śvan, Śunī (dog), ii. 405, 406
 Śvapad (beast of prey), ii. 406
 Śvāpada (beast of prey), ii. 408
 Śvāvidh (porcupine), ii. 408
 Saṃśliṣṭakā, Saṃśviṣṭikā, ii. 414
 Sapti (swift steed), ii. 425
 Sarisṛpa (reptile), ii. 438
 Sārameya (dog), ii. 447
 Sālāvṛka (hyaena), ii. 447
 Siṃha (lion), ii. 448, 449
 Sūkara (wild boar), ii. 461
 Sūcika (insect), ii. 462
 Sṛgāla (jackal), ii. 468
 Sṛjaya, ii. 469
 Sṛmara, ii. 469
 Starī (barren cow), ii. 483
 Svaja (viper), ii. 491
 Svedaja (vermin), ii. 497
 Haya (horse), ii. 498
 Hariṇa (gazelle), ii. 498
 Halikṣṇa, Halikṣṇa, ii. 500
 Hastin (elephant), ii. 501, 502
 Arachosia, i. 358, 363; ii. 70, 98, 355
 Araxes, ii. 209
 Arghandeb, ii. 437
 Arhants, ii. 343
 Āryans, i. 37, 64, 65, 467; ii. 388
 Assembly of the people, ii. 5, 296, 297.
 308, 415, 426, 427, 430, 431, 458
 Astronomy. — See Constellation
 Atmosphere, ii. 198

Babylonian influence, i. 430; ii. 70, 73,
128, 129

Barter, ii. 31, 36

Begging, ii. 75, 104

Birds :

- Alaja, i. 38
 Aliklava (carrion bird), i. 39
 Āti, i. 56, 57
 Ulūka (owl), i. 102
 Kakara, i. 130
 Kaṅka, i. 132
 Kapiñjala (francoline partridge), i.
136
 Kapota (pigeon), i. 137
 Kalaviṅka (sparrow), i. 141
 Kālakā, i. 152
 Kikidivi (blue jay), i. 156
 Kukkuṭa (cock), i. 160

Birds (*continued*) :

- Kuṭaru (cock), i. 160
 Kulikā, i. 172; ii. 9
 Kuvaya, i. 200
 Kuṣitaka (sea crow), i. 174
 Kṛkavāku (cock), i. 178
 Kaulika, i. 193
 1. Kruñc (curlew), i. 200
 Khargalā (owl), i. 215
 Gṛdhra (vulture), i. 229
 Goṣādi, i. 240
 Cakravāka (*Anas casarca*), i. 252
 Cāṣa (*Coracias indica*), i. 261
 Ciccika, i. 261
 Takvan, fem. Takvarī, i. 296, 335
 Darvidā (woodpecker), i. 341
 Dātyauha (gallinule), i. 349, 350
 Dārvāghāta (woodpecker), i. 354
 Dhunḥṣā, i. 401
 Dhunḥṣṇā, i. 402
 Dhvāṅkṣa (crow), i. 408
 Pakṣin (bird), i. 465
 Patatrin (bird), i. 474
 Pārāvata (turtle dove), i. 518
 Pāruṣṇa, i. 521
 Pika (cuckoo), i. 524
 Pippakā, i. 531
 Pulikā, ii. 9
 Puṣkarasāda, ii. 9, 10
 Paiṅgarāja, ii. 23
 2. Plava (pelican), ii. 55
 Balākā (crane), ii. 61
 Bhāsa (bird of prey), ii. 103
 Madgu (diver), ii. 122
 Mahāsuparṇa (great eagle), ii. 143
 Raghaṭ, ii. 196, 197
 Ropaṇākā (thrush), ii. 227
 Laba (quail), ii. 230
 Lopā, ii. 233
 1. Vayas, ii. 243
 Varttikā (quail), ii. 271
 Vāyasa, ii. 287
 Vi (bird), ii. 294
 Vikakara, ii. 294
 Vidigaya, ii. 297
 Śakuna (bird), ii. 347
 Śakuni (bird), ii. 347
 Śakunta (bird), ii. 347
 Śakuntaka, Śakuntikā (little bird),
ii. 348
 Śakunti (bird of omen), ii. 348

Birds (*continued*) :

- Śayāṇḍaka, ii. 356
 1. Sāri, ii. 373, 374
 Śārya, ii. 374
 Śuśulūka, ii. 387
 Śyena (eagle, falcon), ii. 401
 Saghan (eagle), ii. 415
 Sicāpū, ii. 451
 1. Suparṇa (eagle, vulture), ii. 455
 Haṃsa (gander), ii. 497
 Haṃsasāci, ii. 498
 Hāridrava (water wagtail), ii. 502

Bow :

- Apaskamba, i. 25
 Apāṣṭha (barb), i. 26
 Ārtñi (tip), i. 64
 Godhā (bowstring), i. 237
 Jyā (bowstring), i. 291
 Jyākā (bowstring), i. 292
 Tiṣṭhanvan, i. 312
 Dhanus (bow), i. 388, 389
 Dhanvan (bow), i. 389
 Niṣaṅgathi (quiver), i. 453
 Paruṣa (arrow), i. 499
 1. Parṇa (feather), i. 500
 Parṇadhi (feather holder), i. 501
 Piṅgā (bowstring), i. 524
 Pyukṣṇa (cover), ii. 27
 Bāṇa (arrow), ii. 65
 Bāṇavant (quiver), ii. 65
 Bunda (arrow), ii. 69
 1. Śāra (arrow shaft), ii. 357
 Śaravyā (arrow shot), ii. 358
 Śaru, Śaryā, Śāri (arrow), ii. 363,
 374
 Śrīṅga (barb), ii. 393
 Sāyaka (arrow), ii. 446
 Brahui, i. 348; ii. 391
 Brahmin, i. 204-206; ii. 74-76, 80-92,
 247-271
 Burial, i. 8, 9, 177, 256; ii. 175, 319, 397

Cannibalism, i. 533

Caste :

- Kṣatriya (warrior), ii. 202-208
 Cāṇḍāla (outcast), i. 253
 Devarājan (Brahmin king), i. 376
 Nṛpati (warrior), i. 458
 Pitṛ (father), i. 528
 Purohita (domestic priest), ii. 8
 Paultaka (outcast), ii. 27

Caste (*continued*) :

- Brahmaputra (son of a Brahmin),
 ii. 78
 Brāhmaṇa (priest), ii. 80-92
 Bhiṣaj (physician), ii. 105
 Mahākula (of great family), ii. 140
 Rathakāra (chariot maker), ii. 203,
 204
 Rājanya (noble), ii. 216, 217
 Varṇa (caste), ii. 247-271
 Vṛṣala (outcast), ii. 323
 1. Veśa (tenant), ii. 326
 Veśya (dependant), ii. 332
 Vaiśya (subject class), ii. 333-335
 Śūdra (slave class), ii. 388-392
 Sajāta (of the same rank), ii. 418,
 419
 Samānagotra (man of the same
 family), ii. 430
 Samānājana (man of the same
 class), ii. 430

Cattle :

- Anaḍvāh (draught ox), i. 21
 Usra, Usrika, Usriya (bull), i. 105
 Usrā, Usriyā (cow), i. 105
 Rṣabha (bull), i. 115
 Karkī (white cow), i. 140
 Grṣṭi (young cow), i. 229
 Go (ox, cow), i. 231-234
 Turyavāh (four-year-old ox), i. 314
 Trivatsa (three-year old ox), i. 330
 Tryavi (eighteen-months-old ox),
 i. 333
 Dughā (cow), i. 368
 Dharuṇa (sucking calf), i. 390
 Dhenā (milch cow), i. 404
 Dhenu (milch cow), i. 404
 Dhenuṣṭari (barren cow), i. 404
 Nivānyavatsā, Nivānyā (cow with
 a strange calf), i. 452
 Paśu (cattle), i. 509, 510
 Paṣṭhavāh, Paṣṭhauhi, i. 511; ii.
 514, 515
 Prayogya (draught animal), ii. 39
 Maryaka (bull), ii. 137
 Maharṣabha (great bull), ii. 139
 Mahāniraṣṭa (great castrated ox),
 ii. 140
 Mahokṣa (great ox), ii. 145
 Yūtha (herd), ii. 194
 1. Rohiṇi (red cow), ii. 228

Cattle (*continued*):

- Vamsaga (bull), ii. 236
 1. Vatsa (calf), ii. 238
 Vatsatara, Vatsatari (young calf), ii. 238
 Vaśā (barren cow), ii. 273, 518
 Vāśitā (cow), ii. 291
 Vāha (ox), ii. 293
 Vāhana (beast of burden), ii. 293
 Vṛṣabha (bull), ii. 323
 Vehat (cow that miscarries), ii. 327, 518
 Sūtavaśā (cow barren after calving), ii. 463
 Stari (barren cow), ii. 483

Chariot:

- Akṣa (axle), i. 1
 Aṅka, i. 10
 Avasa (drag), i. 40
 Āṇi (linch pin?), i. 56
 Īśā (pole), i. 82
 Uddhi (seat), i. 89
 Upahvara (body), i. 97
 Kakuha (?), i. 131
 Kastambhi (pole prop), i. 145
 Kha (axle-hole), i. 213
 Garta (seat), i. 220, 221
 Cakra (wheel), i. 252
 Tardman (yoke hole), i. 301
 Dakṣiṇāpraṣṭi (side horse on the right), i. 337
 Dakṣiṇāyugya (right yoke horse), i. 337
 Dāru (wood), i. 353
 Dīrghāpsas (having a long front part), i. 367
 Dhur (yoke), i. 401
 Nabhya (nave), i. 436
 2. Nābhi (nave), i. 443
 3. Nādi (box of chariot wheel), i. 441
 Nemi (felly), i. 459
 Nyaṅka, i. 462
 Pakṣas (side), i. 465
 Parirathya (rim), i. 496
 Pavi (rim), i. 507, 508
 Pātalya, i. 515
 Praūga (fore part of pole), ii. 28
 Pratidhi, ii. 30, 31
 Pradhi (felly), ii. 35, 36
 Bhaga (?), ii. 93

Chariot (*continued*):

- Methi (post supporting pole), ii. 177
 Yu (yoke animal), ii. 191
 Yukta (yoke), ii. 192
 1. Yuga (yoke), ii. 192
 Yoktra (thong), ii. 195
 Yoga (yoke of oxen), ii. 195
 Ratha (chariot), ii. 221-223
 Rathacakra (chariot wheel), ii. 224
 Rathacarṣaṇa (pathway of the chariot), ii. 224
 Rathanābhi (nave of chariot wheel), ii. 205
 Rathamukha (fore part of chariot), ii. 205
 Rathavāhana (chariot stand), ii. 205
 Rathasīrṣa (fore part of chariot), ii. 206
 Rathākṣa (chariot axle), ii. 206
 Rathopastha (lap of chariot), ii. 207
 Rabhi (shaft?), ii. 207
 Raśanā (headstall, reins, traces), ii. 208
 Raśmi (reins, traces), ii. 208
 Vanaspati, ii. 241
 Vandhura (seat), ii. 242
 Varatrā (strap), ii. 244
 Vartani (felly), ii. 271
 Vipatha (rough cart), ii. 301
 Viprthu (rough cart), ii. 302
 Śardhya (?), ii. 363
 Śleṣman (cords), ii. 405
 Saṃgrahitr (charioteer), ii. 416
 Savyaṣṭhā, Savyaṣṭhr, Savyeṣṭha Savyastha (car fighter), ii. 440
 Sārathi (charioteer), ii. 446
 Sthātr (driver), ii. 487
 Sthūri (one-horsed), ii. 488
 Syandana (chariot), ii. 489
 Child life, i. 487, 488
 Child marriage, i. 482
 Chronology, i. 405, 406, 420-427; ii. 466
 City life, ii. 254
 Civil law, i. 392-394
 Clothing. See also Ornament
 Ajina (skin), i. 14
 Atka (mantle), i. 16
 Avi (wool), i. 40
 Upānah (sandal), i. 97

Clothing (*continued*) :

- Uṣṇīṣa (turban), i. 104 ; ii. 344
 Otu (wool), i. 123, 124
 Tantu, Tantra (warp), i. 298, 299
 Tārpya (silk garment), i. 308
 Tasara (shuttle), i. 302
 Tūṣa (fringe), i. 319
 Daśā (fringe), i. 345
 Dūrśa, i. 372
 Drāpi (mantle), i. 383
 Nivi (undergarment), i. 457
 Paridhāna (garment), i. 495
 Paryāsa (wool), i. 502
 Pāṇḍva (uncoloured garment), i. 515
 Peśas (embroidered garment), ii. 22
 Praghāta (ends of cloth), ii. 29
 Pravara or Pravāra (covering), ii. 40
 Prācinātāṇa (warp), ii. 45
 Prācinātāna (warp), ii. 46
 Prācināvīta (wearing the sacred thread on the right shoulder), ii. 46
 Barāṣī, ii. 60
 Mayūkha (peg), ii. 134
 Mala (soiled garment), ii. 137
 Malaga (washerman), ii. 138
 Vayitri (weaver), ii. 243
 Vasana (dress), ii. 274
 Vastra (dress), ii. 278
 Vātapāna (wind guard), ii. 284
 Vādhūya (bridal garment), ii. 286
 Vāya (weaver), i. 123
 Vāsaḥpalpūli (washer of clothes), ii. 291
 Vāsas (clothing), ii. 291, 292
 Vemaṇ (loom), i. 123
 Śāmulya (woollen garment), ii. 372
 Śāmūla (woollen shirt), ii. 373
 Sic (border of garment), ii. 449
 Sirī (weaver), ii. 450
 Suvasana (splendid garment), ii. 459
 Coffin, i. 8 ; ii. 319
 Colours, ii. 246, 247
 Commoner. See Noble
 Constellations. See also Planets
 Aghā, i. 10
 Arjunī, i. 36
 Aryamaṇaḥ Panthā, i. 37
 Iṣu Trikaṇḍā, i. 82

Constellations (*continued*) :

- Rkṣa (bear), i. 107
 Rṣi (bear), i. 117, 118
 Kālakāṇḍja, i. 152
 Graha (planet), i. 243, 244
 Jyeṣṭhaghñī, i. 292
 Tīṣya, i. 312
 Divya Śvan (Canis major), i. 365
 Dhūmaketu (comet), i. 402
 Dhruva (pole star), i. 405, 406
 Nakṣatra (star), i. 409-431
 Pitṛyāṇa, i. 529, 530
 2. Mṛga, ii. 171
 Mṛgavyādhā, ii. 174
 Meghayanti, ii. 177
 Yāma (planet ?), ii. 191
 Rākā (full moon day), ii. 210
 Rāhu (demon of eclipse), ii. 223
 1. Rauhiṇa (a planet ?), ii. 229
 Cremation, i. 8, 9 ; ii. 175
 Criminal law, i. 338, 390-392 ; ii. 213, 331, 332
 Currency, i. 196, 197, 343, 454, 455
 Daughter, position of, i. 482, 487, 527, 528 ; ii. 486, 495, 496
 Death, i. 8, 9 ; ii. 175, 176 ; and see Burial
 Debt, i. 109, 110, 176 ; ii. 73
 Dentistry, i. 339 ; ii. 506
 Desert, i. 389, 390 ; ii. 135
 Dicing :
 Akṣa (dice), i. 1-5 ; ii. 193
 Kitava (dicer), i. 156, 157
 Grābha (throw), i. 244
 Glaha (throw), i. 248
 Dīv (dicing), i. 368
 Dyūta (dicing), i. 382
 Śeṣaṇa (leaving), ii. 394
 Śvaghnin (gamester), ii. 405
 Saṃrudh, ii. 411
 Saṃlikhita, ii. 411
 Disease :
 Akṣata, Akṣita, i. 5
 Apacit (scrofulous swellings), i. 24
 Apvā (dysentery), i. 27
 Arśas (haemorrhoids), i. 38
 Alaji (eye disease), i. 38
 Āsarīka (pain in limbs), i. 67
 Āsrāva (diarrhoea), i. 74
 Upacit, i. 90

Disease (*continued*) :

- Kiśmīla, i. 160
 Kṣetriya, i. 211
 Galunta (swelling), i. 222
 Grāha, i. 248
 Grāhi, i. 248
 Graivya (tumours on the neck),
 i. 248
 Glau (boil), i. 249
 Jambha (convulsions), i. 276, 277
 Jāyānya, Jāyēnya, i. 286
 Takman (fever), i. 294-296
 Dūṣikā (rheum of the eyes), i. 372
 Dhanū (sandbag to check bleed-
 ing), i. 388
 Dhamani (artery), i. 390
 Nāḍī (vein), i. 441
 Nāḍikā (windpipe), i. 441
 Nirāla (?), i. 451
 Pākāru (ulcers), i. 514
 Pāpayakṣma (consumption), i. 517
 Pāman (scab), i. 517
 Prṣṭyāmaya (pain in the sides), ii. 21
 Pramota (dumb ?), ii. 38
 Balāsa (consumption), ii. 61
 Bhiṣaj (physician), ii. 104-106
 1. Bheṣaja (medicine), ii. 111
 Yakṣma (disease), ii. 182, 183
 Rājayakṣma (consumption), ii. 219
 Viklinou (catarrh), ii. 294
 Vidradha (abscesses), ii. 299
 Viliṣṭabheṣaja (remedy for a
 sprain), ii. 304
 Vilohita (flow of blood), ii. 305
 Viśara (tearing pains), ii. 307
 Viṣūcikā (dysentery), ii. 314
 Viṣkandha (rheumatism), ii. 314
 Viṣṭhāvrājin, ii. 314, 315
 Visalya, Visalyaka, ii. 315
 Visras (senility), ii. 315
 Śīpada, ii. 379
 Śimida, ii. 380
 Śīrṣakti (headache), ii. 383
 Śīrṣaśoka (headache), ii. 383
 Śīrṣāmaya (disease of the head),
 ii. 383
 Sloṇya (larneness), ii. 405
 2. Śvitra (leper), ii. 408
 Saṃskandha, ii. 414
 Sidhmala (leprous), ii. 449
 Surāma (Surā sickness), ii. 459

Disease (*continued*) :

- Skandhyā, ii. 482
 Hariman (jaundice), ii. 499
 Hṛdayāmaya (heart disease), ii.
 506, 507
 Hṛddyota, Hṛdroga (heart disease),
 ii. 507
 Hrūḍu (cramp ?), ii. 509
 Distance. See also Measures
 Krośa, i. 199 ; ii. 513
 Aṅguli (finger breadth), ii. 511, 512
 Aratni (ell), ii. 512
 Gavyūti, i. 223
 Traipada, i. 331
 Yojana, ii. 195, 196
 Dowry, i. 482
 Drama, ii. 397
 Drangiana, ii. 70, 98
 Dravidians, i. 348 ; ii. 267 333, 388, 392
 Dress. See Clothing
 Druids, ii. 90
 Dysentery, i. 27
 Earth, ii. 16, 17
 East, less Aryan than West, i. 154 ;
 use of stone graves in the, i. 256
 Eclipses, ii. 466
 Economic conditions, i. 245, 246 ; ii.
 208, 225, 229, 264, 486, 488. See also
 Trade, Usury
 Education of priests, ii. 76, 78 ; of
 warriors, ii. 207 ; of peasants, ii. 334 ;
 of women, i. 486 ; ii. 485
 Equinoxes, i. 422-426 ; ii. 313, 467
 Exposure of the aged, i. 395 ; of children,
 i. 395 ; ii. 115 ; of the dead, i. 8
 Family ownership, i. 100, 246, 247,
 336, 352, 529
 Family :
 Agredadhus (husband of a younger
 sister), i. 476
 Agredidhiṣu (wooer of a younger
 sister), i. 360, 476
 Agredidhiṣupati (husband of a
 younger sister), i. 360
 Kula (family), i. 171
 1. Tānva (son), i. 306
 Gotra, i. 235, 236
 Jāmātr (son-in-law), i. 284
 Jñāti (relation), i. 291

Family (*continued*) :

- Tata (dada), i. 298
 Tatāmaha (granddada), i. 298
 Dampatī (husband and wife), i. 340
 Didhiṣu (wooer), i. 359
 Didhiṣupati (husband of an elder sister), i. 359, 360
 Devṛ (brother-in-law), i. 378, 379
 Daidhiṣavya (son of a younger sister), i. 379
 Nanā (mother), i. 434
 Nanāndṛ (husband's sister), i. 434
 Napāt, Naptrī (grandson, granddaughter), i. 435
 Nah (grandson), i. 438
 Nārī (woman), i. 446
 Parivitta (elder brother whose younger brother marries before him), i. 496
 Parivividāna (younger brother who marries before his elder brother), i. 496
 Parivṛktā, Parivṛktī, Parivṛtī (rejected wife), i. 497
 Pālāgalī (fourth wife), i. 523
 Pitāputra (father and son), i. 525
 Pitāmaha (grandfather), i. 525
 Pitṛ (father), i. 526-529
 Putra (son), i. 536
 Putrikā (daughter), i. 537; ii. 486
 Punarbhū (remarried wife), i. 537
 Pautra (grandson), ii. 26
 Praṇapāt (great grandson), ii. 29
 Pratatāmaha (great grandfather), ii. 29
 Pratyenas (heir), ii. 34
 Prapitāmaha (great granddada), ii. 37
 Bandhu (relationship), ii. 59
 Bāla (boy), ii. 67
 Bhagini (sister), ii. 93
 Bhartṛ (husband), ii. 99
 Bhāryā (wife), ii. 102
 Bhrātṛ (brother), ii. 113
 Bhrātṛvya (cousin), ii. 114
 Māturbhrātra (maternal uncle), ii. 150
 Mātula (maternal uncle), ii. 150
 Mātṛ (mother), ii. 150, 151
 Vidhavā (widow), ii. 299, 300
 Śeṣas (offspring), ii. 394

Family (*continued*) :

- Śvaśura (father-in-law), ii. 407
 Śvaśrū (mother-in-law), ii. 407
 Sajāta (relation), ii. 418, 419
 Sapatnī (co-wife), ii. 424
 Sabandhu (relation), ii. 426
 Samānagotra (of the same family), ii. 430
 Samānajana (of the same class), ii. 430
 Sūnu (son), ii. 464
 Snuṣā (daughter-in-law), ii. 489
 Syāla (wife's brother), ii. 490
 Svasṛ (sister), ii. 495, 496
 Svasṛiṇya (sister's son), ii. 496
 Festival, ii. 429
 Fire ordeal, i. 363, 492
 Fish :
 Kakuṭṭha (crab ?), i. 130
 Kakkaṭa (crab), i. 131
 Karvara, i. 141
 Kulikaya, Kulīpaya, i. 172
 Godhā (crocodile), i. 237
 Jaṣa, i. 280
 Jhaṣa, i. 293
 Nākra (crocodile ?), i. 440
 Makara (crocodile), ii. 115
 1. Matsya (fish), ii. 121
 Mahāmatsya (great fish), ii. 141
 Rajasa, ii. 198
 Śakula, ii. 348
 Śiṃśumāra, Śiśumāra (crocodile), ii. 377
 Fish, mode of catching, ii. 173, 174
 Flesh, eating of, i. 233; ii. 145-147
 Food and drink. See also Grain
 Apūpa (cake), i. 26
 Āmikṣā (clotted curds), i. 59
 Odana (mess), i. 124
 Karambha (gruel), i. 138
 Kīlāla (sweet drink), i. 160
 Kṣīra (milk), i. 208, 209
 Kṣīraudana (rice cooked with milk), i. 209
 Go (milk), i. 232
 Ghr̥ta (ghee), i. 250
 Dadhi (sour milk), i. 338
 Navanīta (fresh butter), i. 437
 Pakti (cake), i. 463
 Pakva (cooked food), i. 464
 Pacata (cooked food), i. 465

Food and drink (*continued*):

- Payas (milk), i. 490, 491
 Payasyā (curds), i. 491
 Parivāpa (fried grains of rice),
 i. 496
 Parisrut (a drink), i. 498
 Pāna (drink), i. 516
 Pānta (drink), i. 517
 Piṇḍa (ball of flour), i. 524
 Pitu (food), i. 526
 Piṣṭa (flour), i. 534
 Piyūṣa (biestings), i. 534
 Prṣadājya (sprinkled butter), ii. 2
 Prṣāṭaka (sprinkled butter), ii. 20
 Pratiduh (fresh milk), ii. 30
 Plāśuka (fast growing rice), ii. 56
 Phāṇṭa (creamy butter), ii. 58
 Madya (intoxicating liquor), ii. 123
 Madhu (mead, honey), ii. 123, 124
 Mastu (sour curds), ii. 139
 Māmsa (meat), ii. 145-147
 Māsara (a beverage), ii. 163
 Mudgaudana (rice cooked with
 beans), ii. 166
 Yavāgū (barley gruel), ii. 188
 Vājina (mixed milk), ii. 282
 Viṣṭārin (porridge), ii. 314
 Surā (spirituous liquor), ii. 458
 Sūda, ii. 463, 464
 Sonā, j. 474-479

Forest fire, i. 355

Four ages, ii. 192-194

Fractions, i. 343, 344

Friendship, ii. 164

Gedrosia, i. 519

Generation, ii. 1

Grain:

- Aṇu (*Panicum miliaceum*), i. 14
 Āmba, i. 59
 Upavāka (*IVrightia antidysenterica*),
 i. 94, 138
 Kulmāṣa (beans), i. 172, 173
 Khalakula (*Dolichos uniflorus*), i.
 215
 Khalva (*Phaseolus radiatus*), i. 182,
 215
 Garmut (wild bean), i. 222
 Gavīdhukā (*Coix barbata*), i. 223
 Godhūma (wheat), i. 182, 237
 Taṇḍula (rice grains), i. 297

Grain (*continued*):

- Tirya, Tila (sesamum), i. 311, 312
 Tuṣa (husk), i. 318
 Taila (sesamum oil), i. 325
 Tokman (shoot), i. 325
 Taula (sesamum oil), i. 326
 Dhānā (grains of corn), i. 398
 Dhānya (grain), i. 398, 399
 Nāmba, i. 444
 Nivāra (wild rice), i. 182, 457
 Paṛṣa (sheaf), i. 505
 Palāla (straw), i. 505
 Palāva (chaff), i. 505
 Piṇḍa (flour ball), i. 524
 Pūlpā or Pūlya (shrivelled grain),
 ii. 14
 Priyaṅgu (*Panicum italicum*), i. 182;
 ii. 52
 Plāśuka (fast growing rice), ii. 56
 Masūra (*Ervum hirsutum*), i. 182;
 ii. 139
 Masūsya, ii. 139
 Yava (barley), ii. 187
 Vrihi (rice), i. 345
 Śāli (rice), ii. 376
 Śyāmāka (*Panicum frumentaceum*),
 i. 182; ii. 399
 Saktu (groats), ii. 415
 Sasya (corn), ii. 441

Grammar, ii. 1, 65, 493, 494

Grass:

- Iṣikā (reed grass), i. 81
 Ulapa, i. 101
 Kāṣa (*Saccharum spontaneum*), i.
 153
 Kuṣa (*Poa cynosuroides*), i. 173
 Tṛṇa, i. 319
 Darbha, i. 340
 Dūrvā (*Panicum dactylon*), i. 372
 Naḍa (reed), i. 433
 Naḍvalā (reed bed), i. 433
 Piñjūla (bundle of grass), i. 324
 Balbaja (*Eleusine indica*), ii. 63
 Virāṇa, Viriṇa (*Andropogon muri-*
catus), ii. 318
 Śara (reed), ii. 357
 Śaṣpa (young grass), ii. 367
 Śāda, ii. 372
 Śumbala (straw?), ii. 387
 Sasa (herb), ii. 440
 Sugandhitejana, ii. 453

Grass (*continued*):

- Sairya, ii. 473
Stamba, ii. 482

Hair:

- Opaśa, i. 124, 125
Kaparda (braid), i. 135
Kumba, i. 163
Kurira, i. 164
Keśa (hair), i. 186
Kṣura (razor), i. 209, 210
Dakṣinataskaparda, i. 335
Palita (grey-haired), i. 506
Pulasti (wearing the hair plain),
ii. 8
Śikhaṇḍa (lock), ii. 377
Śikhā (top-knot), ii. 378
Śmaśru (beard), ii. 397, 398
Sīman (parting), ii. 451

Haraqaiti (Helmand river), ii. 434

Heaven, i. 439

Hell, ii. 176

Herald, i. 27

Himālaya, i. 502; ii. 125, 126, 503

Horse-racing, i. 53

Horse-riding, i. 42; ii. 444

Hospitality, i. 15; ii. 145

House and furniture:

- Akṣu (wickerwork), i. 6
Agāra (house), i. 7
Agnisālā, i. 9, 10
Ātā (*antae*), i. 56
Āvasatha (abode), i. 66
Āṣṭri (fire-place), i. 70
Upabarhana (pillow), i. 92
Upamit (pillar), i. 93
Upavāsana (coverlet), i. 71
Upastaraṇa (coverlet), i. 71
1. Gaya (house), i. 219
Gṛha (house), i. 229, 230
2. Chandas (roof), i. 267
Talpa (bed), i. 301
Tṛṇa (grass thatch), i. 319
Dur (door), i. 368
Duroṇa (home), i. 369
Durya (doorpost), i. 370
Duryoṇa (house), i. 370
Dvār, Dvāra (door), i. 386
Dvārapidhāna (door-fastener), i.
386
Dvārāpa (door-keeper), i. 386

House and furniture (*continued*):

- Dhanadhānī (treasure-house), i.
388
Dhṛṣṭi (fire-tongs), i. 403
Niveśana (dwelling), i. 453
Pakṣa (side post), i. 464
Pakṣas (side), i. 465
Patnīnāṃśadas (women's quarters),
i. 489
Parigha (iron bar), i. 494
Paricarmanya (thong of leather),
i. 494
Parimit (crossbeam), i. 495
Paryāṇka (seat), i. 502
Palada (bundle of straw for thatch),
i. 505
Pastyā (house), i. 512
Pratimit (support), ii. 31
Prācinavaṃśa (hall), ii. 45
Prāsāda (palace), ii. 51
Proṣṭha (bench), ii. 54
Bṛhac-chandas (broad-roofed), ii.
71
Vahya (couch), ii. 278
Viśūvant (ridge), ii. 313
Śayana (couch), ii. 356
Śālā (house), ii. 376
Śikya (sling), ii. 377
Śirṣaṇya (head of couch), ii. 383
Stambha (pillar), ii. 433
Sthūṇā (post), ii. 488
Syūman (strap), ii. 490
Harmya (house), ii. 499, 500
Human sacrifice, ii. 219
Hunting, ii. 172-174
Hyades, i. 415
Hydaspes (Vitastā), ii. 12
Hypergamy, i. 476; ii. 267, 268
Implements:
Aṅgārāvākṣayaṇa (tongs), i. 11
Amatra (Soma vessel), i. 30
Āsecana (vessel for liquids), i. 73
Āhāva (bucket), i. 40, 74
Ukhā (cooking-pot), i. 83
Udañcana (bucket), i. 85
Upaṛa, Upalā (stone), i. 93, 94
Ulūkhala (mortar), i. 102
Ulmukāvākṣayaṇa (tongs), i. 102
1. Kaṃsa (pot), i. 130; ii. 512
Kadrū (Soma vessel), i. 134

Implements (*continued*):

- Kalāśa (pot), i. 141
 Kumbha (pot), i. 163
 1. Kośa (vessel), i. 189
 Capya (sacrificial vessel), i. 255
 Camasa (Soma vessel), i. 255
 Camū (Soma vessel), i. 255; ii. 514
 Carū (kettle), i. 256
 Juhū (ladle), i. 289
 Trikadrūka, i. 329
 1. Drti (leather bag), i. 372
 Drṣṭad (pounding-stone), i. 373, 374
 Dru (wooden vessel), i. 383
 Droṇa (wooden vessel), i. 385
 Dhavitra (fan), i. 398
 Dhṛṣṭi (fire-tongs), i. 403
 Nekṣaṇa (spit), i. 458
 Pacana (cooking vessel), i. 465
 Paripavana (winnowing fan), i. 495
 Parīśāsa (tongs), i. 498
 Parśu (sickle), i. 503
 Pavana (sieve or winnowing basket), i. 507
 Pavitra (sieve), i. 508, 509
 Pātra (drinking vessel), i. 516
 Pāñnejana (vessel for washing the feet), i. 517
 Pārīṇahya (household utensils), i. 521
 Pinvana (ritual vessel), i. 530
 Piśīla (wooden dish), i. 533
 Pīṭha (stool), i. 534
 Pratoda (goal), ii. 34
 Praśas (axe), ii. 41
 Phalaka (plank), ii. 57
 Bhastrā (leathern bottle), ii. 99
 Bhitti (mat of split reeds), ii. 104
 Bhurij (scissors), ii. 107
 Maṇika (water-bottle), ii. 120
 Madhukaśā or Madhoḥ kaśā (honey whip), ii. 124
 Muṣṣijā (net), ii. 165
 Musala (pestle), ii. 169
 Mūta, Mūtaka (basket), ii. 170
 Mekṣaṇa (ladle), ii. 177
 Raśanā (cord), ii. 208
 Vajra (handle of hammer), ii. 237
 Varatrā (strap), ii. 244
 Vardhra (thong), ii. 271
 Vāla (hair sieve), ii. 290

Implements (*continued*):

- Vāladāman (horse-hair strap), ii. 290
 Vāśi (awl), ii. 291
 Vip (filter-rod), ii. 300, 301
 Vṛṣāra (mallet?), ii. 326
 Veśi (needle), ii. 326
 Śaṅku (peg), ii. 349
 1. Śapha (tongs), ii. 353
 Śūrpa (wickerwork basket), ii. 392
 Śūla (spit), ii. 393
 Śleṣman (laces), ii. 404, 405
 Saṃdāna (bond), ii. 423
 Saṃnahana (rope), ii. 423
 Sūci (needle), ii. 462
 Sūnā (crate), ii. 464
 Sūrmī (tube), ii. 465
 Sthālī (cooking pot), ii. 487
 1. Svadhiti (axe), ii. 492
 Impurity of low castes, ii. 257
 Incest, i. 397, 481
 Inheritance, i. 351, 352; ii. 486
 Initiation, ii. 75
 Insects:
 Alpaśayu, i. 39
 Araṅgara (bee), i. 61
 Indragopa (cochineal insect), i. 78
 Upakvasa, i. 90
 Upajihvikā; Upajikā, Upadikā (ant), i. 90
 Ūrṇanābhi, Ūrṇavābhi (spider), i. 105
 Ejatka, i. 119
 Kaṅkata (scorpion), i. 133
 Kaṅkaparvan (scorpion), i. 133
 Kṛkalāsa (chameleon), i. 178
 Khadyota (firefly), i. 214
 Jabhya (grain insect), i. 276
 Tarda (grain insect), i. 301
 Tāduri (frog), i. 306
 Tṛṇajalāyuka (caterpillar), i. 320
 Tṛṇaskanda (grasshopper), i. 320
 Daṃśa (fly), i. 335
 Pataṅga (winged insect), i. 473
 Pipilīka (ant), i. 530
 Pipilikā (ant), i. 531
 Prakaṅkata, ii. 28
 Pluṣi, ii. 56, 57
 Bhrṅgā (bee), ii. 110
 Makṣa (fly), ii. 115
 Makṣā, Makṣikā (fly), ii. 115

Insects (continued):

- Magundi (?), ii. 118
 Mañaci (locust ?), ii. 119
 Madhukara (bee), ii. 115, 124
 1. Mañaka (fly), ii. 138
 Saragh (bee), ii. 433
 Sarah (bee), ii. 437
 Sarisrpa (reptile), ii. 438
 Sūcikā, ii. 462
 Intercalation, ii. 162, 412, 413
 Iranian influences, i. 29, 349, 450, 504,
 505, 518, 519; ii. 63
 Island, i. 387; ii. 497, 498

Jewels, ii. 119, 120

Joint family, i. 100, 352, 527, 529

Jungle, i. 367

Justice:

- Abhipraśnin (defendant), i. 28
 Ugra (police officer), i. 83
 Kṣatriya (military caste), i. 205
 Grāmyavādin (village judge), i. 248
 Jivagr̥bh (?), i. 288
 Jñātṛ (witness), i. 290, 291
 Divya (ordeal), i. 363, 364
 Pratipraśna (arbitrator), ii. 31
 Pratiṣṭhā (sanctuary ?), ii. 32, 515
 Praśna (pleading), ii. 41, 42
 Brāhmaṇa, ii. 83, 84
 Madhyamaśi (mediator), ii. 127
 1. Rājan, ii. 213
 Vaira (wergeld), ii. 331, 332
 Śatāpati (lord of a hundred vil-
 lages), ii. 351
 Śapatha (oath), ii. 353
 Sabhā (assembly), ii. 426, 427
 Sabhācara (assessor), ii. 427, 428
 Sabhāvin (assessor), ii. 428
 Sabhāsad (assessor), ii. 428

King:

- Abhiṣeka (consecration), i. 28
 Arājānaḥ (not princes), i. 34
 Ibha, Ibhya (retainer), i. 79, 80
 Ugra (police officer), i. 83
 Udāja (booty), i. 86
 Upasti (dependant), i. 96
 Ekarāj (monarch), i. 119
 Kṣatriya (military caste), i. 207
 Grāma (village), i. 246, 247
 Nirāja (booty), i. 86

King (continued):

- Bali (tribute), ii. 62
 Bhoja, Bhaṭṭya, ii. 112
 Madhyamastha, ii. 128
 Ratnin (royal servant), ii. 200, 201
 Rājakarṭṛ, Rājakṛt (kingmaker),
 ii. 210
 Rājakula (kingly family), ii. 210
 1. Rājan, ii. 210-215
 2. Rājan, ii. 215, 216
 Rājanya, ii. 216, 217
 Rājanyabandhu, ii. 217
 Rājapitṛ (father of a king), ii. 218
 Rājaputra (prince), ii. 218
 Rājapurūṣa (royal servant), ii.
 218
 Rājabhṛātṛ (brother of a king),
 ii. 218
 Rājasūya (royal consecration), ii.
 200, 212, 219, 220
 Virāj, ii. 304
 Viś (subject), ii. 305-307
 Viśpati, ii. 308
 Vira (retinue), ii. 317
 Vrājapati, ii. 341
 Śatapati (lord of a hundred
 villages), ii. 351
 Śulka (tax), ii. 387
 Saṃgati (assembly), ii. 415
 Saṃgrahītṛ (charioteer), ii. 416
 Saṃgrāma (assembly), ii. 416
 Saciva (attendant), ii. 418
 Sabhā (assembly), ii. 5, 297, 308,
 426, 427
 Samiti (assembly), ii. 430, 431
 Samrāj (sovereign), ii. 433
 Sthapati (governor or judge), ii.
 486
 Sthāpatya (governorship), ii. 487
 Svarāj, ii. 494
 Kissing, i. 528

- Land tenures, i. 99, 100, 246, 247, 336
 351, 352, 529; ii. 214, 215, 254-256
 Language, ii. 180, 279, 280, 517
 Law, i. 390-397; ii. 331, 332, 472
 Leather, i. 97 (upānaḥ), 257 (carman)
 Leprosy, i. 370, 378; ii. 408, 449
 Life after death, ii. 176
 Literature:

Atharvāṅgirasah, i. 18

Literature (continued) :

- Anuvyākhyāna (explanation), i. 23, 76, 77
 Anvyākhyāna (supplementary narrative), i. 24, 76, 77
 Asuravidyā, i. 48
 Ākhyāna (tale), i. 52, 76, 77
 Ākhyāyikā, i. 52
 Ātharvaṇa, i. 57
 Itihāsa, i. 76-78 ; ii. 512
 Upaniṣad, i. 91, 92
 Ṛgveda, i. 108
 Ekāyana, i. 119
 Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 144
 Aitaśapralāpa, i. 122
 Kaṅkati Brāhmaṇa, i. 133
 Kathā (philosophical discussion), i. 134
 Kalpa, i. 142
 Kāṭhaka, i. 146
 Kumbyā, Kumvyā, i. 163, 224
 Kauṣitaki Brāhmaṇa, i. 194
 Kṣudrasūktas, i. 209
 Gāthā, i. 224, 225
 Ghora Āṅgīrasa, i. 250, 251
 Caraka Brāhmaṇa, i. 256
 Chandas (song), i. 260
 Chāgaleya Brāhmaṇa, i. 133
 Tāṇḍya Mahābrāhmaṇa, i. 305
 Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 324
 Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 324
 Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 324
 Taittirīya Upaniṣad, i. 324
 1. Daiva (knowledge of portents), i. 380
 Nakṣatravidyā (astrology), i. 431
 Nāciketa, i. 440
 Nāḍāna, i. 449
 Nidhi, i. 450
 Nirukta, i. 451
 Nivid, i. 452
 Nītha (hymn of praise), i. 456
 Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, i. 305
 3. Pāda (quarter verse), i. 516
 Pāriplava (cyclic), i. 520
 Pārovaryavid (knower of tradition), i. 521
 Pārśada (textbook), i. 522
 Pāvamāni (verses), i. 523
 Pitrya (cult of the Manes), i. 530
 2. Purāṇa (legend), i. 540

Literature (continued) :

- Puro'nuvākya (introductory verse), ii. 4
 Puroruc (introductory verse), ii. 4
 Paṅga (a textbook), ii. 23
 Paṅgāyana Brāhmaṇa, ii. 23
 Pragātha, ii. 29
 Pralāpa (prattle), ii. 39
 Pravalhikā (riddle), ii. 40
 Prātaranuvāka (morning litany), ii. 49
 Bahvṛca (follower of the Rīgveda), ii. 65
 Brahnavidyā (knowledge of the Absolute), ii. 79
 Bradmodya (riddle), ii. 80
 Brahmapaniṣad (secret doctrine regarding the Absolute), ii. 80
 2. Brāhmaṇa, ii. 92
 Bhūtavidyā (demonology), ii. 107
 Bheṣaja (healing spells), ii. 112
 Madhubrāhmaṇa (the Brāhmaṇa of the Honey), ii. 125
 Mantra (hymn), ii. 131
 Mahākauṣitaka, ii. 140
 Mahāsūkta, ii. 144
 Mahaitareya, ii. 145
 Maitrāyaṇīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 180
 Yajurveda, ii. 183
 Yajus, ii. 183
 Yajñagāthā (verse regarding the sacrifice), ii. 184
 Yājyā (offering verse), ii. 190
 Yātuvid, ii. 190
 Rāśi (?), i. 530
 Raibhī, ii. 227
 Vākovākya (dialogue), ii. 278
 Vālakhilya, ii. 290
 Vidyā (science), ii. 297
 Viśavidyā (poison science), ii. 312
 Veda (sacred lore), ii. 325
 Vedāṅga (subsidiary text), ii. 325
 Vyākhyāna (narrative), ii. 337
 Śakvarī (verses), ii. 349
 Śatarudriya, Śatarudrīya, ii. 352
 Śastra (recitation), ii. 368, 484
 Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, i. 194
 Śātyāyanaka, ii. 370
 Śailāli Brāhmaṇa, ii. 394
 Śloka (verses), ii. 405

Literature (*continued*) :

- Sarpavidyā (science of serpents),
ii. 438
Sāmaveda, ii. 445
Sūkta (hymn), ii. 462
Sūtra (rules), ii. 463
Stuti (song of praise), ii. 483
Stoṭṭṛ (praiser), ii. 484
Stotra (song), ii. 484
Stoma (song), ii. 485
Hāridravika, ii. 503
Longevity, i. 344, 345, 367 ; ii. 175

Magic, i. 266 ; ii. 190, 272

Malaria, i. 294-296

Man, ii. 1

Marital relations, i. 479, 480

Marriage, forms of, i. 482, 483 ; prohibited degrees of, i. 236, 475 ; ii. 258-260

Measures. See also Distance

- Anguli (finger), ii. 511
Aṅguṣṭha (thumb), i. 11
Pāda (quarter), i. 516
Prakrama (stride) ii. 28
Prasṛta (handful), ii. 43
Prādeśa (span), ii. 56
Bāhu (arm), ii. 68
Mr̥ḍa (Pr̥ḍa, Pr̥ḍ), ii. 174
1. Śāpha (one-eighth), ii. 353
Śarāva, ii. 358
Sala, ii. 365
Sthivi (bushel), ii. 487

Metals :

- Ayas (bronze, iron), i. 31, 32
Kārṣṇāyasa (iron), i. 32, 151
2. Candra (gold), i. 254
Jātarūpa (gold), i. 281
Trapu (tin), i. 31, 326
Rajata (silver), ii. 197
Loha (copper), i. 31 ; ii. 234
Lohāyasa, i. 32 ; ii. 235
Lohitāyasa, i. 32 ; ii. 235
Śyāma (iron), i. 31
Śyāmāyasa, i. 32 ; ii. 398
Sisa (lead), i. 31 ; ii. 452
Suvarṇa (gold), ii. 459
Harita (gold), ii. 498
Hiraṇya (gold), i. 31 ; ii. 504, 505
Middle country, i. 358 ; ii. 125-127
Mongols, i. 357

Monsoon, ii. 439

Month. See Time

Moon, i. 254 ; ii. 156-163

Morality, i. 394-397 :

- Abhrātaraḥ (brotherless maidens),
i. 30 ; ii. 486
Upapati (gallant), i. 92
Jāra (lover), i. 286, 287
Taskara (thief), i. 302-304
Tāyu (thief), i. 307
Piṭṭhan (parricide), i. 530
Pumścalī (courtesan), i. 535
Brahmahatyā (slaying of a Brāhmin), ii. 80
Bhrūṇahatyā (slaying of an embryo), ii. 114, 115
Malimlu (thief), ii. 138
Mātṛvadhā (matricide), ii. 151
Mātṛhan (matricide), ii. 251
Rahasū (bearing in secret), ii. 209
Rāmā (courtesan), ii. 222
Vanargu (robber), ii. 241
Vamraka, ii. 243
Virahatyā (manslaughter), ii. 317
Sādhāraṇī (courtesan), ii. 444
Selaga, Sailaga (robber), ii. 473
Stena (thief), ii. 484
Steya (theft), ii. 484
Hasrā (courtesan), ii. 502

Mountains, i. 227 :

- Krauñca, i. 200
Triakud, i. 329
Nāvaprabhramśana, i. 447
Pāripātra, ii. 126
Manor Avasarpaṇa, ii. 130
Mahāmeru, ii. 141
Mūjavant, ii. 169
Maināka, ii. 180
Himavant, ii. 503

Music :

- Āghāṭi (cymbal), i. 53
Ādambara (drum), i. 55
Karkari (lute), i. 139
Kāṇḍaviṇā (lute), i. 146
Gargara, i. 220
Godhā, i. 237
Talava, i. 302
Tūṇava (flute), i. 318
Dundubhi (drum), i. 368
Nāḍi (reed flute), i. 441
Piṅgā, i. 52,

Music (*continued*) :

- Bakura, ii. 58
 Bākura, ii. 65
 Bekurā, ii. 73
 Bhūmidundubhi (earth drum), ii. 108
 Lambara (drum), ii. 230
 Vanaspati (drum), ii. 241
 Vāṇa (harp), ii. 283
 Vāṇī (lyre), ii. 283
 Vāṇicī, ii. 283
 Vādana (plectrum), ii. 285
 Vādita (music), ii. 285
 Viṇā (lute), ii. 316

Nadir, i. 365

Name, i. 443, 444, 488

Numbers :

- Kalā, i. 141
 2. Kuṣṭha, i. 175
 Daśan, i. 342-344

Occupation :

- Anuṣattṛ (attendant), i. 22
 Anucara (attendant), i. 23
 Aritṛ (rower), i. 34
 Āḍambarāghāta (drum - beater), i. 55
 Ugra (police officer), i. 83
 Upalapraṁkṣiṇī (grinder at a mill), i. 94
 Rtvij (priest), i. 112-114
 Ṛṣi (seer), i. 115-118
 Kaṇṭhakikāri (worker in thorns), i. 133
 Karmāra (smith), i. 140
 Kināśa (ploughman), i. 159
 Kulāla (potter), i. 171
 Kusīdin (usurer), i. 176
 Kṛṣīvala (plougher), i. 181
 Kevarta, Kaivarta (fisherman), i. 186
 Kaulāla (potter), i. 193
 Kṣattṛ (door-keeper), i. 201
 Kṣatriya (warrior), i. 202-208
 Gaṇaka (astrologer), i. 218
 Goghāta (cowkiller), i. 234
 Gopā, Gopāla (herdsman), i. 232
 Govikartana (huntsman), i. 239
 Grāmaṇī (village headman), i. 244-246

Occupation (*continued*) :

- Grāmyavādin (village judge), i. 248
 Caraka (wandering student), i. 256
 Chandoga (reciter), i. 267
 Jivagr̥bh (police officer), i. 288
 Jyākāra (bow maker), i. 291
 Takṣan (carpenter), i. 297
 Talava (musician), i. 302
 Taṣṭṛ (carpenter), i. 302
 Dārvāhāra (gatherer of wood), i. 354
 Dāvapa (fire ranger), i. 355
 Dāśa (fisherman), i. 355
 Dundubhyāghāta (drum-beater), i. 368
 Dvārāpa (door-keeper), i. 386
 Dhīvan (fisherman), i. 401
 Dhūrṣad (charioteer), i. 402
 Dhaivara (fisherman), i. 404
 Dharmātṛ (smelter), i. 405
 Nakṣatradarśa (astrologer), i. 431
 Nāpita (barber), i. 441, 442
 Nāvāja (boatman), i. 448
 Pakṭṛ (cook), i. 463
 Paricara (attendant), i. 494
 Pariveṣṭṛ (waiter), i. 497
 Parivrajaka (mendicant monk), i. 497
 Pariṣkanda (footman), i. 497
 Parṇaka (?), i. 501
 Paśupa (herdsman), i. 511
 Pāṇighna (hand clapper), i. 515
 1. Pāyu (guard), i. 517
 Pālāgala (messenger), i. 522
 Pāśin (hunter), i. 523
 Puñjiṣṭha (fisherman), i. 535
 Pūruṣa (menial), ii. 13
 Peśaskāri (female embroiderer), ii. 22
 Peṣṭṛ (carver ?), ii. 22, 23
 Pauñjiṣṭha (fisherman), ii. 25
 Paulkasa, ii. 27
 Prakaritr̥ (seasoner), ii. 28
 Pratyenas (servant), ii. 34
 Preṣya (menial), ii. 53
 Bidalakāri (basket maker), ii. 68
 Bainda (fisherman), ii. 74
 Bhāgadugha (distributor), ii. 100
 Maṇikāra (jeweller), ii. 120

Occupation (*continued*):

- Malaga (washerman), ii. 138
 Mārgāra (fisherman), ii. 155
 Mṛgayu (hunter), ii. 172, 173
 Mṛṭpaca (potter), ii. 176
 Maināla (fisherman), ii. 181
 Yantṛ (charioteer), ii. 185
 Yokṛ (yoker), ii. 304
 Rajayitri (dyer), ii. 198
 Rajjusaṛja (rope-maker), ii. 199
 Rathakāra (chariot-maker), ii. 223, 224
 Rathagṛtsa (skilled charioteer), ii. 204
 Rathin, Rathī (charioteer), ii. 206
 Vamśanartin (acrobat), ii. 236
 Vaṇij (merchant), ii. 237
 Vanapa (forest guardian), ii. 241
 Vapa (sower), ii. 242
 Vapṛ (barber), ii. 242
 Vayitri (weaver), ii. 243
 Vāṇija (merchant), ii. 283
 Vāya (weaver), ii. 123
 Vimokṛ (unyoker), ii. 304
 Viṇāgāthin (lute player), ii. 316
 Viṇāvāda (lute player), ii. 316
 Samitṛ (cook), ii. 354
 Śambin (poleman), ii. 356
 Śastṛ (slaughterer), ii. 367
 Śauṣkālā (seller of dried fish), ii. 397
 Śrapayitṛ (cook), ii. 401
 Śramaṇa (mendicant monk), ii. 401
 Srotiya (theologian), ii. 414
 Saṃgrahitṛ (charioteer), ii. 416
 Sabhācara (assessor), ii. 427, 428
 Sabbhāvin (keeper of a gambling hall), ii. 428
 Sabbhāsad (assessor), ii. 428
 Śārathi (charioteer), ii. 446
 Sirī (weaver), ii. 450
 Surākāra (maker of Surā), ii. 459
 Hastipa (elephant keeper), ii. 502
 Hiranyakāra (worker in gold), ii. 505
 Ocean, ii. 107, 431-433, 462
 Oligarchy, ii. 216, 494
 Old age, ii. 175, 176
 Omens, ii. 34, 346
 Ordeal, i. 304, 364, 365, 394, 492

Ornaments:

- Opaśa (hairdressing), i. 124, 125
 Karṇaśobhana (ear-ring), i. 140
 Kumba (head ornament), i. 163
 Kurira (head ornament), i. 164
 Khādi (anklet), i. 216
 Tiriṭa (diadem), i. 311
 Niṣka (necklace), i. 454, 455
 Nyocanī, i. 463
 Pravarta (round ornament), ii. 40, 515
 Prākāśa, Prāvepa, ii. 44
 Phaṇa, ii. 57
 Maṇi (jewel), ii. 119, 120
 Manā, ii. 128
 Rukma (disk of gold), ii. 224
 Vimuktā (pearl), ii. 304
 Vṛṣakhādī (wearing strong rings), ii. 322
 1. Śaṅkha (pearl shell), ii. 350
 Śalalī (porcupine quill), ii. 365
 Stūka (top-knot), ii. 483
 Stbhāgara, ii. 487
 Sraj (garland), ii. 490
 Parthians, i. 504, 505, 522
 Pastoral life:
 Go (ox, cow), i. 231-234
 Goṣṭha (grazing-ground), i. 240
 Paśu (animal), i. 509-511
 Saṃgavinī (cowshed), ii. 410
 Suyavasa (good pasture), ii. 458
 Svasara (grazing), ii. 495
 Patiala, i. 513; ii. 435
 Peoples. See Tribes
 Persia. See Iran
 Places:
 Ūrjayanti, i. 105
 Kāmpīla, i. 149
 Kārapacava, i. 149
 Kārotī, i. 151
 Kurukṣetra, i. 169, 170
 Kauśāmbeya, i. 193
 Turghna, i. 318
 Triplakṣa, i. 330
 Nāḍapit, i. 440
 Pañcanada, i. 468
 2. Pariṇah, i. 170, 498
 Plakṣa Prāsravaṇa, ii. 55
 Bhajeratha, ii. 94
 Maru, ii. 135

Places (continued) :

- Maṣṇāra, ii. 139
 Munimaraṇa, i. 376 ; ii. 168, 209,
 327
 Raikvapaṇa, ii. 227
 Rohitakakūla, ii. 228
 Varṣiṣṭhiya, ii. 380
 Vinaśana, ii. 125, 300, 435
 Sarvacaru, ii. 439
 Sāciguṇa, ii. 443

Planets :

- Adhvaryu, i. 21
 Graha, i. 241-243
 Bṛhaspati, ii. 72
 Manthin, ii. 132
 Yāma, ii. 191
 Vena, ii. 325
 Śukra, ii. 384
 Sapta Sūryāḥ, ii. 425

Plants :

- Ajaśṛṅgī, i. 13
 Adhyāṇḍā, i. 20
 Apāmārga (*Achyranthes aspera*), i. 25
 Amalā (*Emblia officinalis*), i. 30
 Amulā (*Methonica superba*), i. 31
 Araṇu (*Colosanthus indica*), i. 33
 Arāṭakī, i. 34
 Arundhatī, i. 35
 Arka (*Calotropis gigantea*), i. 36 ; ii.
 512
 Alasālā (grain creeper), i. 38
 Alāpu, Alābu (*Lagenaria vulgaris*),
 i. 38
 Avakā (*Blyxa octandra*), i. 39
 Aśmagandhā (*Physalis flexuosa*), i.
 41
 Aśvavāra, Aśvavāla (*Saccharum*
spontaneum), i. 44, 45
 Āṇḍika (lotus), i. 56
 Ādāra, i. 58
 Ābayu (mustard plant), i. 59
 Āmalaka (Myrobalan fruit), i. 59
 Āla (weed), i. 66
 Urvārū, Urvārūka (cucumber), i.
 101
 Uśanā (a plant), i. 103
 Eraṇḍa (*Ricinus communis*), i. 121
 Oṣadhi, i. 125, 126
 Aukṣagandhi, i. 126
 Karīra (*Capparis aphylla*), i. 139
 Kiyāmbu (water-plant), i. 157, 513

Plants (continued) :

- Kumuda (*Nymphaea esculenta*), i. 163
 Kuṣṭha (*Costus speciosus* or *arabicus*),
 i. 175
 Jaṅḡḍa (*Terminalia arjuna*), i.
 268
 Jāmbila (citron), i. 285
 Tājadbhaṅga, i. 305
 Tilvaka (*Symplocos racemosa*), i. 312
 Taudī, i. 326
 Trāyamāṇā, i. 328
 Narācī, i. 436
 Nalada, Naladī (nard), i. 437
 Nilāgalasāla or Nilākalasālā (grain,
 creeper), i. 456
 Nyastikā (*Andropogon aciculatus*),
 i. 463
 Pākadūrvā (edible millet), i. 513.
 514
 Pāṭā (*Clypea hernandifolia*), i. 515
 Pilā, i. 534, 535
 Puṇḍarika (lotus blossom), i. 536
 Puṣkara (lotus flower), ii. 9
 Puṣpa (flower), ii. 10
 Pūtirajju (?), ii. 11
 Pūtika (*Guilandina Bonduc* or *Basella*
cordifolia), ii. 11
 Prṣṇiparṇī (*Hermionitis cordifolia*),
 ii. 18
 Praprotha, ii. 37
 Pramanda, ii. 38
 Pramandani, ii. 38
 Prasū (young shoot), ii. 43
 Phalavatī, ii. 58
 Baja (mustard plant), ii. 59
 Bimba (*Momordica monadelphica*),
 ii. 68
 Bisa (lotus fibre), ii. 68
 Bhaṅga (hemp), ii. 93
 Mañjiṣṭhā (madder), ii. 119
 Madāvati (intoxicating), ii. 122
 Madugha (honey plant), ii. 122
 Viṣṇakā, ii. 312
 Vihalha, ii. 316
 Virudh (plant), ii. 318
 Vratati (creeper), ii. 341
 Śana (hemp), ii. 350
 Saphaka, ii. 354
 Śālūka (lotus shoot), ii. 376
 Śipāla (*Blyxa octandra*), ii. 383
 Sarṣapa (mustard), ii. 439

Plants (*continued*) :

- Saba, ii. 441
- Sahadeva, ii. 441
- Sahadevī, ii. 441
- Sahamāna, ii. 442
- Silāci, ii. 450
- Silāñjālā, ii. 450

Pleiades, i. 415

Ploughing. See Agriculture

Poet, i. 115, 116, 150, 159; see also

Literature

Poison :

- Kanaknaka, i. 135
- Kāndāviṣa, i. 135, 148; ii. 513
- Tastuva (antidote), i. 304
- Tābuva (antidote), i. 304, 307
- Viṣa, ii. 312

Police, i. 83, 288, 394

Polyandry, i. 479; ii. 407

Polygamy, i. 478, 479

Portents, i. 380

Priest :

- Ṛtvij, i. 112-114
- Devarājan (king of Brahmin descent), i. 376

Neṣṭṛ, i. 459

Purohita, ii. 4, 5-8

Potṛ, ii. 24

Pratiprasthāṭṛ, ii. 31

Pratihartṛ, ii. 33

Praśāṣṭṛ, ii. 41

Prastotṛ, ii. 44

Brahman, ii. 77, 78

Brāhmaṇa, ii. 80-92

Brāhmaṇācchamsin, ii. 92

Mahartvij (great priest), ii. 139

Maharṣi (great seer), ii. 139

Mahābrāhmaṇa (great Brahmin), ii. 141

2. Varṇa, ii. 247-271

Subrahmaṇya, ii. 456

Property of women, i. 484; ii. 486;

see also Family, Village community

Prostitution, i. 30, 147, 395, 396, 481;

ii. 496

Pupil : Antevāsin, i. 23

Brahmacarya, ii. 74-76, 515

Quarter (of the sky), i. 365, 366; ii. 35

Racing, i. 53-55, 388; ii. 280, 281, 426

Religious studentship, ii. 74-76

Remarriage of women, i. 489

Riding, i. 42; ii. 444

Rivers :

- Anitabhā, i. 22
- Ārjikiyā, i. 62, 63
- Ūrṇāvatī, i. 106
- Krumu, i. 199
- Gaṅgā, i. 217, 218
- Gomati, i. 238
- Triṣṭāmā, i. 323
- Paruṣṇī, i. 499, 500
- Marudvṛdhā, ii. 135
- Mehatnū, ii. 180
- Yamunā, ii. 186
- Yavyāvatī, ii. 188, 499
- Rasā, ii. 209
- Revā, ii. 226
- Varaṇāvatī, ii. 244
- Vitastā, ii. 295
- Vipās, ii. 301
- Vibālī, ii. 302
- Śiphā, ii. 380
- Sutudrī, ii. 385
- Śvetyā, ii. 410
- Sadānīrā, ii. 421, 422
- Sarayu, ii. 433
- Sarasvatī, ii. 434-437
- Sindhu, ii. 450
- Silamāvatī, ii. 452
- Sudāman, ii. 454
- Suvāstu, ii. 460
- Suṣomā, ii. 460
- Susartu, ii. 461
- Hariyūpiyā, ii. 499

Sand, i. 513

Sea, ii. 107, 431, 432, 462

Semitic influence on India, i. 430, 431;

ii. 70, 73, 128, 129, 432

Serpents :

- Aghāśva, i. 11
- Ajagara (boa constrictor), i. 12, 13
- Asita (black snake), i. 47
- Āligī, i. 66
- Āśviṣa, i. 67
- Kanikrada or Karikrata, i. 139
- Kalmāṣagrīva, i. 142
- Kasarnīla, i. 145
- Jūrṇī, i. 289
- Tiraścarāji, i. 310

Serpents (*continued*):

- Taimāta, i. 324
 Darvī (?), i. 341
 Daśonasi or Naśonasi, i. 346
 Nāga, i. 440
 Pṛdāku, ii. 27, 28
 1. Bhujyu (adder), ii. 106
 Bhoga (coil), ii. 112
 Mahānāga, i. 440; ii. 140
 Rajju datvatī, ii. 199
 Ratharvī, ii. 205
 Lohitāhi (red snake), ii. 235
 Vāhasa (boa constrictor), ii. 293
 Viligī, ii. 304
 Śerabha, Śerabhaka, ii. 393
 Śevṛdha, Śevṛdhaka, ii. 394
 Śvitra, ii. 408
 Satinakaṅkata, ii. 419
 Sarpa, ii. 438
 Svaja (viper), ii. 491, 492
 Shaving, i. 210; ii. 242

Ship:

- Aritra (oar), i. 34
 Dyumna (raft), i. 382
 Nāva, i. 447
 Nāvāja (boatman), i. 447
 Nāvya (navigable stream), i. 448
 Nau (ship), ii. 461, 462
 2. Plava, ii. 55
 Maṇḍa (rudder), ii. 120
 Śambin (ferryman), ii. 356
 Samudra (sea trade), ii. 432
 Siege of forts, i. 539
 Sister, i. 30; ii. 113, 486, 495, 496
 Skins as clothing, i. 14; ii. 137
 Sky, i. 360-362
 Slaves, i. 357, 359, 366; ii. 267, 388-392
 Smelting, i. 32, 405; ii. 505

Speech:

- Udīcyas, i. 87, 168
 Kuyavāc, i. 164
 Bhāṣā, ii. 103
 Mṛdhravāc, i. 348
 Vāc, ii. 279, 280, 517
 Star, i. 409, 410
 Stocks, penalty for debt, i. 109; for theft, i. 304, 384
 Summer solstice, i. 259, 260, 422-426; ii. 413, 467

- Sun, i. 254; ii. 465-468
 Sutte, i. 488, 489

Teaching, ii. 75, 76

Teeth, care of, i. 339; ii. 506

Theft, i. 302-304, 384; ii. 138

Time:

- Ahan (day), i. 48-50
 Ārtava (season), i. 63, 64
 Rtu (season), i. 110, 111
 Ekāṣṭakā, i. 119, 426; ii. 157
 Kāla (time), i. 152
 Doṣā (evening), i. 381
 Nakta (night), i. 409
 Nidāgha (summer), i. 459
 Nimruc (sunset), i. 449
 Naidāgha (summer), i. 459
 Pakṣa (half of a month), i. 464
 Pakṣas (half of a month), i. 465
 Parivatsara (full year), i. 496
 Parus (division), i. 500
 Parvan (division), i. 503
 Pāpasama (bad season), i. 517
 Pūrṇamāsa (full moon), ii. 13
 Pūrvapakṣa (first half of the month), ii. 13
 Pūrvāhṇa (forenoon), ii. 13
 Paurṇamāsī (full moon night), ii. 26
 Pṛapitva (close of day), i. 49; ii. 37
 Prabudh (sunrise), ii. 37
 Prātar (early morning), i. 232; ii. 49
 Prāvṛṣ (rainy season), ii. 51
 Madhyamdaya (midday), ii. 127
 Madhyāvarṣa (middle of rains), ii. 128
 Mahārātra (advanced night), ii. 142
 Mahāhna (afternoon), ii. 144
 Māsa (month), ii. 156-163
 Muhūrta (hour of 48 minutes), ii. 169
 Yavya (month), ii. 188
 2. Yuga (age), ii. 192-194
 Rātri (night), ii. 221
 Varṣa (rainy season), ii. 272
 Vastu (early morning), ii. 277
 Śataśārada (hundred autumns), ii. 352

Time (continued) :

- Samvatsara (year), ii. 411-413
 Saṃgava (forenoon), i. 232 ; ii. 416
 Saṃdhi (twilight), ii. 423
 Samā (summer), ii. 429, 430
 Sāya (evening), i. 232 ; ii. 446
 Sinivāli (new moon day), ii. 449
 Svasara (morning), i. 232
 Hāyana (year), ii. 502
 Hima (cold weather), ii. 503
 Himā (winter), ii. 504
 Heman (winter), ii. 507
 Hemanta (winter), ii. 507, 508
 Hya (yesterday), ii. 509

Tongs, i. 11, 403

Totemism, i. 111, 378

Town life, i. 539, 540 ; ii. 14, 141

Trade :

- Kraya, Vikraya (sale), i. 196, 197 ;
 ii. 294
 Paṇi, i. 471-473
 Bekanāta, ii. 73
 Vaṇij (merchant), ii. 237
 Vasna (price), ii. 278
 Vāṇija (merchant), ii. 283
 Śulka (price), ii. 387
 Śreṣṭhin (man of consequence),
 ii. 403
 Samudra (sea trade), ii. 432

Trees :

- Aśvattha (*Ficus religiosa*), i. 43, 44
 Udumbara (*Ficus glomerata*), i. 87
 Karkandhu (*Zizyphus jujuba*), i. 139
 Kākambīra, i. 146
 Kāṣmārya (*Gmelina arborea*), i. 151
 Kīmśuka (*Butea frondosa*), i. 156
 Krmuka (wood), i. 180
 Krumuka (wood), i. 199
 Khadira (*Acacia catechu*), i. 213
 Kharjūra (*Phoenix silvestris*), i. 215
 Talāśa (*Flacourtia cataphracta*), i. 301
 Tārṣṭāgha, i. 308
 Tilvaka (*Symplocos racemosa*), i. 312

Trees (continued) :

- Daśavṛkṣa, i. 345
 Dāru (wood), i. 353
 Druma (tree), i. 384
 Niryāsa (exudation), i. 451
 Nyagrodha (*Ficus indica*), i. 462
 2. Paṇa (*Butea frondosa*), i. 501
 Palāśa (*Butea frondosa*), i. 506
 Pippala (berry), i. 531
 Pitudāru (Deodar), i. 534
 Pīlu (*Careya arborea*), i. 535
 Pūtudru (Deodar), ii. 11
 Prakṣa (*Ficus infectoria*), ii. 28
 Plakṣa (*Ficus infectoria*), ii. 51
 Badara (juzube), ii. 59
 Bilva (*Aigle marmelos*), ii. 68
 Rajjūdāla (*Cordia myxa* or *latifolia*),
 ii. 199
 Rohitaka (*Andersonia Rohitaka*), ii. 228
 Vakala (bast), ii. 236
 Vayā (branch), ii. 243
 Varaṇa (*Crataeva Roxburghii*), ii. 244
 Valka (bark), ii. 272
 Valśa (twig), ii. 272
 Vikāṅkata (*Flacourtia sapida*), ii. 294
 Vṛkṣa (tree), ii. 319
 Vṛkṣya (fruit), ii. 319
 Śamī, ii. 354
 Śalmali (*Salmalia malabarica*), ii. 366
 Śākhā (branch), ii. 369
 Śiṃśapā (*Dalbergia sisu*), ii. 377
 Śimbala (flower of the Śalmali),
 ii. 380
 Spandana (?), ii. 489
 Sphūrjaka (*Diospyros embryopteris*),
 ii. 489
 Syandana, ii. 489
 Srāktya, ii. 491
 Srekaparṇa, ii. 491
 2. Svadhiti, ii. 492
 Haridru (*Pinus deodora*), ii. 499

Tribes :

- Aṅga, i. 11 ; ii. 116
 Aja, i. 12 ; ii. 110, 182
 Anu, i. 22
 Andhra, i. 23, 24
 Alina, i. 39

Tribes (*continued*):

- Āmbaśīhya, i. 59
 Udicya, i. 86, 87
 Uśīnara, i. 103; ii. 273
 Kamboja, i. 84, 85, 138; ii. 512
 Kāraskara, i. 149
 Kāśī, i. 153-155
 Kikaṭa, i. 159
 Kuru, i. 165-169
 Krivi, i. 198
 Gandhāri, i. 219
 Cedi, i. 263
 Turvaśa, i. 315-317
 Trtsu, i. 320-323
 Druhyu, i. 385
 Niśāda, i. 453, 461; ii. 514
 Naiśadha, i. 433, 461
 Paktha, i. 463, 464
 Pañcajanāh, i. 466-468
 Pañcāla, i. 468, 469
 4. Parśu, i. 504
 Pārāvata, i. 518
 Puṇḍra, i. 536
 Pulinda, ii. 8
 Pūru, ii. 11-13
 Pṛthu, ii. 17
 Prācyā, ii. 46
 Balhika, ii. 63
 Bāhika, ii. 67, 515
 Blarata, ii. 94-97
 Bhalānas, ii. 99
 Magadha, ii. 116-118
 2. Matsya, ii. 121, 122
 Madra, ii. 123
 Mahāvṛṣa, ii. 142, 143, 279
 Mūcīpa, Mūtība, Mūvīpa, ii. 169
 Mūjavant, ii. 169, 170
 Yakṣu, ii. 182
 Yadu, i. 315, 316; ii. 185
 Ruśama, ii. 225
 Vaṅga, ii. 237
 Varasīkha, ii. 245
 Vaśa, ii. 273
 Videha, ii. 298
 Vidarbha, ii. 297
 Viśāṇin, ii. 313
 Vṛcīvant, ii. 319
 Vaikarṇa, ii. 327
 Śaphāla, ii. 354
 Śabara, ii. 354
 Śālva, ii. 376, 440

Tribes (*continued*):

- Śigru, ii. 378
 Śibi, ii. 380
 Śimyu, ii. 381
 Śiva, ii. 381, 382
 Śiṣṭa, ii. 383
 Śūrasenaka, ii. 122, 125
 Śvikna, ii. 408
 Satvant, ii. 421
 Salva, ii. 196, 440
 Sṛñjaya, ii. 460-471
 Sparśu, ii. 489

Usury, i. 109, 110, 176; ii. 73

Vedic India, ii. 126, 127

Village community, i. 100, 244-247, 352, 529; ii. 305-307

Vindhya, i. 502

War. See also Bow

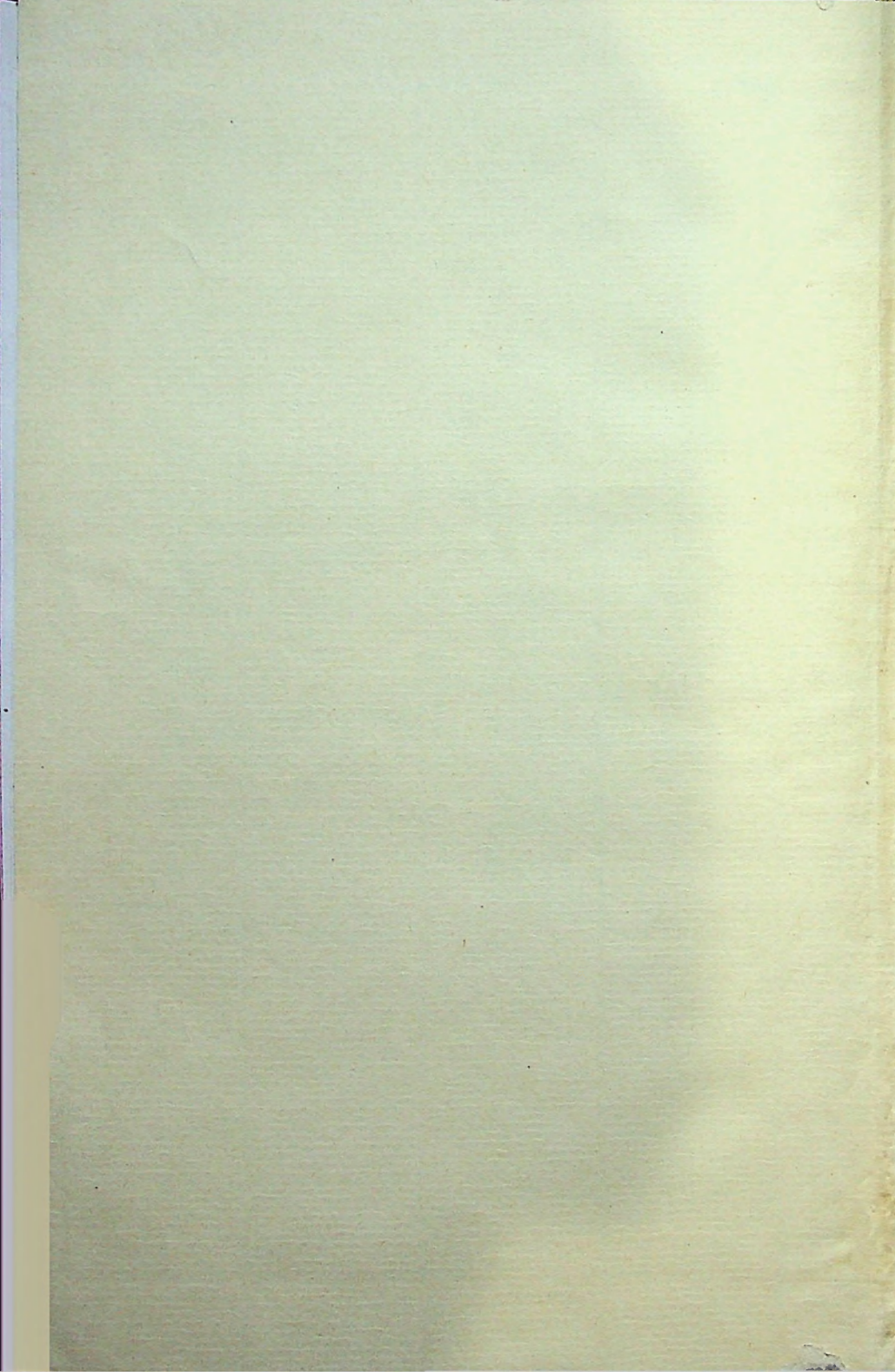
2. Atka (coat of mail), i. 16
 Adri (sling-stone?), i. 19
 Aśani (sling-stone), i. 41
 Asi (sword), i. 47
 Āyudha (weapon), i. 60, 61
 Rṣṭi (spear), i. 118
 Kavaca (corselet), i. 143
 Tejas (axe?), i. 324
 Didyu, Didyut (missile), i. 359
 Durga (fort), i. 369
 Dehī (rampart), i. 379
 Drapsa (banner), i. 383
 Drāpi (coat of mail), i. 383
 Dhanus (bow); i. 388, 389
 Dhanuṣkāra, Dhanuṣkṛt (bow-maker), i. 389
 1. Dhanvan (bow), i. 389
 Dhvajā (banner), i. 406
 Niṣaṅgathi or Niṣaṅgadhi (quiver), i. 453
 Pakṣas (half of an army), i. 465
 Patākā (banner), i. 474
 Patti (foot soldier), i. 489
 Pur (fort), i. 538-540
 Pṛtanā (army), ii. 15
 Bāṇa (arrow), ii. 65
 Bāṇavant (arrow or quiver), ii. 65
 Bunda (arrow), ii. 69

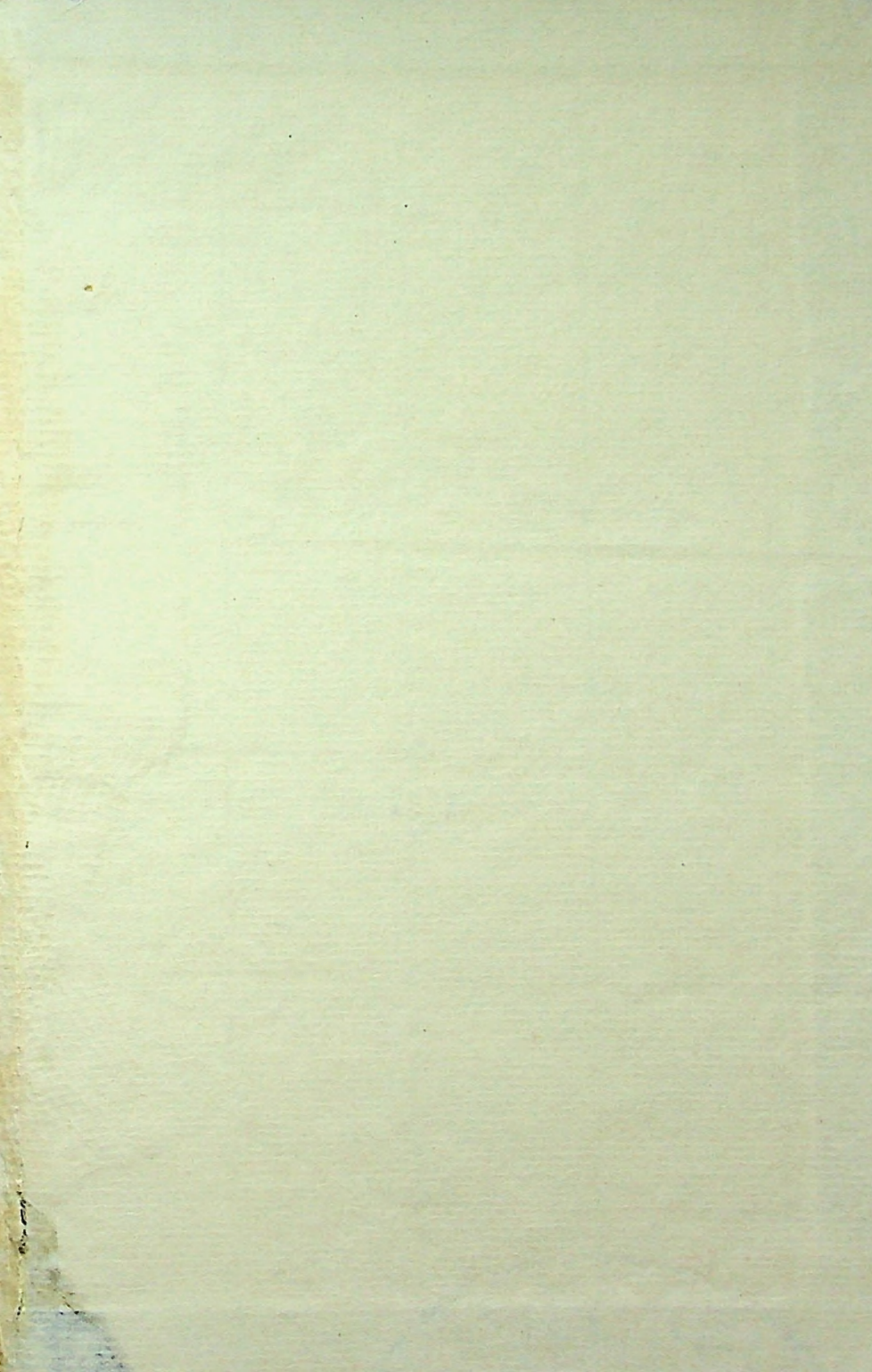
War (*continued*):

- Mahāpura (great fort), ii. 141
 Mahāratha (great chariot fighter),
 ii. 142
 Muṣṭihatya (hand to hand fight),
 ii. 168, 169
 Muṣṭiban (hand to hand fighter),
 ii. 168
 Yudh, Yuddha (battle), ii. 194 .
 Yodha (warrior), ii. 196
 Raṇa (battle), ii. 199
 Ratha (chariot), ii. 201-203
 Vadhar (weapon), ii. 239
 Varman (corselet), ii. 271, 272
 Vaiśya, ii. 334
 Vrajapati (leader), ii. 341
 Vrata (band), ii. 341, 342
 Śara (reed for arrow shafts), ii. 357
 Śaravyā (arrow shot), ii. 358
 Śaru (arrow), ii. 363
 Śarya, Śaryā (arrow), ii. 363
 1. Śāri (arrow), ii. 374
 Sāsa (sword), ii. 374
 Siprā (helmet), ii. 379, 380
 Śrṅga (barb), ii. 293
 Saṃgrāma, ii. 416-418
 Saṃghāta, ii. 418
 Samara, ii. 429
 Savyaṣṭhā, Savyaṣṭhr, Savyeṣṭha,
 Savyastha (car-fighter), ii. 440
 1. Sāyaka (arrow), ii. 446
 2. Sic (wings), ii. 449
 Sṛka (lance), ii. 468
 Senā (host), ii. 472
 Senāni, Senāpati (general), ii. 472
 Srakti (spear), ii. 490
 1. Svadhiti (axe), ii. 492
 Warrior class, i. 202-206 ; ii. 247-271
 Wedding ceremony, i. 483, 484 ; ii. 278,
 305

Weights. See Measures

- Well, i. 39, 40
 Whirlwind, i. 455
 White Yajurved, ii. 183
 Widow burning, i. 488, 489
 Widow remarriage, i. 476-478
 Wife:
 Janī, i. 274, 275
 Jāyā, i. 285
 Dampati, i. 340
 Dāra, i. 353
 Patnī, i. 286, 484-487
 Strī, ii. 485, 486
 Will of the wisp, ii. 509
 Wind, i. 405, 408 ; ii. 5
 Winter Solstice, i. 259, 260, 422-426 ;
 ii. 413, 467
 Witchcraft, ii. 190, 272
 Worm:
 Adṛṣṭa, i. 19
 Alāṇḍu or Algaṇḍu, i. 38
 Avaskava, i. 40
 Ejatka, i. 119
 Kapanā, i. 135
 Kaṣkaṣa, i. 145
 Kīṭa, i. 159
 Kurūru, i. 170
 Kṛmi, i. 179, 180
 Nilāngu, i. 456
 Yavāṣa, Yevāṣa, ii. 195
 Vaghā, ii. 237
 Vṛkṣasarpī, ii. 319
 Śaluna, ii. 366
 Śavarta, ii. 366
 Śipavitnuka, ii. 379
 Śvavarta, ii. 407
 Samaṅka (?), ii. 429
 Stega, ii. 484
 Zenith, i. 365





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